By mail 60 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Opera House Block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

84 Whitehall St.

Very cheap property on Center st. and Wilson ave. Money to loan.
A. J. WEST & CO., Real Estate.

Real Estate and Loan Brokers.
If you want to make money, call on us. Always ready to give information. For central, suburban or acreage, can please you. nov4-diy

Lot on Forest avenue (50x160 feet to alley). 200 feet from electric line, $2,900; small cash payment, easy terms.
We take pleasure in showing property to objecting buyers. List your property with us. oct26-dim

ESTATE SALES.
DSMITH,
AD STREET.—8 NEW NO.
on and near Boulevard. Ver
near electric line, on Pryor street, cheap.
s out on near electric line, st y desirable and cheap.
perty, beautifully located, very the swim in West End. Now is this.
chance for the prettiest property y electric line. Right at Edge- across the street from Judge ator Colquitt. A great bargain.
and prettiest lot in the center of sidence. You can get this cheaper been offered. Now is the time.
on beautiful and large ground, of city. Very place to improve investment. The cheapest place on rare opportunity for some forta-
In a few months all this property ure with a profit to the men who Call and see our list.
LDSMITH,
h Broad Street---8
ew Number.
STATE FOR SALE
S, LOTS, FARMS, ACRES.
w bargains which we shall take owing to intending buyers.
near in, 7-r. house, good neighbor- electric railway, $4,000.
-r. house, lot 56x160, $5,500.
story store, lot 48x160, $7,000.
50, $9,000.
00x150, $3,000.
r. house, lot 25x90, $800.
t. on Holderness and 320 on Green- well with fine natural shade, $2,500. tion, close to railway station, good tbuildings, fine grove and water.
Constitution, 22 acres of bottom pted to truck farming, $30 per acre. acres, close to Fort Valley, 25 acres ears, apples and plums, 3-r. house, rib, etc., good pasture with pond,
cox county, $5 per acre.
arm, near Macon, $30 per acre.
ffie county, $4,200.
ene county, 405 acres, good dwell-, etc., $4,000.
325 acres, twenty-five miles from two and one-half miles from county way, new house and barn, $4,000. twenty miles from Atlanta, 200 and, 6-r. house, barn, ginhouse, houses, $4,500.
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
5 S. Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga.
LER, Manager.
L. M. WARD, Sec'y and Treas.
ISAAC LIEBMAN
T & LIEBMAN,
TATE and RENTING,
EACHTREE ST.
n house on lot 50x217 on corner on Road.
y lot 44x125 to 10-foot alley on ue, near Fort street. Big im- oing on in this direction.
llent lot 100x408 on Hurt street, in Cheapest lot in the park.
m house, all conveniences; lot y on Wheat street; ⅓ cash, bal-
m house, lot 40x180 to alley on Ivy chool.
y with excellent collateral who $10,000.
& LIEBMAN,
20 Peachtree St.
OTICE.
spose of part of our real estate e decided to offer the following at less than prevailing values:
central business.
central business.
central business.
central business.
central business.
ntral business.
6-room, lovely, Queen Anne
opposite Judge Hopkins, Boule-
ilroad front, cheap.
ts at $200 to $350 each, for cash nts, and inside city limits.
from Kimball house, dirt cheap.
y limits at $2,000 per acre.
city limits at $1,200 per acre.
le and a half circle at $1,300 per
Where can you, inside the city at such figures?
CIPLE SONS,
treet just below
Markham House
J. W. MAYSON.
AYSON,
ARIETTA STREET.
Buckhead only $150 per acre.
dern 6-room house on Glenn st.
om house, near in, lot 50x200.
argains in 3 and 5-room houses easy monthly payments.
h and 7½ acres of land in the Ga. A fine wind mill and all nents.
cottage, Decatur, Ga.
at Decatur, Ga. Cheap and
on Anna street; $150 cash, th.
classes of property. If you e to see us. Auction sales on y. nov 3—dim
RNE & NEGLEY
and Investment Brokers,
GOULD BUILDING.
2 Jones ave., 50x125 feet, 11- 50; ¼ cash, balance on easy
of West Peachtree and Pine $5,000; best of terms.
Erwin st., West End; one ine; $25 per foot.; good terms. ch on Bough st., one square 5 per foot; good terms.
N. R. R., 4 miles from car- re; easy terms.
t., 50x200 feet, next Ballard ot; easy terms.
Johnson avenue, $2,000. feet on Boulevard, lays 6 to 7 ; $16,500; best of terms; shar-
200 feet on Jackson st., just Leon ave; very cheap, small
dummy line, 50x150 feet;
(50x160 feet to alley). 200 feet $2,900; small cash payment; howing property to objecting operty with us. oct26-dim

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 24 PAGES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART. PAGES 1 to 8.

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.'S

A general drop in prices with us this week. November will soon pass, December brings Christmas, we must be ready to satisfy your holiday wants, room must be made for the arrival of new goods.

Our New York house advises us of big shipments, therefore the cutting and slashing of prices.

Silks! Silks!!

The residue of our Black Silk Dress Remnants must go tomorrow.

173 dress patterns of these excellent Silks will be offered away down; away under any former price. they must be sold. The price cut on them insures a speedy sale. Lengths from 12 to 17½ yds will be shown. YOUR OPPORTUNITY IS NOW.

$10,000 in Black Silk Dress Remnants, at just exactly half price. Does this offering catch your eye? It will please your purse.

Special Reduction SALE.

To close at once—We shall cut the price on those elegant Brochased Tokio Evening Silks, which have found such popular favor with party people, from $1.50 down to $1 per yard. The time, place and opportunity is now with us.

An Offering Extraordinary.

The people of Atlanta listen to our truth-telling advertisements.

Now for a Bargain!

7,000 yards 24-inch Crepons, in every opera shade, being all silk, and the identical 79c fabric of last season, will be shown tomorrow at 49c.

Special. Special.

Those $2 Muscovitz Bengaline Silks you see in every Atlanta house, in tans, modes, browns and silver grays, will be shown tomorrow in our silk room at $1.39.

Are you going to marry? A rather impertinent question, we admit; yet, if such is true, you must see our private Silk room, erected for your wants and seclusion. Here you can view the Bridal Trousseau without interruption, and examine the most chaste and magnificent assortment of Wedding Gowns ever shown south.

Dress Goods.

The great sales made from this department during the exposition has left us with many short ends, dress lengths and remnants of all classes of seasonable stuff, which we have measured up, and propose to get rid of the coming week. Now, this means a harvest for bargain seekers.

Tomorrow.

On stair balcony, over silk room, 2,000 remnants Dress Goods, some containing two yards, some pieces containing as much as 9 yards; all thrown together and offered at 40c on the dollar.

We have a few fine Novelty Suits left; they are your at half price.

Bedford Cords are all the rage this season. We have them in all shades and qualities.

20 pieces this most popular weave, in blues, tans, browns and grays, round cords, worth $2, cut to $1.49 a yard this week.

At $1.39, 37 pieces French Broadcloths, latest shades; never shown in the south for less than $1.90 a yard.

Reduced from $1 to 73c.

61 pieces 44-inch French Henrietta, strictly a $1 value, reduced to 73c a yard.

At 98c, fine Camel's Hair Serges, 44 inches wide; reduced from $1.49.

Special. Special.

209 Dress Patterns, containing 8 yards of all-wool 40-inch English Cheviots, in stripes and plaids, will be sold on stair balcony tomorrow at $3.12 a pattern.

At 45c. 2,000 yards 40-inch Camel's Hair Suitings at only 45c; reduced from 75c.

67 pieces French Broadcloths, all the newest shades, they were $1.39 last week, tomorrow they go at 98c a yard.

Don't miss our great sale of Dress Goods Remnants tomorrow.

At $1.73. You know those stripe Chevron Suitings; they are beauties, full 54 inches wide; reduced from $2 to $1.73.

Just for One Day.

5,000 yards half wool Scotch Plaid Dress Goods, at retail only, at 5c a yard, for Monday.

Do You Want A Black Dress?

Our sales in Black Goods have been enormous. We carry the finest stock to be had anywhere.

At $1. We have reduced our $1.25 Black Broadcloths, and now they are yours at $1 a yard.

At 98c, 10 pieces Black Bedford Cords, cut from $1.35 a yard.

11 pieces Silk Warp Henriettas, to create a hurrah this week; we offer them at $1.19, reduced from $1.65.

At 59, we show the prettiest all-wool, silk-finish Henrietta you ever saw; truly worth 85c a yard.

10 pieces Black Camel's Hair Suiting, full 40 inches wide, at 45c a yard.

Many remnants in this stock have accumulated. Tomorrow we offer them at about half price. We have also about 100 dress lengths of eight yards each, which were used in display window, to go at 60c on the dollar.

Hosiery.

200 dozen Misses' onyx dye, 1 and 1 rib, fast black Hose at 24c a pair.

169 dozen Ladies' fast black Hose, double sole and high-spliced heel, priced all over the world at 50c; now to go at 37½c a pair.

400 dozen Ladies' onyx dye, fast black, Hose, the regular 35c grade; tomorrow we offer them at 25c a pair.

100 dozen Gents' onyx dye, fast black, half Hose, the regular 35c grade; a corker at 25c a pair.

Gloves.

The most popular stock in the house. We are the glove people.

Our New York buyer has just shipped us 419 dozen Kid Gloves, secured from forced sale at a nominal price. Now there is not a pair in the lot worth less than 75c, and some worth as much as $1.50 a pair. Yet we propose to offer you choice at only 59c a pair.

100 dozen Ladies' fine pearl Kid Gloves, stitched back, worth $1.50, at only $1 a pair.

At $1.35, we offer the best Glove in the market. Every pair fitted to the hand and guaranteed.

Now for Handkerchiefs

Soiled lot of Ladies' fine embroidered scolloped Handkerchiefs, worth 45c, at only 25c tomorrow.

112 dozen Gents' hemstitched colored bordered Handkerchiefs, union linen, worth 25c, at 10c each.

New Chiffons.

All the latest tints and shading.

A Job in Ribbons.

119 cartons fine Gros Grain ribbon 7 to 22 lines, at the special price of only 10c a yard

Dress Trimmings.

All the newest and latest.

A special display of Feather Trimmings, Nail-Head Jets, Pearl and Gimps.

15,000 yards narrow Gimp, worth 35c, at 15c a yard.

Winter Underwear at a Reduction!

Do you need such? Now is your time.

Men's fine Merino and Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, our regular 83c quality, at 50c.

Special. Special.

Ladies' pure Wool Vests. The celebrated Norfolk and New Brunswick make, which is a leader all the country over at $1.39, tomorrow at 75c.

An Appalling Drive!

$6,000 in drummer's samples in Children's Underwear, all sizes, all ages, and natural wool; a great bargain for mother's who have children to keep warm. These goods will positively be offered at 40c on the dollar.

To Close by Noon Monday.

400 Ladies' Jersey fitting, all-wool Vests, have sold at $1.05 each, will be sacrificed at 50c per garment.

Blankets, Blankets.

Unloading right here. A little warm, but bye and bye, you shall need them. 'Tis growing cold.

163 pairs white Wool Blankets worth $5, at $2.75.

145 pairs white San Jose Blankets, extra large, $3.75 worth $6.

392 pairs all-wool, Mission Mills Blankets, 12-4, large, $5.75, worth $9.

432 pairs Stockton, California, Blankets at $3.75, worth $10.50.

250 Comforts at $1.15, honest value at $1.69.

300 extra heavy, warm Comforts at 85c, worth $1.25.

The above specials appeal to the close housewife, the boarding house keeper or palace hotel. $20,000 shown in this department. A store within itself. A bargain place for those who wish to keep warm.

Housekeepers make no mistake, High's is the place to buy Linens.

At 73c, we offer tomorrow a strictly $1 70-inch bleached, satin Damask, napkins to match.

At 59c, 31 pieces cream, satin double Damask, extra wide, worth 75c the world over.

At $1.19, 101 dozen large size Dinner Napkins. bleached satin Damask in small designs, worth almost double this.

At 25c,

200 dozen fine Damask knotted-fringe Towels, extra large size; have sold them before at 35c.

Special line fine silk Scarfs, Tidies, Headrests, stamped goods, etc.

Notions and Small Wares.

Fine Linen Paper, plain and ruled 5c quire.

Another lot of those solid gold rings at 25c.

100 gross Whalebones at 9c for any length.

150 silver Thimbles at 23c each.

200 fine leather and Morocco Purses at 25c each.

Elastic Webbing at 3c a yard.

10,000 papers good English Pins, 1c a paper.

Silk tailor buttons, all colors, 7½c a dozen.

New lot fine Pearl Buttons, large size, all shapes, just received, 75c to $5 a dozen.

Second Foor—Take Elevator and see our

Corset Department.

Three Great Specials. Three Great Bargains. Three Temptations for a perfect fit; 49c, 75c and $1. Tomorrow you ask to see these great things in a Corset special sale.

At Same Time and Place.

Request our saleslades to direct you to the soiled Muslin Underwear, which will be sold at 30c per garment; worth double.

49c, away down under value. Away down to suit your purse. Chemise, Skirts and Drawers. These things speak for themselves. Ask to see them.

CLOAKS, where to see them.

[Second Floor—Take Elevator.]

Our Cloak and Suit Department has enjoyed a popularity second to none in the south. In fact our assortment is most complete and stock twice as large as any other in the city. Prices talk for themselves.

Tomorrow.

$12.50, Plush Capes, reduced to $7.49.

$8.90 Cloth Jackets reduced to $5.

$12.50 Cheviot Cloth Jackets reduced to $7.49.

$16.90 Reefer fur-trimmed Jackets now $11.93.

$25 Astrakhan and Opossum Capes now $12.47.

1 lot long Cloth Capes, late styles, at $11, reduced from $17.50.

At $15, lovely Cheviot Capes, nail head, braided and feather trimmed, a garment truly worth $25.

419 Misses' Cloaks, Scotch Cheviot Plaids and stripes, special at $1.98 each.

485 plaid Gretchens, ages 2 to 6 years, at only $1.98.

Special lot fine Flannel Shirt Waists for ladies, at $1.98 each.

$15 tailor-made Suits for ladies reduced to $9.98 a suit.

$7.50 Suits now to go at $4.37.

At $19.75, ladies' tan Mufflon, open front Reefers, newest effect, worth $27.50.

291 Ladies' fine long Cheviot and Cloth Capes, perfect fitting; a beautiful garment, at only $12.50 each.

Shoes.

[Second floor. Take elevator.

An Astounding Reduction.

1,000 pairs Ladies' French Boots, handsewed, never offered before less than $5; Monday at $2.50 a pair.

At $2 a pair, ladies' Dongola Kid Button Boots, hand-turned, worth $3.50.

500 pairs misses' spring heel Shoes, 11 to 2, at $1.15 a pair, worth $1.75.

Child's spring heel dongola kid, patent leather tips, 5 to 8, at $1.25, reduced from $2.

Gents' genuine calf Shoes, congress and bals, worth $5, special price $2.75.

A sale of Men's patent leather Shoes. 1,050 pairs to go at $2.75, worth $6.

CARPETS!

The past week has been one of unusual activity in our CARPET DEPARTMENT. We intend to make it the best and most complete department of its kind in the SOUTH, and our efforts are being appreciated by the many buyers, who visit us daily, all thoroughly satisfied that our SQUARE BUSINESS PRINCIPLES, LOW PRICES and FINE WORK will soon place us in front of ALL COMPETITORS.

We haue some special bargains in CARPETS, and LACE CURTAINS for MONDAY. Don't fail to inspeet them. Such bargains are rare.

We thank the public for its generous patronage, We feel that we have fairly earne our success. We speak to you today about reductions, you will find them as you have found us--honest.

"Our One-Price System" in "Plain Figures is the only real honest way of doing business, at least that is what we think.

J. M. HIGH & CO.,

WHITEHALL, BROAD AND HUNTER STS.

FACTS Worth Knowing

We call the attention of the people to the fact that now is the time to begin the purchase of their holiday goods. Buy while you have a large assortment from which to choose.

WE HANDLE

ANYTHING YOU WANT IN SIVERWARE,

ANYTHING YOU WANT IN TOYS,

ANYTHING YOU WANT IN JEWELRY,

ANYTHING YOU WANT IN FANCY GOODS,

WHATEVER YOU WANT GOOD.

WHATEVER YOU WANT CHEAP,

WHATEVER YOU WANT QUICK,

WHATEVER YOU WANT OTHERS HAVEN'T GOT

order from our new goods which are now open for inspection and sale.

DOLL BABIES.

We are the talk of the south on these goods and it is acknowledged that Snider takes the lead in quantity of importation and amount of sales. This season we eclipse all former efforts and remain "The Place" for these important goods: French Bisque Dolls, Kid Body Dolls, Papoose Dolls, Non-destructible Dolls, China Limbed Dolls, Washable Dolls, Hair Stuffed Dolls, Talking Dolls, Bisque Jointed Dolls, Solid China Dolls and Rubber Dolls. Come and price them. You will find them interesting.

STATIONERY DIVISION.

To reduce our large stock we will take true pleasure in quoting prices that are miles below anything ever yet, or ever likely to be quoted on the market. Just listen: 90 reams Note Paper at 2c per quire; Full Linen Toilet, 16 pages, 5c; 300-page Scratchpad, 5c; 200 styles of tablets that must go. Playing cards at any price until they are all gone. 1 quart Writing and Copying Fluid, 37c; 2 ounces Red Ink, 3c; Faber's Railroad Pencils, per dozen, 9c; Slate Pencils, per dozen, 1c; Counter Hooks, 4c; Toilet Paper, per roll, 8c; Mucilage, 4c; Turkey Dusters, each, 8c; Back Gammon Boards, 23c; Dressed Kid Purse, each, 9c; Carpet Tacks, per box, 1½c; Linen Paper, per quire, 5c. Magnificent line of Papetries, Christmas Books, Shawl Straps, Envelopes, Blocks, Blank Books, School Bags, Penknives, Whisk Holders, Visiting Cards, Baskets, Pen Points, Merschaum Pipes, 75c; Hand Mirrors. Big division in sales, if small, mere space, some of our deepest cut prices are here named. Tremendous cuts in

CROCKERY DIVISION.

100 dozen White Granite Cups and Saucers, 4c cup and saucer.

50 bright Tin Toilet sets at $1.25 per set, 8 to 10 o'clock a. m. Monday.

China Covered Dishes, 10 inches, each, 43c.

10-piece Toilet Set, $2.97; China Individual Cups and Saucers, per set, 75c; New Lamps just in, Burners, any size 5c; Chimneys any size 4c; 7-inch White Shade, 8c; Wicks, per dozen, 4c; Cut Neck Water Bottles, 65c; Claret Jugs, 12 inches, 45c; Royal Worcester Vases; Cut Glass Tumblers, per dozen, 63c; Cake Bowls, Red Cedar Water Buckets, 40c; Sieves 8c; 2-quart Dinner Buckets, 6c; 1-quart Kitchen Dippers, 6c; 2-quart Coffee Pots, 9c; 10-quart Rinsing Pan, 18c. The above are among our popular sellers of established merit, and we ask you to test our prices on these goods, with figures furnished by other firms. Remember we carry everything in odd china, both decorated and plain, porcelain, ironstone and yellow goods.

PICTURES.

Wonderful values in choice goods. Prices will be genuine surprises to all buyers. We still have $1,500 worth of Perfumes and Toilet Goods that must go. Most amazing offers will be made on these goods until Saturday.

THE PLACE!

84 Whitehall St.

this season. We have them in all shades and qualities.

20 pieces this most popular weave, Bedford Cords are all the rage

and 1 rib, fast black Hose' at 24c a pair.

169 dozen Ladies' fast black

need them.

'Tis growing cold.

163 pairs white Wool Blankets worth $5, at $2.75.

WHITEHALL, BROAD AND HUNTER STS.

84 Whitehall St.

A CAVE AND ITS CONTENTS

Some years ago I was working on one of the leading dailies of the west, and my friend, Tom Bennett, was practicing law in the same city.

We were both threatened with consumption, and our doctors advised us to leave that rigorous climate, if we cared to see the flowers bloom again.

Neither Tom nor I had ever laid claim to esthetic taste, but the suggestion from the doctors aroused in each of us a passion for flowers; and we were seized by a desire to see them bloom early and often. I handed in my resignation, Tom took down his shingle, and together we started to that region where the flowers are reputed to be always in bloom.

We spent the winter quite pleasantly. Florida winters are usually uneventful, and we had no experiences especially thrilling until the day of which I write.

Upon that day we were riding through the pine forest, far from any habitation, when we came upon a huge tree, which had fallen in a recent storm. At the roots of the tree we discovered a hole, suggesting an entrance to a cave. A dangerous looking hole it was, but we were seeking adventure, and resolved to enter at any risk.

So, providing ourselves with ropes from our saddles, and with fat-pine torches, we entered. Half crawling, we made our way through the gradually-sloping tunnel, a hundred yards or more, and found ourselves upon the brink of a well-like opening, some sixty feet in circumference. A well, twelve feet deep in the solid rock, with a bottom of snow-white sand, and a



KNELT BESIDE AGRINNING HUMAN SKELETON.

crystal stream flowing through the middle. It was a tempting spot. The air seemed pure and dry, and without hesitation we fastened our rope in a crevice of the rock and lowered ourselves to the bottom.

We paused a moment under that spell which one experiences only when he feels that he stands where human feet have never trod. As we saw it first it was a place of beauty. Tiny crystals in the flinty walls, condensed the dull light of the flickering torch, and gave it back in dazzling flashes.

The sand beneath our feet seemed soft as snow, and shone with phosphorescent light. The silence lay like a weight upon us. Yet when Tom spoke the sound of his voice fell with a crash upon the brain. I closed my eyes and struggled to control my senses. When I looked again Tom stood with an expression of horror upon his face, pointing toward a heap upon the sand. As my eyes followed his gesture a strange fascination seized me; and impelled by a force that I could not resist, I approached and knelt beside a grinning human skeleton. Beside it lay a helmet, shield and spear, of metal that time could not corrode. Each bore the Spanish cross, and the shield's inscription was in the Spanish tongue. The long fingers still clasped a knife with blade worn to the hilt, and niches in the wall told of laborious efforts to escape.

The walls, now as hard as flint, had once yielded more readily to the knife, and were traced all around, as high as a man could reach, with Spanish script. It had evidently been written at different times, as shown by the spaces on the wall. Sometimes the spaces overlapped, which rendered all illegible. Again, what began in rational thought, ended in mad ravings, scrawled too hastily to be read.

It was the story of him whose bones lay at our feet, and what I write below is a literal translation of all that could be read:

"God help the man who shall read what now I write. Yet it is folly to suppose that human eye shall ever see this place, or that living man shall ever know the torture that I suffer now. I have exhausted my strength in vain efforts to escape from this tomb. By the aid of this knife with which I write, I have climbed this wall, and just when I was mad with hope, I found that I had clambered to a roof of solid rock. And now activity of mind and hand must save me from the madness of despair. Hence I write. How all the past comes back to me. Every dream of my childhood; the aspirations of youth; and the deeds of manhood pass in quick review. Most of all, I remember my home among the vine-clad hills of Spain; and how I listened there to tales of the fabulous wealth of these new-found lands.

"I led an old friend and neighbor to believe that fountains flowed here whose waters had power to impart perpetual youth. He was old and willing to sacrifice wealth for youth. I was young and eager to sacrifice youth for gold. So we came and sought. How eagerly, God only knows. The beauty of that wilderness of flowers, bathed in a sea of perfumed air, alive with birds so beautiful, that we might have mistaken them for winged flowers, but that they filled the air with music almost divine.

"The horrors of the poisonous swamp, teeming with glittering snakes, with death-dealing fangs, and that startling rattle at whose sound even the heart of the brute stands still.

"All this was lost on us. We lost the beauties. We escaped the horrors. He and his leaped followers saw only the crystal fountains, and I sought only gold. And I found it. I found it! These natives, wild devils though they are, had gathered gold. And they had sparkling gems, which came, they said, from a land far out in the great waters towards the setting sun. These I gathered by means neither fair or foul, and concealed about my person, till the weight of wealth made my progress an endless toil. The more I gathered, the greater my desire. I must have been mad. What but madness could have led me to abandon my comrades, and traverse this wilderness alone! What else could drive me to bury my spear in the innocent, friendly natives that I might have their gold! But I did all this and more, and for this I have been hunted like some wild beast for many days. It was probably yesterday, though to me it seems ages ago, they were so close upon me that their poisoned arrows struck my shield. Exhausted, I dropped behind a clump of bushes, thinking to rest a moment, when the earth gave way and I dropped out of sight. But I could hear those demons yelling, and I crawled on and on until I fell into this accursed place. Accursed! Ye gods! It is my grave! I die ten thousand deaths.

"But my gold. Ah, it is safe! I have buried it here. It was a mad man's act, but it is safe, and I can sleep.

"I have slept, and dreamed. And, oh, such dreams! I was back in the land of Spain, and as we sat beneath the vines, what wines we drank! What songs we sang! What feasts were spread, and how I feasted! Eating, eating always, yet the viands grew no less, and I was never filled. Sainted mother, help me! This was no dream. I am starving; and these are a starving man's illusions.

"It is all a horrid nightmare. Often I hear the voices of companions, faint and far away. Then a glimmer—a gleam of light. I see the stars of heaven, and thank the saints that deliverance is at hand. But the voices grow more faint. By a mighty effort I shout for help, and the crash of a thousand peals of thunder answers me.

"My eyes have grown accustomed to this darkness, and I see a thousand demons, invisible before. They mock at my despair. They find my gold and hurl it at me. The cave resounds with fiendish glee. My blood freezes, then goes seething, boiling through my veins, scorching every fiber of my frame. Fool, to have thought myself a living man. I am a spirit, damned, and this torture shall be eternal.

"I have slept again, but it was not restful sleep. My dreams were all of hell. Yet hell can be little worse than this hateful prison. It must have been years since I entered here. Then I was young. Now my form is shrunken and bent. I cannot lift my spear, and I feel great furrows of age upon my face. Death would be relief, but I fear to die. Now I comprehend Ponce de Leon's longing for the fountain. For one draught from such a fountain I would sacrifice——

"No, not my gold! Not my gold.

I have found it! This stream that trickles through the sand flows from that fabled fountain. I drank and am young again. I still shall live. Ah, here is a banquet hall. Comrades, let us feast. What, demons—demons only!

"I ate—I drank, but the wine was molten metal, and the meat was the flesh from dead men's bones.

"I have roused from a stupor which must have lasted days. My strength and madness, both are gone. I shall——"

The last was written in a nervous, unsteady hand, and ended in an illegible scrawl. Our last torch was dying out, and as its dull glare fell upon that heap of bones, the ghastly form seem to rise and confront us. The torch fell from nerveless hands, and we were left in darkness with all the ghosts and demons, with which terror and maddened fancies could people such a place.

How we found the rope and entrance we never knew. The sun was sinking when we reached the light. Tom's face wore a wild and haggard look, and we rode back in silence. A raging fever seized him that night, and for weeks his life hung in the balance. When he recovered sufficiently, I brought him home. But we never referred to that day's experience. It is with a feeling akin to horror that I recount it now, and no consideration could drive me to it if it were not that we buried Tom yesterday, and I know that I shall not see the flowers bloom again. I probably could not find the spot if I were disposed to make the search, which God knows I am not. But I know that it is there; and that sepulchral cave, with its ghastly occupant, his tale of horror and his hidden gold, shall haunt me to my grave.

A. T. MOORE.

LAFCADIO HEARN AS A REPORTER.

How the Unknown Tramp Handled a Big Assignment.

From The Chicago Mail.

A few weeks ago an unknown tramp reporter applied for work at the office of The Cincinnati Enquirer and was given temporary employment. He was taciturn, unsociable, morose, and his work gave no indication that he was any exception to the army of bohemian newspaper workers to which he belonged. One night there came an unusual rush of news and J. B. McCormick, the well-known "Macon" of the New York press, who at that time filled the city editor's chair in The Enquirer office, was driven nearly wild by the unprecedented crush of important matters to be covered. Every man on his force who could be utilized was pressed into reportorial service and sent out on assignments. At the last moment word was received that a murder had been committed at the Cincinnati gasworks. In desperation this was turned over to the new man, with instructions to investigate the case as thoroughly and as quickly as possible.

Within an hour he was back at the office. Without saying a word to any one he threw himself down upon a long table in the reporters' room, and, stretched out at full length, began to write with his face held close to the paper beneath him. Several of his co-workers who spoke to him received no reply. The "copy" boy was unable to claim his attention. McCormick himself came striding across the room and shook him roughly by the shoulder. He glanced up angrily, handed over a dozen pages of manuscript and again buried himself in his work. As the city editor's trained eye hastily ran over the matter before passing it to a copy reader, he suddenly stopped, returned to the writer, who seemed to be oblivious of all except his work, and again grasped him by the shoulder. "You may have all the space you can cover," he said, quietly, and returned to his desk.

The first-page leader of The Enquirer next morning was a three-column article which competent judges pronounced the finest specimen of descriptive reportorial work ever published in a newspaper. The story of the Rufus-Schilling tragedy is a classic in American literature. The murderer had hacked his victim to pieces and buried the body in a furnace at the gasworks. The deed was discovered immediately afterward, and the half-cooked remains were recovered. The reporter who first visited the scene seemed to steep himself in the awful horror. He felt of the crisp and blackened flesh, he smelled its sickening odor, he took the unrecognizable head in his hands and ran his fingers into the empty eye-sockets, he felt the keen edge of the weapon with which the murder was committed, and as he did so the gray hair of the dead man, clotted with blood and brains, stuck to his hands. Asking a half-dozen questions of the horrified bystanders, he bounded away and disappeared as suddenly as he came.

The man who did this became famous in a single night. He is known throughout the entire literary world. There are few readers of modern literature who have not been fascinated and delighted by his matchless word painting. His name, when he achieved fame, was unknown; today everybody knows Lafcadio Hearn.

Can You Eat

Heartily with relish, and without distress afterward? If not, we recommend to you Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates a good appetite and at the same time so invigorates the stomach and bowels that the food is properly digested and ar its strength assimilated.

"I have been taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla for weakness and no appetite. With great au I w [illegible] much good because I am now able to eat like a man." J. C. S. CHURCHILL, Richardson hotel, monmouth, Ill. N. B. When you ask fo

Hood's Sarsaparlla

Dont be induced to buy any other. Insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla—100 Doses One Dollar



IRON FENCE
SIXTY STYLES FOR CEMETERY & LAWN
CATALOGUE FREE
J. W. RICE, ATLANTA, GA.

TO THE LADIES.

Just received, direct from California, choice Clarets, Angelica, Sherry, Madeira and Port wines. Please call on California Wine Company, Golden Gate, No. 25 Whitehall street.

oct 30—1m fri sun tues

Why do you burn wood for cooking when you can burn coal at half the cost?

I have just received the first consignment of double-screened and washed

CHESTNUT COAL

For domestic use. Price $3.50 per ton. Sold by no other dealer in Atlanta.

A. H. BENNING,
Sole Agent for the Celebrated
SPLINT COAL.

359 Decatur, Phone 1131. | Simpson and R. R. Phone 256.

FACE DISFIGURED

Painful, Disfiguring Skin Disease—Every Known Remedy Fails—Cured in One Month by Cuticura Remedies.

Some time the last of last November I had some skin disease in my face. It grew very fast, and about the last of December it became so painful and was very disfiguring, and I had tried everything that I knew, but all to no effect. My face grew worse instead of better. After trying every known remedy I ordered a box of CUTICURA REMEDIES from you, and began to use it, and in one month my face was well and as smooth as ever. I have used it for old sores and find it to be good in all cases I have used it, and would not be without it. I do not think the CUTICURA can be recommended too highly. CUTICURA is good for everything I ever knew it used for. It is good for all it is recommended for.

MISS L. AMERSON, Teledo, Ala.

Another Bad Face.

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES with great success for acne. My face was so bad that I was ashamed to go on the street. Everybody had a cure, but none of them were any good. I tried several doctors, they gave me medicine, it did me no good. As a last resort I tried CUTICURA REMEDIES with great success.

W. M. CLARK,
Piedmont, W. Va.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp, and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

HOW MY BACK ACHES!

Back Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains, and Pain **relieved in one minute** by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.**



MARVELOUS RESULTS!

LOSS IN SHRINKAGE OF MEATS.

Very few people know that the shrinkage of meats roasted in a close oven is from 35 to 40 per cent. All meat contains 75 per cent. of water and only 25 per cent. of solid matter, and the loss that is made in the roasting is made in the evaporation of the juice which is the VITAL PART OF MEAT.

Effect of the SOLID OVEN Door.

A TEN pound sirloin, medium or well done, will be reduced to SIX pounds and four ounces of roasted meat, showing a loss of three pounds and twelve ounces of juice. While the loss is 37½ per cent. of the total weight, it shows the enormous loss of FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE JUICE.

Effect of the WIRE GAUZE OVEN Door.

A TEN pound sirloin, medium or well done, will be reduced to NINE pounds and eight ounces of roasted meat, showing a loss of eight ounces of juice. While this loss is 5 per cent. of the total weight, it shows the very small loss of but SEVEN PER CENT. OF JUICE.

For Sale by HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Cor. Peachtree and Walton, Atlanta, Ga.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

PILES cured without the knife, and without detention from business. Cure guaranteed. ALL DISEASES OF THE RECTUM treated. Also diseases of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS Best of references. Consultation free. Send for pamphlet. **Old Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga. Room 69.** Take elevator. **FRED F. MOORE M. D.** (Harvard Medical College 1876.) **J. G. HAYES, M. D.** (University of New York 1881.) All communications will be promptly answered. **FISTULA**

sept13—dly sun tues fri

GREAT REDUCTION IN HAIR GOODS AND WOOLEN YARNS.

Switches—Former price $2.00, now $1.50.
Switches—Former price $5.00, now $2.00
Bangs—Former price $2.50, now $2.00.
Bangs—Former price $3.50, now $2.50.

Largest assortment of gray hair switches and bangs in the city.

Also a large and complete assortment of linen stamped goods.

Two-yards-long Linen Scarfs, usual price 75c, now 50c. Splashers, usual price 25c, now 15c.

GERMANTOWN AND SAXONY BELOW COST.

J. F. FUHRER, 93 Peachtree,
sep 8-12 t-sun

WANTED BOOK AGENTS, **FREE OUTFIT** For book that sells in every household. No Charge for Outfit. 30 DAYS TIME on all books ordered. No investment required. $50 to $100 per month can be made. For description and liberal terms, address stating experience, if any, name and number of books sold, etc. N. D. THOMPSON PUB. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

aug23—d13t sun Name this paper.



NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

Tarrant's Extracts of Cubebs and Copabia, the best remedy for gonorrhœ, gleet, and all diseases of the urinary organs. Its portable form, freedom from taste and speedy action (frequently curing in three or four days and always in less time than any other preparation) make "Tarrant's Extract" the most desirable remedy ever manufactured. All genuine has red strip across the face of label, with signature of Tarrant & Co., New York, upon it. Price $1. Sold by all druggists. oct 25-26t sun.

THE GREAT

R&D

WESTERN HARVESTER.

—THE—

NEW LIMITED TRAIN.

Only Thirty-five Hours Atlanta to Kansas City.

Pullman palace buffet sleeping cars through without change via Birmingham, by the Georgia Pacific division, Richmond and Danville railroad and the "Kansas City Road," closely connecting southeast with the west and northwest.

Beginning November 8, 1891

and continuing in daily operation thereafter as follows:

Leave Atlanta, Georgia Pacific	.....	11 35 p. m.
Arrive Birmingham,	.....	6 10 a. m.
Arrive Memphis,	.....	4 40 p. m.
Arrive Springfield K. C., F. S. & M.	.....	3 50 a. m.
Arrive Fort Scott,	.....	7 10 a. m.
Arrive Kansas City	.....	10 30 a. m.

Affording double daily service between Atlanta and all these points. Train No. 50 leaving Atlanta 4:10 p. m., has through Pullman for Memphis, and unites at Birmingham with solid train for Kansas City. Apply to any agent Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agent, Atlanta.
JAS. L. TAYLOR, General Pass. Agent, Atlanta.
S. H. HARDWICK, Ass't General Pass. Agent, Savannah.
W. H. GREEN, General Manager, Atlanta.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager, Atlanta.

nov 8—sun tues thurs

THE DRESDEN

Our retail department now in full blast at J. M. High's new store.

China,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Bric-a-Brac.
Housefurnishing Goods,
Pictures, Lamps,

In endless variety. All goods marked in plain figures. Astonishingly low prices.

Mueller & Koemple.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY



We are serious about it.

Our stock of Trunks and Valises is the largest in the state. If we are mistaken we don't know it.

Women's Fine Leather Bridal Trunk, formerly $15.00, present price $10.00.
Women's Extra Zinc Saratoga Trunk, formerly $10.00, present price $6.00.
Men's Shirt Length Sole Leather Valise, formerly $5.00, present price $3.00.
Men's Sole Leather Club Valise, formerly $2.50, present price $1.50.

Leather and Plush Things are very important in household art. Comb, Brush and Smoking Cases, Manicure and Toilet Sets, Desks and Albums are at once decorative and useful. They beautify and brighten the home. There are some exceptional lots offered now that give fine chances for bargain picking.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN,
92-94 Whitehall Street.



may3—dly sun wed fri wky

The Brosius Motor Sewing Machines have the Blue Ribbon. As the exposition is now over, we beg to announce that orders can be filled without delay. City salesroom No. 117 Whitehall street.

nov10—2t su tu

ATLANTA, GA., November 2, 1891.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a partnership for the practice of law, under the firm name of Haygood, Lovett & Plyer.

WM. A. HAYGOOD.
R. O. LOVETT.
CHAS. H. PLYER.



— SUCCESSORS TO —

COLE, GENTRY & CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS. ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES ALWAYS on hand. Telegraph instruments, hotel and house annunciators, electric bells, electric gas lighting, electric motors and batteries, and watchman's time detectors put up and guaranteed. Also repairing done. Isolated electric light plants. Estimates furnished on application. General southern agents for the Edison Mimeograph. 39 N. Broad, Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President; EDWARD S. PRATT Cashier; JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President; JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust & Banking Co.

Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $35,000.

Liabilities Same as National Banks.

DIRECTORS: James W. English, W. P. Inman, M. C. Kiser, George W. Blabon, Philadelphia; Edward C. Peters, P. H. Harralson, W. A. Russell, J. R. Gray, W. J. VanDyke, C. C. McClehee, Joel Hurt.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business, solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. A. D. ADAIR, Vice President. ALONZO RICHARDSON, Cashier

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company

CORNER PRYOR AND ALABAMA STREETS.

Solicits the accounts of solvent corporations, firms and individuals. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum paid on daily balances. Approved commercial paper discounted at current rates. Loans made on marketable collaterals.

P. H. SNOOK & SON,

Now that the rush of the Piedmont Exposition is over, we will settle down to the regular demands, and will show you on

MONDAY MORNING

25 New Style Chamber and Drawing Room Suits, with the New and Dainty Shaped Toilets, in Mahogany, Bird's-Eye Maple and Solid Oak. Just the thing for a young lady's Boudoir, or Bridal Chamber. A new and elegant stock of Hat Racks, Sideboards, Book Cases, Desks, Chiffoniers, Wardrobes, Fancy Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Divans, Mantel Glasses and Cabinets, Leather Lounges and Chairs, with over 300 Oak Chamber Suits in Cheval and French Dresser Styles, ranging from

$18 TO $600.

The biggest cut ever made in Atlanta in

PARLOR FURNITURE.

Over 100 beautiful French Tapestry Upholstered Parlor Suits will be opened up for Monday's demands. See these beautiful goods. You can save fully 25 per cent by buying your furniture during this sale. Every piece

Bright and New and Guaranteed Perfect.

Special Prices this week on 100 very handsome EIDER DOWN QUILTS from $5 to $100. Cut one-half. See these lovely things. Estimates made on complete outfits and special prices to large buyers. CHEAP—One Pool, one Billiard Table.

R. F. MADDOX, Pres. J. W. RUCKER, Vice-Pres. W. L. PEEL, Cash. G. A. NICOLSON, Asst. Cash.

MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING COMPANY.

Capital, $150,000. Charter Liability, $300,000.

Transact a general banking business. Approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Issue interest certificates payable on demand as follows: 4 per cent if left 90 days; 5 per cent if left 6 months. All the accommodations consistent with safe banking extended to our customers.

SOME OF THE LEADING FIRMS OF THE CITY.

SMITH & STONEY The Purest Drugs and Medicines. Whitehall street, corner Mitchell

J. J. LOGUE Tents, Awnings and Mosquito Nets. Furniture repaired and upholstered. 13 Hunter street.

GOLDSMITH Real Estate and Loan Agency, 30 South Broad Street, have very large and desirable lists of improved and unimproved city properties. Deal largely in suburban and acreage lands. Refer to Bankers and Merchants of Atlanta.

RUBBER STAMPS, Stamps, Stencil and Steel Stamps, Badges, Door Plates and Numbers, Hotel and Key Checks. Atlanta Rubber Stamp and Stencil Works, Telephone 519, 57 South Broad street.

W. M. SCOTT & CO., Real Estate Agents, city and mineral properties, pine lands, and farms; money loaned at 8 per cent net. Office adjoining Kimball entrance.

MAIER & BERKELE Wholesale, Retail and Manufacturing Jewelers, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc.; resetting diamonds and fine watch and jewelry repairing a specialty. 93 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga

WELCH & TURMAN Renting, Sale and Investment Agents, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall street, do strictly a commission business, giving patrons benefit of all margins and advances. Refer to any Atlanta bank

RELIANCE LIQUOR CO. Importers and Bottlers, 157 Decatur street, wants 5,000 orders for Wines and Liquors, in retail quantities, at wholesale prices. Put up in quarts, pints and jugs.

THE DRESDEN, China, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Fruit Jars, Mackinaw Refrigerators, wholesale and retail. We are headquarters for all we sell. No larger assortment in the city. Prices low. Mueller & Koempel, No. 2 S. Pryor street, opposite Kimball House.

THOS. KIRKE & CO. Call and see our Oil Heating Stoves for offices, bedrooms or bathrooms. No smoke or odor. Send for circular.

THE OLD BOOK STORE Picture Framing.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH Mantels, Tile and Grates, Gas and Electric fixtures; Plumbers, Steam and Gas fitters, Architectural sheet metal workers. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

ROSE'S "Purity" RYE. (Pure-Rye-Tea), only at 12 Marietta street, The R. M Rose Co.

J. M. SWANSON TICKET BROKER. RAILROAD TICKETS at reduced rates. Tickets bought and sold. 30 Wall St., opposite Union Depot.

STOCKS' COAL CO. Dealers in Anthracite and Bituminous coal. Wholesale and retail. 97 W. Peters st.

PALMER BROTHERS Contracting Painters. Interior Hard-Wood finishers and decorators. Estimates given promptly. First-class work a specialty. 'Phone 562. Office: 51 South Broad street.

M. HAVERTY: Furniture dealer, office and salesroom at 77 Whitehall and 64 S. Broad. Elegant bedroom suites and office furniture a specialty. Give me a call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

ONE DOLLAR A WEEK. Here is your chance to buy a home; beautiful shaded lots on dummy line; price, $100; terms, $2 cash, balance $1 per week, no interest; lovely lake covers 30 acres. Call on T. C. Hampton, secretary East Lake Land Company, No. 2 S. Broad.

SEALS AND RUBBER STAMPS: Merchants, bankers, expressmen, lawyers, corporations, notary publics and individuals, rubber stamps, stencils, badges, door numbers and plates, hotel and key checks or supplies, write or call on Moorman & Moorman, 32½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

C. J. DANIEL, 42 Marietta Street, Telephone 77. Wall Paper, Furniture, Window Shades, Curtain Poles and Room Moulding. The most elegant line of Wall Paper ever brought to the city. None but expert decorators employed. All work guaranteed.

LESSONS IN CHINA and Oil Painting at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street. Special attention given to getting up holiday and wedding presents. Ladies taught to paint their own gifts. A large assortment of artist's materials at bottom prices. China fired for amateurs.

THE LINEN STORE Wholesale and Retail, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets.

OSLER FURNITURE DEALER Sales Room, 85 South Broad street. Headquarters for the $12 Suites of New Furniture. Second-hand Goods of every description bought and sold. Desks, Office Fittings, etc.

ATLANTA RUBBER CO. 16 Decatur Street, Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing Hose, etc.

LADIES' GERMAN CAPSULES are sure and safe. Eugene Jacobs' Pharmacy 53 Marietta Street.

C. P. MURPHY, Artificial Stone Worker. Sidewalks, Cellar, Stable and Brewery Floors, Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing. Numerous references on application. Estimates cheerfully given. Office: 25 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

PAUL & GULLAT M'F'G CO. Manufacturers and jobbers of Plumbers, Steam Gas Fitters' and Mill Supplies, Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods of every description. 22 and 24 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA WIRE AND IRON WORKS Wire Railings, Wire Window Enclosures for banks, stores, offices and public buildings. Guards and Wire Elevator Enclosures for banks, stores, offices and public buildings. 30 North Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

D. O. STEWART: 6350 acres virgin pine timber in South Georgia at $2 per acre. 36 North Broad st.

A. L. CUESTA Importer and Manufacturer of Havana Cigars. 2 Edgewood Avenue.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Leaders in Sewing Machines Standard Paper Patterns. Fashion Gazettes free. 68 Peachtree street.

W. W. SWANSON Upholsterer, Tents and Awnings, Carpet Laying, Furniture Repaired and Polished, No. 76 N. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—A high-grade machine of the very best material, case hardened steel at wearing points; runs 50 per cent lighter; 200 per cent faster; 200 per cent more noiseless than the vibrating shuttle machines. We challenge comparison with any machine on the market. Standard Sewing Machine Co., 121 Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM WHISKY Habits Cured without physical or mental injury. Treatment identical with that of Dr. Keeley, at Dwight, Illinois. For particulars address THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Edgewood Avenue and Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA MARBLE WORKS Marble and Granite. Fine Monumental Work of every description. Robbins Bros., Proprietors. 89 Loyd street, Atlanta, Ga.

D. MORRISON Real Estate Agent, No. 47 E. Hunter street. Makes a specialty of homes in the city and suburbs, and is now offering some splendid bargains to home-seekers in three, four and five-room houses on easy payments.

PALMER'S MEANNESS.

Arp's Opinion of the Grand Army's Commander,

WHO STOOPS TO LITTLE THINGS

Instead of Bearing Himself with the Dignity of His Position—Another Appeal for the Unmarked Graves.

It is a pitiful spectacle when a great man belittles himself. I don't know that General Palmer is a great man, but he is in a notable position, and must have been of good fighting reputation, or he wouldent have been put at the head of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since he has exhibited his lack of bigness, I have tried to spot him, but can't. John McCauley Palmer was a major general, and became governor of Illinois; but this man signs his name John Palmer. Maybe he is the same man or his son shrunk up. Of course he is a politician, or he never would have issued such a big bulletin about such a little thing as that old confederate flag. A big-hearted, broad-minded soldier would have smiled and said: "Oh, well, that doesent amount to anything. Let the boys get out their flags and air them once in a while if they wish to. They don't mean any harm by it. We can't force them to smother their memories. We have had reunions at Chattanooga and other places down south, and the boys in blue and the boys in gray came together and wore their old uniforms. When Ben Hill's statue was uncovered a few years ago, General Longstreet rode in the procession and had on his old confederate uniform. I don't suppose anybody doubts his loyalty to the union. The south has built monuments to their confederate dead, and have pensioned their widows and the one-armed, one-legged, one-eyed veterans, and it is all right. There is no treason in it. These demonstrations come from loyal, patriotic hearts, and are tributes to valor and suffering. We can't suppress that, and we ought not to wish to. The best way to bind a nation together is with kindness, and not with force, or threats, or abuse. They are a great people down south—a brave people—and this nation will need their help sooner or later. Let them bring out an old tattered, bullet-torn flag once in a while. Every hole in it is a compliment to us, and to them, too. We are all friends now, and if the rebs want to brag a little once in a while, let them do it. That's all they have got left—the poor privilege of bragging, and that ought to be accorded to every vanquished foe."

A noble hearted man would have talked that way and the world would have endorsed it, but this small malicious creature is always hunting for an insult and he wants to keep himself before the people. He is afraid that they will forget him, and so ever and anon he flies to his inkstand and issues a bulletin—wants a bigger office, I reckon. He and his sort are the fellows who raised such a racket when Mr. Cleveland wanted to give back our flags.

We were never engaged in a more righteous service than we were that day in honoring Henry Grady, and it was all because of his efforts for peace—blessed peace between the north and south. But for those two speeches that electrified the nation, there would have been no monument, no statue, no speeches, no procession, no flags. Grady's father was a soldier, and the son was proud of it, and said so in New York and in Boston, and it would not have been unfitting if the flag the father had followed had been placed unfolded at the feet of the son.

A great heart never hunts for an insult. It is the nature of some selfish, sordid, envious dispositions to be continually on the lookout for something to hawk at—something to construe malicioualy. Those are the people who have what the law calls malice aforethought, and they can get up more devilment in a community than all other classes put together. Some northern papers have been sent me containing a copy of the prayer delivered by Rev. Father Pichorit at the unveiling of the confederate monument at Jackson, Miss. They call it "outrageous blasphemy." It is not blasphemy, for there is nothing irreverent to God or sacred things in it, but he is the most unreconstructed rebel I have read after in a long time. It reminds me of some of the prayers we used to hear about the beginning of the war when our preachers thought that Providence was on our side and we were just obliged to whip in the fight. Father Pichorit and General Palmer ought to be put on a committee of two to make up a treaty of peace between the north and the south. Wouldent the fire fly? I would bet on the preacher, though, for he is an Irishman and if he couldent convert the general one way he would another.

One of these northern papers gives a list of the national cemeteries. There are eighty-two of them, and the largest is at Vicksburg, and has 16,620 graves. The number in all is 327,179—and probably seventy-five thousand more in private burying grounds. It costs the government 60 cents a year for each soldier, and this makes about two hundred thousand dollars a year, and the south pays a third of it, and has been paying it for twenty-five years. Not a dollar of it is expended upon the graves of our dead; and yet some of their conservative people talk about love and friendship—and President Harrison said in his speech that "We are now a united people, and all have equal rights and privileges." What a burlesque on equality.

But it fatigues our indignation to dwell on this subject—this national neglect of the confederate dead. I reckon maybe General Palmer will let us fix up their graves and put up a monument or two to commemorate their valor, even if it was treason.

And now, Mr. Editor, will you please publish the list of soldiers I send you so that the relatives and friends may know whose and who they are. I have received some letters inquiring about them, and wanting to know if such and such a soldier is on the list. A son writes that he does not know where his father was buried, but that he was mortally wounded near Charlottesville. I found his name on the list, and the son sent me a dollar. When the call was made for Fredericksburg nearly all the contributions came from the veterans who had seen service. The largest contribution came from a northern man. The man who sent the first dollar for Fredericksburg sent the first money for Charlottesville, but he doubled it this time. An Atlanta man who is a native of South Carolina sent me $2, one for his native state and one for Georgia. But the money comes slowly—only $12 up to date. It will come, though—I think it will. Now here is the list. Every one of those soldiers was a man and a brother, and was dear to somebody at home. Those good, kind ladies of Virginia have done what they could, but now it is time that we mark the graves of our own Georgia patriots. Let us do it. BILL ARP.

First Georgia—J W Burns.
Second Georgia—H A McAllannon, S J Phillips, W H Davenport, J L Sisks.
Fourth Georgia—G W Chaffin.
Seventh Georgia—H H Baggett, J J Benard, J T Bookout, B F Curry, J M Daniel, W R Daniel, M M Demore, J A Duggan, T F Duke, J T Ervin, W E Garst, J T Hagan, D McSwayne, T Mullins, J L Nash, J B Ward.
Eighth Georgia—M Daniel, J E Dunn, J H Edwards, J F Funderburk, W J Huckaby, H H Lancaster, J McDowell, D H Mason, W P Sayers.
Ninth Georgia—W J Braxton, J D Brook, J R Bryant, W Griffin, F A Rosser, T B Wallace.
Tenth Georgia—W L Reeves, E Denby, N L D Stafford.
Eleventh Georgia—W Cleveland, J Eslinger, G B Lindsay, J S McDonald, T M Webb.
Twelfth Georgia—W Oliver.
Thirteenth Georgia—H H Cutts, W J Kerlen, J A Toole.
Fifteenth Georgia—J B Stovall.
Sixteenth Georgia—W C Clemens, N J Clemens, W Morris.
Seventeenth Georgia—T Copeland, W Crosby, T T Crymes, H Pry.
Eighteenth Georgia—J H Barns, G W Harris, J F Mitchell, J J Abernathy.
Nineteenth Georgia—W S Medlin, J W Pitts, M Vincent.
Twentieth Georgia—W A Baggs, Leonard Sims, R B Wilkerson.
Twenty-first Georgia—J L Anderson, G H Banks, G W Betchum, W E Bridges, J Brown, R Duggan, S F Eaton, P Gatewood, G Herndon, R P McBee, S G McWilliams, J M Mack, W J Owen, D A Porter, W W Vaughn, E Skipper.
Twenty-third Georgia—H H McGuire.
Twenty-fourth Georgia—H D Allen, J Y Brown, E J Turner, J B Turner, J A Whitehead.
Twenty-sixth Georgia—D Aldeman, J A Brown, J Daily, J C H Dean, S Hysmith, H M Johnson, J Laggett, —— Lugg, L B Martin, J Minshaw, A Moncrief, H C Moore, W D Osteen, J Roland, R Sopp, S Strickler, G L Young.
Twenty-seventh Georgia—J M Bagley, H L Bentley, E G Denson, I C Donnan, W H Florry, R Roberts, J W Simpson, J D Yates.
Twenty-eighth Georgia—J J Fowler, G C Fowler, R Lawrence, J J Holt, J Johnson, J A Jones, W P Tompkins.
Thirty-first Georgia—B Brown, J A Abbott, A T Caldwell, T Carroll, T Connor, C Gaffin, J J Hardeman, P Jones, J Lister, J McCants, S J Pennington, W Rolind, J W Shores, T T Thornton.
Thirty-fifth Georgia—R H Cassels, S R Daily, I H Wynn.
Thirty-sixth Georgia—W M Baker.
Thirty-eighth Georgia—R Bennett, I Collier, D J A, I T Estes, D F Fleming, E Gregory, W S Griffith, I T Hambrick, H Hornbuckle, I Pulline, I M Thackson, E Whedden.
Thirty-ninth Georgia—G W Rives.
Forty-fourth Georgia—A J Bankston, R W Jackson, I D Night, I Rawls, W S Whitehead.
Forty-fifth Georgia—C M Kimbrough, A J Mathews, G W Mays, J R Senter, J M Redding, W R Shepherd, L D Spradley, W Simmons, W W Stewart, W I Sullivan, I A Walker.
Forty-eighth Georgia—E A Crisson, T Norris, A Simpson.
Forty-ninth Georgia—C Brown, J F Lindsay, T Young.
Fiftieth Georgia—T Thrift.
Fifty-first Georgia—J Lewis, G B Sawyer.
Fifty-third Georgia—H T Cothran.
Fifty-ninth Georgia—J M Anderson, S W McRae, A Cobb, Riley Mercer, R B Frazier, P E Moore, J J Hall, J A Moore, J H Jones, C M Neswith, R H McGinty, W Olden, J S Rich, F Pye, F Sherarer, W Strickler, J M Strickler, G A Wolf.
Sixty-first Georgia—N A J Adams, D Allen, J Bridges, W F Clark, J G Clark, W W Conner, T R Conner, I C Conner, W Cross, N Doest, M Gay, J Hambrick, J B Jones, W Lann, M Lindsay.
Cutts's Artillery—W T Anderson.
Phillips's Legion—A J Argo, M V Brown, A J Brown, G M Ennis, S Nolan, J F Russell, R Saunders.
Cobb's Legion—L R Bishop, C T Blundell, F L Mann.
Thomas's Legion—A Duncan.

Ingersoll on Liberty.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll lectured in Chicago on Saturday night, on the subject of "Liberty." He said, among other things:

"What do I mean by liberty? Let me explain. If a man is prevented from going where he desires by a high mountain, or rushing river, or wild beasts, he does not think he is enslaved. But if a man with a gun stands on the opposite shore of the stream and says that the other shall not cross, then that is slavery. The idea of liberty is not to be interfered with by a like intelligence, whether in earth or in heaven. It is not to be interfered with by those who gloat over their victory. In the world of thought and speculation there should be absolute liberty. There is room in the intellectual air for every wing that flies, room on the intellectual sea for every sail. One is the majority; every soul is sovereign, robed and crowned, absolutely free. In the republic of the mind men should give every mental right to their fellow men that they claim for themselves. Tonight I shall speak for the most part of liberty of thought, the right to investigate, to guess for yourself, to people the future according to your own fancy and dictated by no other. If there be gods, I give to them the same right that I give to myself.

"In the days of old our ancestors believed that it was necessary for all to think alike, especially on those questions which nobody knew anything about. They believed there was a being who had promised eternal joy to those who believed a certain way, and punished those who did not. All the ingenuity of the world cannot make two clocks which will keep time exactly alike. All the machinery of human invention cannot make two things alike. Nature cannot do it. In the forest there are not two leaves which are exact counterparts of each other. Yet our ancestors thought they could make all that living, throbbing, passionate flesh walk in the same pathway. If they could, what a stupid world we should have had! I believe that intellectual splendors are born of diversity, and not of force applied to the brain of man. Our ancestors tortured their fellow creatures with the thumbscrew and the rack for the sake of spreading the gospel of universal love.

"A race which has to emerge from barbarism by the blood of martyrs had better remain in darkness forever. But if it had not been for these men who said, 'I will never stain the whiteness of my soul,' we would have been in darkness still. While I live I will do what I can to augment the liberty of man, woman and child. After all, it is a question of intellectual development. Tell me what a man believes and I will tell you of his intellectual development. I went to an exhibition and saw the dugout in which floated a barbarian orthodox in his day and generation. Then I saw the great ship which went sailing over the ocean without missing a throb or beat of its mighty iron heart. From the tomtom to the instruments of melody today, from the club to the Krupp gun, from a rude sketch on the side of the rock to a glorious painting, is the measure of intellectual development.

"How is it that when it came to religion the world stood still? There has been no improvement on the Christian devil for thousands of years. He has still the horns and cloven foot he was endowed with in the early ages. If this course had been followed in music, do you think we could have had the symphonies of Beethoven and the operas of Wagner? We have improved on the dugout owned by the barbarian. I plead for the same right to improve on his theology.

"Imagine a human being claiming the right to think and not giving it to others. When you destroy liberty of mind it acts on the intellectual progress of the world as if all the streams and springs flowing into the Mississippi were stopped—the river would dry up. Men have not only been enslaved in mind, but in body. It was not until 1833 that Great Britain abolished slave trade in her colonies. It was not until 1863 that Lincoln abolished slavery here, so that this country has only been worth living in for twenty-eight years.

"Give to every man what he earns with his hands. Capital takes too much, labor gets too little. Flesh and blood are more sacred than gold. The time will come in this country when every man will demand the right to catch some happiness before he quits the world.

"Men are slaves, but women are the slaves of slaves. In my opinion, woman has every right but one, and that is the right to be protected. They say that woman is the cause of all trouble. All grief and pain and tears have been accounted for because Eve ate the forbidden fruit. But I would rather live on earth with the woman I love than in a heaven alone with men. A man who destroys the happiness of wife and child is a murderer. It is a duty to get married—the noblest ambition to have a home. A man who has loved and been loved has made a success, even if he dies in the gutter.

"What is success? I would rather be a French peasant in a hut, with a family, and go down to indistinguishable dust, than that impersonation of force and murder, Napoleon I.

"I would give a divorce to every man if the woman had violated her contract. I would give divorce to every woman who wanted it, whether the man had violated the contract or not. No woman should live with a man she does not love. It is not virtuous to do it, and the highest form of virtue is the purest form of love. If women are the slaves of slaves, children are something worse. Parents make a mistake in bringing up children instead of letting them grow. If a father is a tyrant his child will be a liar. The lie comes crawling out of the white mouth of fear. Children should grow in the climate of goodness. The orthodox barbarian in the dugout was opposed to all happiness on Sunday.

"We are going to have in this city the greatest fair ever witnessed by mortal man. It is not only to be worthy of progressive Chicago, but worthy of the great republic. The man who says the fair should be closed on Sunday is a monument of impudence. No day is too good to be happy."

LEMON ELIXIR.

Its Wonderful Effect On the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

For Biliousness, Constipation and Malaria, take Lemon Elixir.
For indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache, take Lemon Elixir.
For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart-failure, take Lemon Elixir.
For Fever, Chills and Debility, take Lemon Elixir.
Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation take Lemon Elixir.
Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of Lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, cathartics, aromatic stimulants, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels. 50c and $1 bottles at druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga. thur sun-prm

Seeking Important Advice.

From Texas Siftings.

A little girl aged nine called her father to her bedside the other evening. "Papa," said the little diplomat, "I want to ask your advice."

"Well, my little dear, what is it about?"

"What do you think it would be best to give me on my birthday?"

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

JULES VERNE.

A Visit to His Pleasant Home in Amiens.

SOME SUGGESTIONS GIVEN IN HIS WORKS

Which Have Been Utilized—Baron von Munchausen Adventures and Thoughts Arising Therefrom.

PARIS, November 15.—[Special to The Constitution.]—"Is this the residence of Monsieur Jules Verne?" I asked a little boy at the garden gate of a stylish villa in the suburbs of Amiens.

The little curly-headed boy nodded. "Do you want to see papa?"

"Yes, if he is at home."

"He is snoring."

"Then I had better come another time."

"Go away, what do you know"—cried another little Verne, pushing his younger brother aside and then turning to me. "If you wait a few moments, I believe you can meet Monsieur Verne." Then they both ran off.

I strolled slowly through the garden to the veranda where a heavily built man soon appeared and greeted me cheerfully.

"Thank you for the trouble of coming all the way out here. It is seldom that strangers go to the inconvenience of seeing me in a little town."

He led me into his study, crowded with all sorts of instruments, such as a quadrant, an electrical machine, a thermopile, batteries, etc., globes of different sizes, maps, calendars, charts and bookcases, and heaps of books, magazines, pamphlets, etc., lay on the floor and the writing desk, causing it almost to disappear from view. The room was in great disorder. It seemed as if everything had been laid down where it was last used. A skeleton stood in a corner, among stuffed animals, and made the room look like a museum of natural history.

"Be seated, if you can find a chair," and he smiled.

His winning manner and the quick, bright glances of his eyes, which light up his frank, pleasant face with its gray, trimmed beard, quickly convince us that he deserves the reputation of being a charming host, and visitors at his "evenings," where guests like Camille Flammarion, Admiral de la Graviere (and in former times the old Chevreuil) are present, are indeed to be envied. It seems as if he delights in the society of whomsoever calls, having always abundant topics at hand to suit the moments. They say that his range of reading is so wide that, almost on any subject, he always knows more than any one present.

Pointing to a book which had lately appeared in Paris and had made a great sensation, I asked him for his opinion.

He shrugged his broad shoulders: "I am not much of a judge of literature. I have my preferences, of course, but only for private use. You know, I take such a unique position among contemporary writers that I think my critics treat me like a phenomenon in the literary world. You also belong to our craft, I believe."

I nodded.

"It is astonishing how many thousand men and women can live by literary work of one sort or another in these days."

"Yes, we live in a wonderful age," he resumed after a pause. "Only think they lately observed a snowfall on the planet Mars. To write a history of the nineteenth century would be a gigantic task for a young, literary man, I mean, with all its progress from the tallow candle to the electric light, from the stage coach to the express train, making sixty miles or so an hour, is simply so marvelous that the majority fail to understand it. But excuse me for a moment."

And he left the room.

I looked at the nearest pile of reading matter. There was a book on the measurement of sound, "Travels in Alaska," a pamphlet on the possible use of melonite instead of iron, mining reports, etc.

Re-entering, he continued: "I was the first to mention a submarine vessel. Now no navy can do without torpedo boats; so, after all, poets are not necessarily dreamers, but rather chroniclers of the past and prophets of the future. People always used to say that politics and science do not belong to the realm of art. It seems to me that there is nothing more fit for the imagination of a poet than science, and as for politics, it surely could be done. But, as I have said before, I am an exception."

"How did the idea of writing in your peculiar style first suggest itself to you?" I inquired.

"Oh, as a boy in reading the story of 'Baron von Munchausen.' His fabulous, ridiculous adventures made me think whether they could not be written in a serious manner, so I set to work. 'Le Tour du Monde' was my first great success, so I pursued the chosen path —"

Then his wife, in apron and cap, entered and served some cider, with a friendly smile. But before she could speak a child was heard crying, and she had to excuse herself.

"As you see, we live quite like the bourgeoisie, simple but comfortable! I would not live in Paris for anything in the world—

"Look, here is one of my latest books, illustrated. It is always a great pleasure to me to see my ideas taking form and shape."

Then the two boys I had met in the garden peeped in. The little curly head said:

"The man is not yet gone."

"Hush," said the other indignantly.

"What is it?" asked Monsieur Verne.

"You wanted to explain the velocity of light to me this afternoon, and the sun will soon be down."

"But don't you see that I have a visitor?"

"Oh, do not mind me," I interrupted. Then the boys came bouncing in and "Papa Verne" had to keep his promises. He began in giving them a heap of knowledge in a way that every child could understand it. When he came to the experiment he took an apparatus with a toothed wheel and made a ray of light pass through the intervals between two teeth. A mirror was placed in the distance for reflection and the measurement took place by revolving the wheel with great velocity.

He was willing to explain it over and over again if something was not quite clear to the boys.

"How do you make the enormous material that is necessary for your novels?" I asked at the end of the performance.

"Why, I read all scientific books that are published. In short, everything in the book market of any interest to me. I am also a subscriber to all scientic journals, as you see," making a sweeping gesture with both arms and looking around the overcrowed room with a humorous expression.

"Besides, I have connections with many of the leading conservatories, museums, etc. Also that I know German is a great help to me. The Germans are remarkably clever, but only theoretically, while the Americans are undoubtedly the most practical, but they sorely lack taste. Only look at their public buildings! Colossal, expensive, but no architecture."

"And the Frenchmen?" I asked politely.

"Nobody can deny them the supremacy in matters of art. But to return to the subject from which I started: my actual experience for the "Chipper of the Clouds" was one balloon ascent while I had to look over about five hundred books on aeronautic inventions."

"Then you do not deem actual experience necessary?"

"I think a careful perusal of books from the best sources on any new subject is better, at least for the purpose of writing books. A good book on the customs and manners of a country can only be written after a sojourn of years, while I, at the very best, could only devote a hasty trip to it, and at that rate, my books would dwindle into a very limited number of volumes."

"I think it must be time for me to go." But he continued in his jovial way, as if he had not heard me:

"People should always remember that Jules Verne is neither a mathematician nor an astronomer, nor the author of scientific handbooks, but a novelist who scatters his knowledge here and there in the manner of a conversationalist." And so he kept on chatting about the most recent inventions and discoveries of mechanical constructions of all centuries, the distances of heavenly bodies, effects of light and temperature, zoology and botany of antediluvian times, the structure of the earth to enormous depths, unanswerable problems about inhabitants of planets, until my brain began to spin, and I most likely gave foolish answers, but as he did most of the talking it was, after all, not so unpleasant.

Not before I had taken dinner with him did he allow me to depart by the express train from Amiens to Paris

C. SADAKICH HARTMANN.

Yellow Flowers Bring Ill-Luck.

From The Owensboro, Ky., Register.

Actors have a queer superstition about yellow flowers and will not wear them. While at Dr. Todd's booth at the fair grounds yesterday Miss Greenwood saw some yellow flowers, and, after admiring them, asked for them.

Mr. Guibertson, her leading man, was present, and begged her not to take them, saying that they would surely bring her ill-luck. A laugh was indulged in at his expense, and she took the yellow flowers.

In an hour the opera-house was in ashes, and Miss Greenwood's ill-luck had cost her $7,500. The flowers got in their work.

When Any One Recommends

An internal remedy for your Ringworm or Tetter, they presume upon your ignorance in order to effect a sale. Would you treat corns or bunions with an internal remedy? Would you attempt to remove a wart on your nose by applying milkweed to your toe? One is as preposterous as the other. A myriad of animalculæ are feeding on the skin; they cannot be destroyed by such indirect means as blood purifiers. Tetterine is an external application for an external disease. It is the only known antidote for all animalcular eruptions of the skin. Price 50 cents. All druggists, or by mail by J. T. SHUPTRINE & BRO., Savannah, Ga.

Beds Renovated.

Call at 207 Edgewood avenue at once and have your feathers and mattresses renovated by the new steam process. We call for and return work the same day. Tully Bros.

ADVANTAGES OF ORDERING CLOTHES

---OF THE---

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS COMPANY.

1. You can be sure of finding the BEST styles of WOOLEN CLOTH.

2. You may be sure of a GOOD FIT, as with our immense business we can afford to employ ONLY the best cutting talent.

3. SPLENDID wearing quality—we MUST hold our trade, and it is cheaper to do it in this way than to seek new customers only.

4. PRICES figured down so closely, that only an immense volume of trade will justify them.

Our BIG LEADER has always been our $3 Pants cut to order. For extreme excellence of style and quality and PERFECTION of workmanship our $8.25 Pants and $35.00 Suit are sure and steady winners. But our BIG WINNER this Fall is our $16.50 Overcoat, cut, yes, fairly moulded, to your figure.

BRANCH OF

Plymouth Rock Pants Co.,

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

INCORPORATED—CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

39 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

OFFICES EVERYWHERE.

10 MILLION MACHINES MADE AND SOLD.

AT OUR

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW ROOMS,

385 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

—— WE HAVE ——

Over 117 Processes of Manufacture

— IN CONSTANT —

PRACTICAL OPERATION



OUR ART PARLORS,

929 Broadway, N.Y. City.

THE DAINTIEST THINGS IN ART NEEDLE-WORK AND HOME DECORATION, FROM ORIGINAL AND IMPORTED DESIGNS, CONSTANTLY ON EXHIBITION.

Rococo, Ancient Tapestry, Renaissance Embroideries, etc.

WE GUARANTEE

REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION BY THE USE OF OUR MACHINES. EVERY SINGER FAMILY MACHINE DOES IT. FREE INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR PATRONS.

THE VERY LATEST IN POWER AND ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

FREE DELIVERY OF MACHINES AND FITTINGS.

Manufacturers visiting New York are furnished a private Desk with every facility for Business, Correspondence, etc.

State that you saw our Advertisement in the ATLANTIC CONSTITUTION *when you write us.*

General Offices for the South { 205 EAST BROAD STREET, RICHMOND, VA. / 185 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALWAYS ROOM FOR ENERGETIC MEN WITH THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

BILE BEANS

Cures bilious attacks, Constipation, Sick-headache, Malaria, etc. Great Relief for Colds, LaGrippe or Influenza. Mild, Positive, Economical. Testimonials and particulars free.
mar30—dly sun w e o w n r m J. F. SMITH & CO., New York.

, M. Rose & Co. 1867. The R. M. Rose Co., 1891

THE R. M. ROSE CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS,

NO. 12

MARIETTA STREET.,

WE HAVE NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THE STATE.

oct18—d3m sun

JOHN M. SMITH.

The Greatest Excellence in



Style, Comfort, Durability,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

122 AND 124 WHEAT STREET.

Twentieth Georgia—W A Baggs, Leonard Sims, R B Wilkerson.

Twenty-first Georgia—J L Anderson, G H Banks, G W Betchum, W E Bridges, J Brown, R Duggan, S F Eaton, P Gatewood, G Herndon, R

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

necessary?"

"I think a careful perusal of books from the best sources on any new subject is better, at least for the purpose of writing books. A

Call at 207 Edgewood avenue at once and have your feathers and mattresses renovated by the new steam process. We call for and return work the same day. Tully Bros.

122 AND 124 WHEAT STREET.

GREAT BIG WHALES.

How They Are Captured, and Their Commercial Value.

JONAH'S STORY STILL UNEXPLAINED.

How the Sailors Fare on Board—Description of the Struggles with the Monsters of the Sea, Etc.



IN A PREVIOUS letter I casually mentioned whaling in the Arctic ocean as a business of considerable importance.

The whaling fleet generally leaves San Francisco about the middle of February, and is upon the grounds about the middle of May, when it is considered the season opens. It is necessary to know how a whale looks and what its habits are in order to understand how they should be hunted. They are about fifty to sixty feet long, and look like immense black logs floating in the water when their bodies appear on the surface. They are detected at a distance by the stream of water they spout through their blow holes. From one-fourth to one-third the full length is taken up by the head, which is from eight to twenty feet long and nine to twelve feet in thickness.

Whales are entirely destitute of teeth, but instead the mouth is furnished with an apparatus of baleen or whalebone, for the purpose of straining out of the water the small fish and crustaceans which form their food. The fibrous structure of whalebone, its elasticity and heaviness, are well known. The plates of it in the mouth are very numerous, several hundred on each side, and placed very close together, the whole quantity sometimes amounting to over two tons in weight.

The tongue is a soft, thick mass and does not extend beyond the back of the mouth. The gullet is very narrow, not over an inch and a half even in the largest, so that animals not much larger than one's thumb cannot pass down their throats. This does not exactly agree with the Jonah version of whale structure, but I am inclined to believe that Jonah was so frightened when thrown overboard in the storm that he could not have told the difference between a box car and a toad frog. I remember while at college the Sunday school superintendent trying to explain the story of Johah. He said "Jonah was swallowed by the whale, but the books say the whale couldn't swallow Jonah, and I know Jonah couldn't swallow the whale. Well, Jonah was swallowed by a great big fish, big as an elephant."

The skull is not symmetrical, the right side being larger than the left; the flesh is red, and course, the skin is naked and moistened by an oily fluid. Parasites infest the skin, and some species of mollousks burrow and live in it. Below the skin is a thick layer of blubber from a foot to two feet in thickness, sometimes weighing over thirty tons. This keeps the animal warm and enables it to resist the great pressure of the water in the depths to which it descends. The tail is five or six feet long and twenty to twenty-five feet broad, and is a most powerful weapon of defense. The eyes, not much larger than those of an ox, are on the sides of the head, about a foot above the angle of the mouth. Whales weigh from 50 to 125 tons, and of their weight at least half is of value and finds ready market.

There are two kinds of whale hunted, the spermaceti whale, of inferior size and worth, and the Greenland or "bow-head" whale, the larger and more valuable. In addition to the two tons of whalebone there are about 300 barrels of oil in a bow-head whale, while the spermaceti whale does not afford over sixty barrels of oil, and the whalebone is very brittle and scarcely worth taking to market. Besides the bone and oil whales also afford a very valuable product known to commerce as ambergris. It is a morbid secretion of the liver and intestines of the sperm whale, a solid, opaque, ash-colored inflamable substance, lighter than water, of a consistence like that



IN THE CROW'S NEST.

of wax, and having, when heated, a fragrant odor. It softens in the heat of the hand, melts below 212 degrees Fahrenheit into a a kind of yellow resin and is highly soluble in alcohol. It is usually found floating on the surface of the ocean or cast upon the shore in regions frequented by whales, as on the coasts of the Bahama islands, Aleutian islands and other north Pacific islands, sometimes in masses of from 60 to 225 pounds in weight. In this substance are found the beaks of cuttle fish, on which the whale is known to feed. It is highly valued as a material for perfumery, and was formerly used in medicine as an aphrodisiac and for spicing wines.

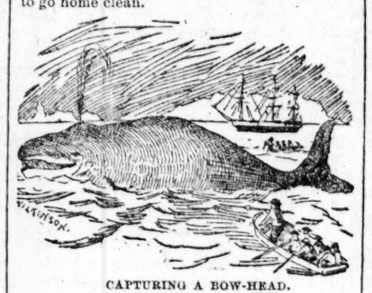
Sometimes as much as twenty or thirty pounds is found in one whale, and all this is additional profit of course.

A bow-head whale is worth from £700 to £900 sterling, or from $3,500 to about $5,000.

They feed by swimming along with their mouths open. When it closes the watar is strained out through the valves at the sides, and some is spouted up through the blow-holes. The small fish and molusks thus captured make up their food.

Now for the mode of hunting them. On all the whalers a lookout is kept from the "crow's nest" on the mast, and when one is sighted spouting the lookout reports "there she blows!" "Where away?" is called from the deck. "Two points on the starboard bow, sir," or wherever else it may be. Immediately boats are lowered and the chase commences. The least unusual noise will frighten them, and after sail is set on the boat no one is allowed to speak or move a foot even. If there is no breeze to carry the boat, then the man in the stern paddles in the direction as noiselessly as possible, not daring to use an oar, for fear the splash will frighten the victim. The boat follows as closely in the wake of the whale as possible, and the bowman stands in the bow, harpoon in hand. This harpoon, or "iron," as it is called, is a broad-bladed spearhead three our four feet long, very sharp and having about six inches cutting surface on each side, and is fastened on a pole about ten feet long, just ahead of a gun that is fastened to the same pole. A spring connects the harpoon and the trigger of the gun so that when the harpoon enters the flesh the pressure backwards pushes the trigger spring and the boom is exploded. Then comes the fun. Stunned and stung as he is, the whale starts down to escape, but the bowman pays out the line that is attached to the harpoon pole. As soon as it is slack he hauls in again, and pays out when it tightens. So on it goes until the boat may have been towed several miles, but still holding on and taking another shot every chance offered, and as soon as the whale is killed it is hauled along side and fastened to the ship's chains. The process of "fiensing" or cutting up is then commenced. Some of the crew having their boots armed with iron spikes to keep them from slipping, descend upon the carcass and cut into the blubber with blubber spades, removing a broad strip or blanket of skin twenty to thirty feet long, which is hoisted by block and tackle. Great cubical pieces of blubber of half a ton or more in weight are then cut out and hoisted to the deck. It is turned over and over until all the fat is removed. Meanwhile part of the crew remove the baleen or whalebone from the mouth. The remainder of the carcass is flung adrift as food for bears and fishes.

The blubber after being received on deck is cut into smaller pieces and heated in large pots, afterwards strained, and the scraps or cracknels from one pot serve as fuel for others. This is called trying out, and is very similar to trying out lard, a process known on every plantation in Georgia. When the blubber is being boiled the ship is perfectly filthy with smoke, soot and grease. The oil is put in casks, to be purified at home. The bone is given no attention except to be dried. Ships sometimes go through a whole season without making a single capture. Then they are said to go home clean.



CAPTURING A BOW-HEAD.

Many sailors refuse to handle the flesh of whales killed by dynamite or booms containing arsenic, prussic acid or other poisons, claiming that it is extremely dangerous.

In the early days of whaling there was no guns used, but all the killing was done with harpoons and lances. The wounds made by these did more towards enraging than killing when first hurled, and the men were in great danger. The Nova Scotians engaged in this business almost exclusively, and so keen was the spirit of it that a girl would not marry a man who had not "killed his whale."

The whales go north as soon as the ice commences to break up in the spring, and stay there as long as possible. They breathe like other amphibious animals, and cannot stay under water over twenty minutes at a time, having to come to the surface to get a fresh supply of air. When the ice commences to crust over in the fall they cannot come to the surface to blow and spout, so they migrate to warmer climates. They do not, like other fish, spawn, but bear their young as a mammal, and attend them with as much care as a cat does its kittens, and woe be unto him who molests them. The period of gestation is uncertain. One young is produced at a birth and is from ten to fourteen feet in length when born. Sometimes whale fishers harpoon the young, which is of little value, in order to harpoon the mother. About like some young men praise their girl's mother, or, as the saying goes, feed the cow to catch the calf, only the order is reversed.

One would think the sailors on board a whaler would make quite a nice little stake when it is known they are paid on shares, but more than four-fifths of them get only one dollar when the cruise is finished. Why I cannot tell, but it is true, and besides the crew is treated, generally, in the most brutal manner, besides having to endure the severe cold and being constantly drenched with the icy spray while in the boats. Think of running aloft when the rigging is frozen and covered with snow and ice, and if one word is heard of dissention, the men are cuffed about by the brutal mates worse than dogs. I witnessed two mates thrashing a man who was in double irons. They kicked and cuffed him until my blood boiled with rage, but I was powerless to help him. The authorities know these things, but still it goes on.

When the ladies learn what dangers attend the hunting of the whale, they will wonder why men take such risks just for whalebone. It does not take much whalebone for the stays in any one dress, but there are so many dresses to be stayed that the demand for whalebone is always active. When the ladies call for any article it is certain to be brought.

GEORGE W. CRUSSELLE.

TO THE WEST INDIES.

Brunswick Wants a Line of Steamers Established to These Islands.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., November 13.—[Special.] Mr. John Lachlan, an aged gentleman and his son Bruce, arrived in the city yesterday on the schooner Hattie Darling from San Salvador island in the Bahama group.

Mr. Lachlan has been in the West Indies for some time attending to the saving of the cargo of the steamer El Dorado, which stranded on the Great Bahama Banks quite a while ago.

He is an agent of the New York Underwriters' Association, which sent him on the mission. Mr. Lachlan and his son left for New York soon after their arrival. While in the city Mr. Lachlan stated that it was a great deal quicker to come to Brunswick on the way to the north than by the steamer which plies between the islands and New York.

It is evident that in the event of the establishment of a line of vessels between this port and the West Indies a great amount of travel would be captured, besides the freight which passes between this country and the various islands of the group. It would be a paying investment for the investor, and would be a great help to those who are hurried to the islands on business of mercantile importance and otherwise.

Do you have distress in the stomach after eating, or faintness, heartburn, headache, or other dyspeptic symptoms? Hood's Sarsaparilla will tone the stomach, give an appetite and cure you.

FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

A New Book—Rich, Rare and Racy.

BY BILL ARP.

The Constitution Publishing Company is pleased to announce that they have now in press, and will be ready for sale and delivery about the 1st of December, Bill Arp's last and best work—a book that will be a treasure in every household all over this broad land. There is not a line in its pages that will give offense, but it will cheer and brighten the evening fireside. Its humor and its philosophy are delightfully blended, its sketches true to nature, and its style unique and Arpian.

We confidently expect that every family that has been following Bill Arp in THE CONSTITUTION will order a copy of this admirable book—a book that Uncle Remus says will be a "classic," and James R. Randall, the author of "My Maryland," says "will live and be treasured long after our other humorists are dead and forgotten."

This book has been printed from electrotype plates. It is illustrated, and will be handsomely bound. Send in your orders early so as to insure a copy in ample time for the Christmas stocking.

Price, postpaid, $1.50. nov1-d4tsunwk4t

Trousseau, Not Trousers.

From The Irish Times.

At the baths an impatient young man walked up to the door of one of the compartments, and knocking at the same, testily inquired:

"When in thunder are you going to get those trousers on?"

There was a faint giggle, and a silvery voice replied:

"When I get married, I suppose."

He fainted at once. He had made a mistake in the door.

THE LOTTERY FIGHT.

The Big Primary in New Orleans Last Tuesday

WAS A DEFEAT FOR THE ANTI MEN.

The Farmers' Alliance Working for the Legislature—The Visit of Ex-President Hayes—Other Gossip.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—The primary election in this city, Tuesday, was an overwhelming defeat of the anti-lottery faction. It was by long odds the biggest primary ever held in New Orleans, the vote largely exceeding that given in a presidential election and equaling the highest democratic vote ever polled. The contest lay between the anti-lottery democrats, who wish a plank in the democratic platform against the constitutional amendment, extending the charter of the lottery company for twenty-five years, and the McEnery democrats who are supporting McEnery for governor and who propose that the state convention shall say nothing about the lottery but order a white primary convention in advance of the general election at which the lottery question shall be settled by the white voters and thus avoid a scramble with the negroes. Of the McEnery democrats, fully 90 per cent favor the lottery amendment, so that the contest was a preliminary skirmish over the lottery issue. The total vote cast was 27,000, with a majority of 11,500 for the McEnery delegates, who easily carried every ward in the city and elected the 139 delegates. The election was the most quiet and orderly ever held in New Orleans, a specially striking feature being the good behavior of the police force, which showed itself thoroughly unpartisan. Hitherto the police were changed at every election and took an active part in politics, and interfered in the primary elections. The last legislature abolished the old system, and turned the force over to a non-partisan campaign, the officers being appointed for life. They have nothing, therefore, to fear from the politicians, and no reason why they should mix up in politics, and they did good service in keeping the polls in good order.

All the indications point to the renomination of McEnery as governor. Nine parishes have elected delegates so far and the vote stands 194 for McEnery to 64 for Adams. It is now recognized that the combination between the anti-lottery democrats and Farmers' Alliance for the nomination of Adams, president of the alliance, for governor have weakened the cause, but it is impossible "to swap horses while crossing the stream," and the fight will be made to the end. The chances are decidedly against the success of the combination. The democratic convention will probably nominate McEnery, who, although opposed to the lottery, is being supported by all those favoring it, and will refuse to take any action on the lottery amendment and order a white primary election to settle this question over which a split in the party is threatened. If the antis are defeated in the convention they will be defeated in the primary also, and the amendment will carry.

The Farmers' Alliance.

The Farmers' Alliance, on the advice of the president, is making a strong effort to get control of the legislature. In each parish the suballiance and the local anti-lottery league combine for a division of offices, the alliance getting the legislature and the league the offices of sheriff, clerk of court, etc. It is hoped in this way to secure control of the legislature, so as to pass legislation friendly to the farmers and instruct the senators to support the subtreasury bill.

The American Bankers' Association, some three hundred strong, met here Wednesday, and were in session several days. Quite a number of interesting papers were read and financial topics discussed, the association showing itself opposed to the free coinage of silver. The visitors were well entertained while here, taken to a sugar plantation to see the operation of grinding, given an extra performance at the French opera house, and entertained at numerous lunches, dinners, etc.

The New Orleans National bank is stirring up the postoffice department over the bad mail service in this section, and particularly the heavy loss of letters, enclosing checks and drafts, in transit. This has been going on for some time, and the New Orleans National bank has been one of the worst victims, dozens of checks sent to it having mysteriously disappeared on their way there. The bank for a long time represented the Louisiana State Lottery Company and handled its mail, and the loss of its letters is attributed to this fact. The newspapers have also been victimized, for the anti-lottery law authorizes the mail inspectors and others to open the bundles of papers to see if any of them contain lottery advertisements, the result being the loss of many of them in the mails. The postoffice department does not dispute the fact that the losses have been heavy here, but attribute them to postal thieves who are at work, while the banks and papers think the anti-lottery law is largely to blame. The affair has stirred up a great deal of excitement here and in Washington, and promises to bring about an investigation and some improvement, which is greatly needed, for the postal service is worse than it ever has been.

The Visit of Hayes.

Ex-President Hayes paid a visit to New Orleans this week in the company of Dr. Curry, of the Peabody fund. He came here in the interest of the Slater educational fund to inspect the condition of the negro schools and colleges, which are receiving assistance from it, and seemed very much encouraged by those he examined here. He finds that there has been considerable progress in the negro colleges, but thinks the grade still somewhat low. He will visit all the southern states with the same purpose of inspection in view.

The Jews of New Orleans have determined to take some steps for the relief of the Russian refugees. A committee has been appointed which will prepare suggestions to be submitted to a mass meeting. The preliminary conference expressed itself as strongly opposed to the colony plan of coming for the Jews, and cited the efforts made here in that direction some years ago. A colony of 175 Russian Jews were established on Sicily island, Catahoula parish. They were given lands and equipped with agricultural implements, but the colony was a failure from the start, more than twenty-five thousand dollars being sunk in it. If the New Orleans Jews do anything, therefore, for their co-religionists in Russia, it will be to raise money for them and not to establish colonies in Louisiana.

A shocking mystery is giving the detectives something to work on; but with very little success on their part so far. This was the discovery by some teamsters of a headless woman a couple of miles from the city and near the track of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The discovery of the missing head some distance off disclosed the fact that the woman was young, twenty-five years of age, good looking, and, judging by her clothing, well to do. Beyond this, the police have not got a step. There is no woman reported missing in New Orleans. There is nothing to identify the dead woman, and none of the people living in the neighborhood of where she was found remember having seen her there. There is of course an abundance of theories. The old Mafia theory was the first started, that the dead woman had been murdered for betraying the secrets of some Italian society. The next was that she had been lured into the woods, outraged by negro woodcutters and murdered, and again that she had lost her way and died of exhaustion, which does not, however, account for the missing head. So far the police have nothing but theories about her.

The city council has finally taken action on an abuse that had existed here for two centuries—that of burying the dead in the churches. This has now been prohibited in all cases, and no burials are allowed within the city limits except in the cemeteries. It is not improbable that the city council will go a step further and close the intermural cemeteries.

The Royal street fire has brought about a general investigation of unsafe buildings, and has disclosed the fact that the law on this subject has been largely a dead letter. It will be rigidly enforced in future, and a number of rickety buildings pulled down. Fortunately this movement to inspect all buildings comes in New Orleans before any lives have been lost by their caving in.

The long drought has ended, and that large portion of the population who were borrowing water from their neighbors now have enough in their cisterns to last them a few weeks. It does not, however, appear to have aroused New Orleans to the necessity of having an efficient system of waterworks and not depend on the rainwater altogether.

New Orleans is now 165,000 bales ahead of last year in cotton receipts, and the staple is still pouring in faster than ever known before. On Tuesday the cotton record was broken, when 43,655 bales were received in a single day, the largest amount which ever reached this city in a single day, even in the busy ante-bellum times.

1,000,000
GRAND REPUBLIC CIGARROS.

The Largest Shipment Ever Made South.

I have handled this cigar for eight years and find it the very best FIVE CENT CIGAR EVER PUT ON THE MARKET. I have just received 1,000,000 more in one shipment. I have sold many millions, and find that they give perfect satisfaction. They are manufactured by

GEORGE P. LIES & CO.,

OF NEW YORK,

The Largest and Most Reliable Dealers in the United States. Smokers, Look to Your Interest, and Use No Other

FIVE CENT CIGAR.

W. A. RUSSELL,

General Wholesale Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

oct 30 d 1 m fri sun tue top col

—ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures

CATARRH

Gives Relief at once for Cold in Head.

Apply into the Nostrils.—It is Quickly Absorbed.

50c. Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES



Our Carbon Favorite, the most powerful soft coal base burner made. Uses one-third less fuel than any other stove of same size. See our stoves before you buy.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO., ATLANTA, GA.

oc sun



A CRASH!

in window or plate glass lets in a cold draft in winter and dust in summer. We can repair all damages of this character, and send a glazier to your home to do the work. We are headquarters for Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes and Painters' Supplies. 'Phone 501.

Southern Paint & Glass Co.

No. 39 S. Broad St., Atlanta.
Opposite The Ryan Co.

wifri wed —ly suon

NO HABITATION.

There can be no habitation in the blood or body for poisonous microbes when Swift's Specific enters the system. It changes the character of the blood so that the germs must either perish or get out, and of course they leave. S. S. S. also forces out the poison which the microbes have left behind. If there is a sore or ulcer the poison comes out through that, otherwise through the skin.

"Having suffered much from contagious blood poison, after using half a dozen bottles of Swift's Specific, I was restored to perfect health, and all eruptive sores disappeared. You are at liberty to make any use of my statement that you wish—J. CROSBY BYRON, 208 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The peculiar enervating effect of summer weather is driven off by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which "makes the weak strong."

Bachelors Put It in Double English.

From The Lowell Citizen.

Married compositors are very apt to put "baby" in small caps.

A NORTHERN BUREAU

For the Sale of Atlanta Real Estate.

There has been opened in Jersey City, N. J., a bureau for investment in Atlanta real estate, making investments in this city a specialty. Owners having business or residence property for sale, or who desire to borrow money on gilt edge improved, paying real estate, will please address "Atlanta Real Estate Bureau," First National bank building, Jersey City, N. J., giving location, price, address of owner and description in detail. The bureau has a representative located in this city, who investigates the application for loan, or property for sale, and reports upon same, and also attends to the closing of the contract and payment of money. wed sun

The Force of Habit.

Habit, so said, is second nature, but not necessarily true. We all admit that certain habits are quite strong and very hard to overcome. So much so that sometimes it seems impossible to break them. But with a proper amount of determination and perseverence few, indeed, will fail. Habit sometimes becomes a disease. Then you need help. Lack of exercise, improper living, excessive indulgences, etc., often produce habitual constipation, and following this piles, fistula or some disease of the bowels which makes it necessary for you to have professional services. It is not only unnecessary for you to continuously take medicine, but it is decidedly injurious. Remove the effect and then treat the cause in a commonsense way and a cure will result. It takes time to do this, but if you persevere you will be fully repaid for the effort.

Many ladies suffering in this way become the victims of serious uterine diseases. This should not be, nor is it at all necessary, for if you will give me the opportunity I can cure you. My experience is large. In fact, I have given the best years of my life to the study of these troubles, etc. Does my experience entitle me to your consideration?

Respectfully, DR. JACKSON,
Hirsch Bulding, Atlanta, Ga.

sun, wed, fri

Housekeepers,

This may be your last chance to have your old feathers made better than new, as we leave in a few weeks for Thomasville, Ga. We are first-class in our line, and we are doing work for some of the best families of Atlanta. So give us a call. Tully Bros., 207 Edgewood avenue. aug30-3m sun

HOUK'S CAMPAIGN.

Lurid Story of East Tennessee Politics.

THE ORIGINAL LEONIDAS REVIEWED

Explain the Reasons Which Will Lead to the Election of His Son to Succeed Him in Congress.

The political campaign now in progress in the second Tennesse congressional district is in many respects one of the most interesting ever experienced in the south. East Tennessee has always been a strange, picturesque and uncertain portion in the history of southern politics. Although surrounded on all sides by enthusiastic democratic strongholds and bound by an iron-clad chain of southern sentiment, it furnished the federal army 60,000 as brave soldiers as ever carried a musket or handled a sword. During the bloody conflict between the north and south, East Tennessee was a central figure of interest. The eyes of the whole United States centered on this strange section where brother fought brother, and father met son face to face on the field of battle, and where thousands of men and women rebelled against the sentiment that was the common heritage of those of southern birth, and never did local political leaders attract more attention than did Horace Maynard and "Parson Brownlow," especially Brownlow.

The state of Tennessee to this day is hampered by laws that are not in accord with progressive government that were enacted through necessity arising from Brownlow's extreme measures and radicalism, as governor of the state. One of the most notable of these, was the military law that was repealed by the recent extra session of the Tennessee legislature.

With the passing away of these famous politicians, another leaderer developed to guide the political destinies of the benighted mountaineers whose radicalism and opposition to southern sentiment stand without a peer in the politics of this nation.

The record of Leonidas C. Houk during his fourteen years career in congress is familiar to almost every man and woman, north and south. Although a southerner, he never faltered in his opposition to southern sentiment. His radicalism and abuse of the south knew no bounds, and his vote in the house of representatives was always cast for the worse measures of his unrighteous party.

The tragical death of this peculiar specimen of humanity and great political leader, for only that's what he was, a few months ago, will be readily recalled. Houk's death after fourteen years in congress, was a blow to his party in East Tennessee, and it left the political waters of that section far from calm.

The question is, who will be his successor?

It is in this question all interest centers and is one of the most vital importance to the good people of East Tennessee.

John C. Houk, republican, "the son of his father," who has been assistant doorkeeper of the house for some time, is a candidate for his father's seat in congress. He is a young man with nothing to commend him but the magic of his name. Luck is his only hope and the art of hoodwinking his mascot.

The district, on a full vote, is easily 15,000 republican majority.

General J. C. J. Williams, one of the brainest, ablest and most polished of southern gentlemen—with a clean record, with a clear conception and deep interest in the great political issues and economical problems now pending for settlement by the federal congress. He is one of the leading lawyers of the south, and held the office of district attorney under President Cleveland. General Williams is a scholarly gentleman, and as an orator is surpassed by few men in the country. He is a close political student, and his master mind delves with marvelous accuracy the political problems of the day. General Williams was the most formidable foe that ever met the elder Houk in the arena of politics, and in the last campaign reduced Houk's majority 5,000 lower than it ever was during his fourteen years' leadership.

This is the situation at present, and the question is, will the people of East Tennessee choose as their representative in congress the able, honest and eloquent Williams on the democratic ticket, or the school boy inflated, with no recommendation save that he is the son of his father, who knows little of politics, cares nothing for the interest of his district outside of his party lines, wedded to political prejudices, and hampered by traditional sentiments against the south that should once for always, be wiped out of existence at the ballot box.

It will be a close contest, but from present appearances Houk's election seems almost a certainty, although there is little telling what changes may take place within the next three weeks. General Williams is making a bold and fearless fight for democracy, such a fight as only a brave and able man can make. He is educating the people on the issues, unraveling and indoctrinating the fundamental principles of democracy.

Houk, the republican candidate, has not and says he does not intend to attempt to make a speech. He is not a speaker and never attempted to make even a 4th of July oration, but with remarkable skill he is marshaling the forces of his late father, and as a wire-puller and schemer he has developed into a phenomenon. He has surrounded himself with a force of lieutenants who as wire-pullers and unscrupulous political manipulators, have few equals. The merit of the candidate plays no part in the campaign, but the memory of his dead father is used for all it is worth and often in the most disgraceful manner. Houk's campaign sheet, which is edited by an ex-democrat who held a high office under Cleveland, and who is one of the ablest writers in the state, never attempts to discuss the issues of the campaign, or the merit of its candidate, but plays upon the prejudices of the rural residents, and devotes its space to stirring up feeling in favor of the Houk family, and to showing why John should be the successor of his father. Never did a leader hold together with such absolute solidity a people as did the elder Houk the mountaineers of East Tennessee, and all that is necessary to elect his son his successor is to be able to command that strength. The chief hold he has upon it is his father's pension patronage. What of L. C. Houk's time in congress was not devoted to abusing the south was occupied in securing pensions for the thousands of ex-federal soldiers in his district. Upon the death of his father young Houk advertised wide and loud that he attended to the pension business and sent out 50,000 circulars, requesting all persons drawing pensions and those entitled to them to call on him at his campaign headquarters in Knoxville. This scheme was a wonderful success. Thousands of people flocked to his headquarters, and before they left each and every one of them was constituted a campaign committee within himself.

Houk's methods from the day he decided to make the race have been those of a selfish, scheming politician, and scruples have never retarded his progress.

This campaign is of the most momentous importance to the democratic party and the people of the Knoxville district.

For years the best people of the district felt that they had practically no representative in congress, but were powerless to effect a change. L. C. Houk had an indissoluble hold upon enough votes to elect him by large majorities, in the face of any opposition and under all circumstances. His defeat was often planned, but never effected, and finally the office was conceded to him during his life by common consent, and the great anxiety on the part of the people now rests in what effect his death will have in the district. The democrats realize that this is their opportunity. If they can capture the district this time and send General J. C. J. Williams to congress, his able service will be such an improvement over the south-abusing, pension-dealing administration of Houk that it will be many a day before another republican represents the second Tennessee congressional district in the halls of congress. On the other hand, if young Houk is elected and ever gains the stronghold on the mountaineers that his father had, he will no doubt be many times his own successor. It is simply now or never with the democratic party in that district.

Those on the inside and the democratic press of East Tennessee are enthusiastic and count on Williams's election. He is certainly a strong man, and whether he is elected or not many hundred republican votes will be cast for him. His position in the recent mining troubles has made him many friends among the miners and laboring classes that know how to appreciate honest friendship and able advice. General Williams was one of the famous committee that met Governor Buchanan and appealed for a settlement of the Coal Creek war.

He did more than advise with the governor and miners' committee. Actuated by his great sympathy and true friendship, he went to the scene of the trouble at Coal Creek and Briceville and investigated the matter thoroughly. His advice greatly aided the miners in reaching a conclusion that resulted in an amicable settlement of the trouble till after the legislature met and failed to take any action on the lease system. He was a friend to the miners in need; he advised them on points of law and other important subjects, and his valuable service greatly indebted the miners to this brave philanthropist, and they will reciprocate at the ballot box in a few weeks. Although the Coal Creek miners almost to a man are republicans, and Houk, their republican nominee for congress, and no one of his lieutenants went near Coal Creek or offered any advice to the miners when they were in trouble. This was significant enough and was not overlooked, nor has it been forgotten. General Williams is an honest man, a brave man, with broad and liberal mind, great learning and marked ability. In congress he would soon distinguish himself as a leader, and would gain recognition where Houk would sink into insignificance. His election would redeem East Tennessee from the disgrace it has suffered from its late representative, and regain its recognition in the halls of congress. It would close the disgraceful pension traffic that was Houk's hobby, and that was the charm with which he hoodwinked the people and held his strength.

Houk's election will leave the district practically without a representative. He don't know the first principles of a congressman's duty and has not got the ability to perform them if he did. He will bear the same relation to his constituency that an Indian does to a cigar stand. He will be an office trafficker for his friends and henchmen, and pension agent for his father's old gang.

There is the situation in a nutshell, and it is between these two men that the people of East Tennessee must choose at the ballot box in a few days.

Historically Speaking.

L. C. Houk, the late father of the present republican candidate, who poisoned himself in a drug store on Sunday while serving his fourteenth year in congress, was a remarkable man, and his name will long live in the minds of the people, but his record has no enviable features. He was born in the backwoods of East Tennessee of very poor and uneducated parents.

He learned the cabinet makers' trade when a boy, and worked at it up to the war. He joined the federal army, and became a bitter opponent of southern sentiment. He developed a strong hatred for the south, and fostered and cultivated it throughout his life. He read law on his cabinet bench and was admitted to the bar. He became a district judge, and was elected from the bench to a seat in congress. When he entered the campaign he developed into a remarkable leader and a phenomenal political leader. He was from the people, of the people; he knew their hobbies and felt their prejudices. With these advantages and the natural shrewdness that characterized his political career throughout, he swept the district like a cyclone. From that day to the closing day of his last campaign, if he ever lost a vote within his party ranks, it remains a secret. "Link Houk" became a household word throughout East Tennessee, and during his congressional service it is an authenticated fact that he received thousands of letters addressed, "L. C. Houk, President of the United States, Washington, D. C." His constituency recognized no governmental power outside of him, and accepted no advice only from his lips. He was equally true to them, and remained one of them. When he was not in Washington he devoted his whole time to visiting, drinking and dining with the loyal mountaineers. He never refused them a favor, and died a poor man in consequence of his extreme liberality. He would loan them money and never accept a note of obligation. There was no gulf between this great political leader who occupied a seat in the national house of representatives and the most ignorant inhabitant of the East Tennessee mountains. Between Houk and his constituency all was honor and loyalty; everything was in common.

He was dissipated and drove himself into the gutter long before his death, but this never weakened his strength in his party. Some of the strongest and ablest men in East Tennessee opposed him for the republican nomination, but were overwhelmingly defeated in every instance. Last June he took a dose of poison in a drug store on a Sunday afternoon while recovering from a spree. The politicians of both parties at once began to speculate on his successor in congress. No event in years has created as much political excitement in East Tennessee as the death of this irrepressible leader. Colonel William Rule, editor of The Knoxville Journal, an able and prominent republican, who opposed Houk for the nomination in his last campaign, at once riveted the attention of the district leaders as the most probable man. But a sudden change struck the political pulse. Hon. A. A. Taylor, the present representative from the first Tennessee district, called on young John C. Houk, who was assistant doorkeeper of the house, to enter the race for his father's unexpired term.

It took little persuasion, as John Houk is easily influenced, without character or judgment of his own, with ambition and nothing else.

The announcement that John C. Houk would enter the race created a sensation. He at once organized his campaign forces and, like his father, swept the field for the nomination. The candidates for the republican nominations were John C. Houk, Colonel W. W. Woodruff, a prominent business man and millionaire; Dan H. Meek, a lawyer and politician, and Colonel William Rule, editor of The Knoxville Journal, the biggest republican daily in the south. The primary method of nomination was adopted, and John C. Houk received the nomination by a majority of 10,000. By certain tricks and schemes during the nominating campaign, ill feelings were engendered in the party that will do much to defeat Houk in the election.

The strength that developed did not dampen the ardor or enthusiasm of the democrats. They made up their minds to enter the fight and win it, and they are fighting a brave fight. The democratic district executive committee held a convention and nominated General J. C. J. Williams by acclamation. General Williams is a native East Tennesseean, being born and raised within a few miles of Knoxville. He was in the federal army, but is as true, loyal and patriotic a democrat as ever lived in a southern home. He is an unselfish democrat, strongly devoted to the interest of his party, because he believes in its principles—believes it is a party of sound government and truly a party for the greatest good for the greatest number. He will make an able congressman and distinguish himself in the councils of the nation. The day that East Tennessee elects Jim Williams the successor of the late L. C. Houk, that day she will have accomplished the greatest victory—not only for the democratic party, but for the whole people—in her history, and will stamp out the infamous Houk rule that has been a disgrace to her fair name for fifteen years.

LEE J. LANGLEY.

Constipation, which gives rise to many graver troubles, is cured and prevented by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them and you will be convinced.

Guarantee Company of North America and United States Guarantee Company.

If you are required to give a bond for the honest and faithful performance of your duties in a position of trust, you must either obtain two or more sureties from among your friends, or apply to a guarantee company. Which will you do?

CHARLES. C. THORN,
Room 30, Old Capitol.
nov 11-dly fri sun tues

To the Citizens of Atlanta.

Dr. Baird pronounced the water supply unfit for use, owing to the presence of poison germs. TYPHOID FEVER is always communicated in this manner. Why take this risk when twelve gallon carboys of BOWDEN LITHIA WATER, famous for its purity, will be delivered at your doors for $5, and refilled, free of express charges either way, for $3. Fresh from the spring.

BOWDEN LITHIA SPRINGS CO.,
Lithia Springs, Ga.

FAIR FLORIDA.

Senator Quay Enjoying Himself on Indian River.

THE SUBEXPERIMENT STATION.

The Phosphate Convention—The Contested Seats—Underground Florida. Connecting the Lakes.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 14.—[Special.]—Senator Mathew Stanley Quay is now in Florida. He and a party of kindred spirits have gone "a-fishing" down at St. Lucie on the Indian river. Senator Quay's son, R. R. Quay, commonly known as "Dick" Quay, has a cottage there and for two or three weeks before the opening of congress the party will rest after their arduous labors during the recent campaign, and angle for tarpon instead of votes. The only man in the party who is not a Pennsylvanian is General William Mahone, of Virginia, and of all the party he was the only one disposed to talk politics. He would not talk much, however, and there was nothing new or startling in his opinions. He expresses himself of the belief that "McKinley's election will not in the least affect Blaine's or Harrison's chances for the presidential nomination. McKinley is no more a possibility than before. Blaine's nomination," he said, "is more probable than that of any other republican in the field—if he wants it. He is stronger than his party."

The Subexperiment Station.

The residents of DeFuniak at a recent mass meeting protested in vigorous terms against the rumored abolition of the subexperiment station at that place. The trouble heretofore has been that a sum altogether insufficient to the needs of the station has been appropriated, and as no very valuable results have appeared from the expenditure of the money so far, it was suggested, and the suggestion sustained by Director DePass, that the station be done away with. This proposition not only failed to meet with favor among the farmers of west Florida, but aroused their ire, which at the mass meeting found vent in a series of resolutions addressed to the board of directors having charge of the matter of the government experiment work in Florida. The resolutions set forth that, as the soil, products and climate of west Florida vary in character from those of middle and south Florida, the results of experiments conducted in those latter sections are of little value to the former. The citizens of DeFuniak have already devoted to the uses of the station property valued at $2,000, and, taking this into consideration, together with the importance to the farmers of the continuance of experimental work, the citizens appealed directly to the board to maintain the sub-station and to increase the present appropriation to $2,000 per annum, with which sum they think the work can be conducted successfully. The directors have as yet taken no action upon the matter, but it is generally thought that any step will be forward rather than backward.

The Phosphate Convention.

The phosphate convention to be held at Ocala on the 19th of this month, promises to be one of the most important meetings ever called together in the state. The committee of statistics has been hard at work and will have an important report to make, while the committee on permanent work and the organization of the miners has been far from idle. The previous meeting of the phosphate men at Ocala on the 1st of October, was an informal affair, but this of November 19th means practical business. All mining companies, whether of rock or pebble phosphate, will be admitted to the organization, as will also individual operators: but those holding phosphate lands as lands (not as mines in operation) will be excluded. This step is taken to preclude any speculation in lands and to keep the convention down to the solid work of organizing upon a permanent and substantial basis an industry too great to be subjected to the vicissitudes incident upon organized and desultory methods of mining and marketing.

The Contested Seats.

The probability that Florida will have two claimants for the seat in the United States senate made vacant by the expiration of the term of the Hon. Wilkinson Call brings to mind the fact that Florida has had in the past a rather unenviable reputation in this line. Florida was admitted to the union forty-six years ago, but during seven of those years, from 1861 to 1868, it was not represented in the congress of the United States at all, and until 1870 was only entitled to one member of the house, the entire state being but one district, instead of two, as at present. So that the total number of terms during which Florida members of the house have sat does not amount to more than thirty. Out of that thirty there have been nine contested seats, about one-third of the whole. If the other states represented since the first session of congress, more than one hundred years ago, had sent up as large a proportion of contested seats in proportion to their representation there would have been over three thousand; instead of this there have been 325, so that Florida has had ten times as many contests in proportion to the number of districts and years of representation as has the average state or district. In the senate the situation is about the same. Calculation shows that while Florida has done about one-sixteenth of the senatorial work it has contributed one-twenty-fifth of the contests, or about two and a half times its share. Every one remembers the last contest, between Bullock and Goodrich, which was prolonged through the entire fifty-first congress, the closing days and the closing of the contested term leaving the matter unsettled. It would not be surprising therefore if congress should finally get tired of this sort of thing. It certainly does the state no good and has diminished its influence in the council of the nation.

Underground Florida.

The fact that the surface soil of Florida in some sections rests upon very insecure foundations, or that it is undermined by subterranean rivers, is emphasized every now and then in different parts of the state. The latest case reported is in the neighborhood of High Springs, on the Santa Fe river, where some four or five months ago the earth during a heavy rain caved in to a depth of twenty-five feet. The "sink," however, was limited in area, and it is probable that the circumstance would not have been reported had not a similar cave-in occurred some days ago in nearly the same place. This was caused by the pressure of the water from the washer of the High Springs phosphate mines, and at first was only about ten feet in diameter: but by the following day the hole was twenty-five feet deep and had drained a small pond in the neighborhood, beside carrying off all the wash water from the mines. This latter, of course, is an advantage to the mine operators, if the cave-in does not increase too greatly, but the trouble is that no one knows where it will stop, as at the last advices the ground was still giving away and new sinks forming.

Connecting the Lakes.

The deep sandy roads of Florida have been, and are, so great an obstacle to the shipping of oranges and other products that wherever it is at all possible the inter.or waterways are being improved and utilized. The state has lakes "too numerous to mention," but, as a rule, they are disconnected bodies of water; or, if they are connected at all, it is by narrow, sluggish streams. Indeed, the name "stream" seems a misnomer in many cases, the placid water lying under the hot sun, seemingly too lazy to flow in either direction. Between many of these lakes, however, canals have been opened, thus affording easy transport among the lakes so connected. The latest scheme of the kind comes from Polk county, where eight good-sized lakes lie so close together that the aggregate length of the canals needed will not exceed three miles. Thirty miles of orange groves lie on these lakes and the successful carrying out of this scheme will enable the easy shipment of the fruit, which has heretofore been hauled many miles through sandy roads. There is about eighteen feet difference between the levels of the various lakes, but this can easily be managed by a system of locks.

PLUNKETT'S LETTER.

There is too much sympathy—too much effort to point out to the poor needs they would know not of.

Brown's little grandson come home crying the other day. He had never known that the patches on his clothes meant anything but that he had one of the dearest and the smartest of mothers, but some pittying friend, in the goodness of her heart, wanted to remedy the matter, and thus the little fellow's eyes were opened.

A great surgeon would never stuff his patient's mind with stories of his weak condition before begining an operation—the mind has much to do with endurance.

I have come to the conclusion that this great dissatisfaction of the masses is brought about by the over-attention of people in better conditions; not the scornful bearing of the rich, nor envy of the poor, but because of a pittying sympathy that pats upon the head and says:

"You poor little thing!"

"How cold you must be!"

This to one who never thought of poverty and who was born to breast the storms. It never occurred to the old-time Georgia cracker that any man was better than he was or that any folks were better than his folks. "I'm as good as anybody," went without saying. Bob Toombs told a quartermaster during the war: "By thunder, sir, my men are gentlemen!" Really there is much in the mind. Overcoats didn't uster cut much figure, now every youngster must have one; a log house uster be warm enough, now they must be plank and plastered, but I'm in for all folks to live just as fine as they are able to live, but don't let your sympathies disturb folks who are doing the best that they can. Keep your sympathies and your dainties, rather than bring dissatisfaction among children or make the old feel like they were a knot upon a log.

From the very start of life in these days there is everywhere reminders to the poor child that he is not doing well. Societies of charitable intent are rampant in the land, they are on the highways and the byways. They manifest themselves under diferent names and in different ways—"homes," "reformatories," and in public schools. A society is attached to many of the churches to gather up the thrown away clothes of the rich to issue out to the needy—a price for going to church and a suggestion of need at the same time. Everywhere dissatisfaction is growing and will grow. In ten years from now these children you are pouring out your sympathies upon to dispel the bliss of ignorance will be howling about conditions, and desperately struggling to raise their families upon the plane they are taught means respectability—then they will be the knots on a log.

* * * * *

But what should an old man like me care for the new fashions or the new inovations.

Me nor Brown either never had no trouble at our houses but once and that was when the steel hoopskirts took the place of bamboo briars and white-oak splits. I never had much then, for my old 'oman never was much to spread herself, so—

"Just let the wide world wag as it will,
We'll be gay and happy still."

But I must not fail to tell you about Brown's trouble with the hoopskirts. He is mighty scarry of lightning. He was keen to swear that these hoops would draw lightning, and him and his old 'oman had it about changing from bamboo briars and white-oak splits to the steel ribs. He quarrelled and quarrelled but there is no use trying to keep a woman from being in the fashion, so at last she got a hoopskirt.

Brown hated mighty bad to give in, and whenever a thunder cloud would come up he'd leave the house, and pout around two or three days and mouth about being trampled upon. Things moved along till the couple went to town one day and then Mrs. Brown got revenged on her quarrelling husband.

As they started for home in the afternoon, sixteen miles it was, a thunder storm with the sharpest kind of lightning and loud claps of thunder came upon them. Brown was scarred outen his wits; he was noted as being plum crazy about lightning, and thought steel would draw it, wouldn't carry a pocket knife on this account. When the storm come on Brown insisted that the hoopskirt be pulled off, which performance was gone through with as quckly and with as much dignity as was possible, being the storm was raging, the wagon moving and it was in the big road. While Mrs. Brown pulled the hoopskirt off, yet, she refused to throw it from the wagon and would not let Brown do so. She had set down on the hoops as her husband made a dash to take them, and its no telling what might have happened if it had not been for a forked streak of lightning and a clap of thunder, just then. Brown lit from the wagon and Mrs. Brown drove ahead, her husband following behind mouthing about being a poor down trodden man, and here is where the fun begun.

The storm passed away and the sun came out bright and warm. Brown had got over his scare and in a humor to ride again, so just as he got opposite the fourteen mile post he struck a little trot to catch up and get in the wagon. But no sir, narry time. Mrs. Brown cast her eye back over her shoulder and as Brown started his trot she started the horse. Brown got faster and faster and the horse did the same thing. Brown stopped to walk, taking long strides with his hat in his hand, the horse done the same thing. On and on, mile post after mile post was counted by the tired man, but when he struck a trot the horses trotted too. Eight miles to home and Brown was running his very best to catch the wagon up a long hill, but as he got to the top the horse went sailing away with a down grade for advantage. The old man give a last look at the departing wagon, fell over in the shade of a bush, uttering as he breathed between letters:

"I will be swampped."

Brown made it home about midnight, and from that day to this has nothing to say about other people's fashions. SARGE PLUNKETT.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHOLESALE BY H. A. BOYNTON AND SHROPSHIRE & DODD, ATLANTA, GA.

WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR CLOTHING?

— FROM —

LUMPKIN, COLE AND STEWART?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

A FACT

It is an established fact that the only natural flavors in the market are **Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts.** Each flavor is made from the true fruit, free from ethers, poisonous oils and strong, rank taste. They are natural flavors, obtained by a new process, which gives the most delicate and grateful taste. Insist upon having Dr. Price's. Substitutes are often recommended because they afford a better profit.



CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS **PENNYROYAL** DIAMOND BRAND **PILLS**

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

as he got opposite the fourteen mile post he struck a little trot to catch up and get in the wagon. But no sir, narry time. Mrs. Brown cast her eye back over her shoulder and as Brown started his trot she started the horse. Brown got faster and faster and the horse did the same thing. Brown stopped to walk, taking long strides with his hat in his hand, the horse done the same thing. On and on, mile post after mile post was counted by the tired man, but when he struck a trot the horses trotted too. Eight miles to home and Brown was running his very best to catch the wagon up a long hill, but as he got to the top the horse went sailing away with a down grade for advantage. The old man give a last look at the departing wagon, fell over in the shade of a bush, uttering as he breathed between letters:

"I will be swampped."

Brown made it home about midnight, and from that day to this has nothing to say about other people's fashions. SARGE PLUNKETT.

BRONCHITIS

IS CAUSED BY A COLD

which settles in and inflames the air tubes leading to the lungs. It is the beginning of

Bronchial Consumption

And if neglected leads to that disease very speedily. A sharp, metallic cough accompanies it. Take it in time and you can certainly cure it with

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Which Is Without an Equal for

BRONCHITIS

and for all diseases leading up to and including Consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK'S New Book on Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach, should be in every home. Sent free.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.
sun wed w-n r m

FINANCIAL.

W. A. BATES,

8½ WEST ALABAMA ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS.
sep 12-dlyear fin page

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.
oct1-d3m-fi col

FARM LOANS!

8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS. 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years in Georgia and Alabama.

ATLANTA MORTGAGES 7 PER CENT.

Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of $300 to $5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person. C. P. N. BARKER.
Room 32, Gould Building, Atlanta.

DARWIN G. JONES,

41 Broad St., cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments. 8-28-1y

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

13 E. ALABAMA STREET,
Dealers in Stocks and Bonds.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities
29 East Alabama Street.
Room 7, Gate City Bank Building

FOR MEN ONLY

YOUNG MEN and OLD MEN

GET IN THE TOILS OF THE SERPENTS OF DISEASE.

They make heroic efforts to free themselves, but not knowing how to successfully

SHAKE OFF THE HORRID SNAKES

they give up in despair and sink into an early grave. What an ERROR! There is HELP!!



OUR NEW BOOK

sent free, post-paid, (sealed) for a limited time, explains the philosophy of Diseases and Afflictions of the Organs of Man, and how by HOME TREATMENT, by methods exclusively our own, the worst cases of Lost or Failing Manhood, General and Nervous Debility, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses, Stunted or Shrunken Organs can be Cured. Results in a day. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY made plain to all interested. Men testify from 50 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. For Book, full explanation and proofs, address

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.

Weather Reports, with map, posted daily at our Corner Window.

A SPECIAL, OR TWO, THIS MORNING.

That line of Overcoats at $18, for instance. You can get a dark tan Frieze, or a Pepper and Salt Worsted, or a handsome shade of brown in a kersey, made with insert velvet collar---any one of them challenging comparison on style, workmanship or finish. As to their value, $2 to $4.50 more than we ask you for them would better represent it than does the $18.

THEN AGAIN

We have a Greyish-Blue Cheviot Suit, made in the four-button cutaway sack style, that is by long odds the most stylish and handsome $20 Suit that this season has yet shown. It's in the center, to the back of our corner window and it's worth the moment's time it takes to see it.

RED TIES AT 50c

Here for you in satin crepes and silks, four-in-hands, tecks and puffs.

A. Rosenfeld & Son.

EVERYTHING IN MEN'S ATTIRE
24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.

M'Keldin & Carlton

—HAVE—

SHOES

—FOR—

$2.00 AND $3.00

—THAT ARE—

Durable, Stylish!

—AND—

FIT PERFECTLY!

School Shoes a Specialty.

SOLE AGENTS FOR DUNLAP HATS

McKELDIN & CARLTON,

45 Peachtree Street.

BROMO-SELTZER

10¢

CURES HEADACHE,
NEURALGIA & NERVOUSNESS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
EMERSON DRUG CO. BALTO., MD.

Single and double texture "Mackintosh" Waterproof garments, warranted Waterproof, odorless and not affected by changes of temperature; handsome, durable and comfortable. We are selling agents for the Stoughton Rubber Co., who are the leading manufacturers of these garments. Atlanta Rubber Co., 20 Decatur street.

...ather had, he will no doubt be many times his own successor. It is simply now or

BOWDEN LITHIA SPRINGS CO.
Lithia Springs, Ga.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Decatur Bureau.

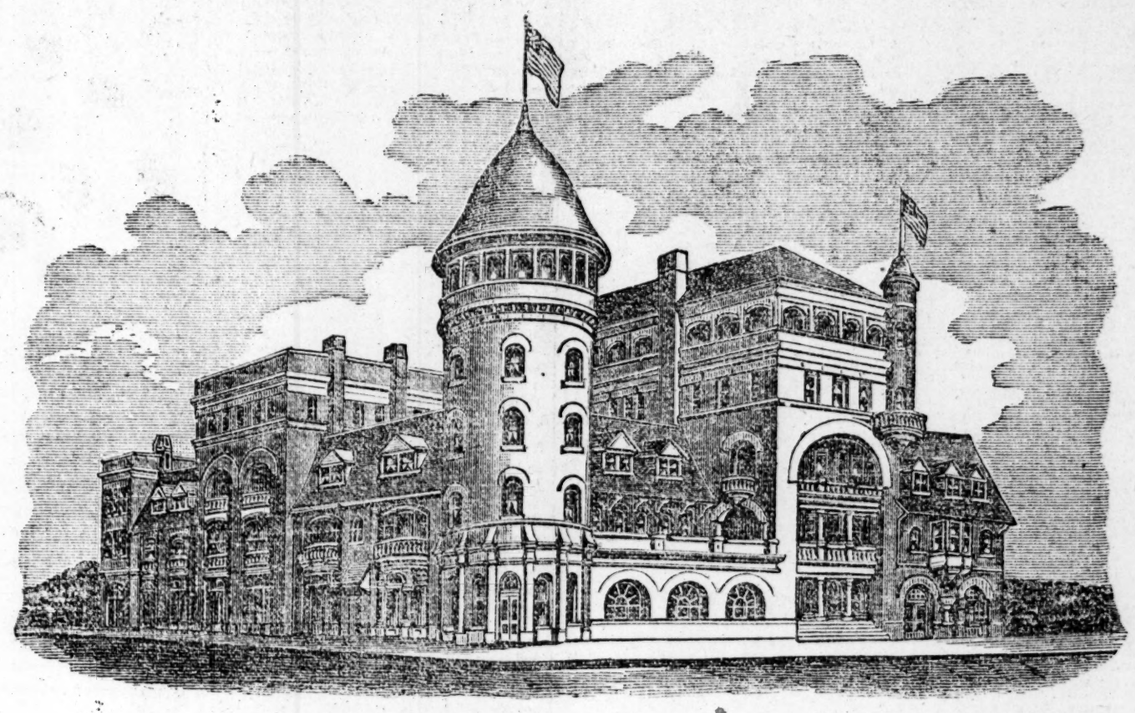
ANOTHER VICTORY FOR M. RICH & BROS

It is very gratifying to us to be able to announce that we have secured the contract for furnishing Carpets, Parlor and Bridal Chamber Furniture and Draperies for the commodius

NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL AT AMERICUS, GA.,

Notwithstanding the strongest competition by the largest dealers in the country. This is a compliment to Atlanta, as well as to ourselves, as it shows that Atlanta can supply what southern hotels need, and that there is a house here which can meet all the demands. This is one of the largest contracts ever given out in the south, and probably the largest ever undertaken by a southern house, amounting, as it does, to $15,000.

During the last few years Carpet business we have tory manner the following
The Bluffton Hotel,
at Bluffton,
The Ballard House,
Atlanta,
The St. Simon's,
Brunswick,
The Empire,
Dalton,
The Sweetwater Park Hotel,
The Oglethorpe,
Brunswick,
The State Capitol,
Atlanta,
Besides refurnishing at as the K i m b a l l and private residences, where AMOUNTED to THOU



since we have been in t fitted out in a most satisf elegant hotels:

Contract Price, $2,500;

Contract Price, $3,500;

Contract Price, $6,000;

Contract Price, $7,500;

Contract Price, $9,000;

Contract Price, $12,000;

Contract Price, $14,000; different times such hot Markham, as well as ma THE CONTRACT SANDS OF DOLLAR

We are now better prepared than ever with our extensive, elegant and complete stock of Carpets, Furniture and Draperies to furnish any building, however large, with an assurance of satisfaction in every respect. TO THE LADIES: Please remember that our Mr. M. Rich is in the manufacturing and importing centers buying an entirely new stock of the finest DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS and NOVELTIES for ladies' wear, obtainable. You will be delighted with them. In addition he is selecting Novelties for the Holiday Trade that will captivate you. Don't forget to call on

M. RICH & BROS., THE LEADERS OF THE FURNITURE AND CARPET TRADE

54 and 56 Whitehall Street. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 East Hunter Street.

STARS AND HAMS.

Soem of the People of the Stage Who Deserve a Pleasant Mention,

AND A FEW CLASSED AS "HAMS."

The Latest New York Successes—Nina Heyward a Georgian—What Is Coming to Atlanta This Week.

"Miss Helyett" is the latest New York success. "Miss Helyett," a three-act operetta by Edmond Audran, words by Maxime Boucheron, was first produced at the Bouffes-Parisiens at Paris, November 2, 1890, and was so successful that it is still running there. The first English version, adapted by F. C. Burnand, was done in London, July 23, 1891, and is running yet at the Criterion. On Tuesday Mr. David Belasco's Americanization, retaining the original title, made quite as big a success as it did either in Paris or London. The story of the play, as told by Mr. Belasco, is very droll and at the same time pretty. The place is a tourists' resort in the Pyrenees. Helyett Smithson, an American Quakeress, with demure manners but roguish tendencies, is there with her austere father. Other visitors are a French dancing master and a bevy of girls, who are preparing to take part in a charity entertainment. A professional danseuse has been engaged, too, and the affair shocks the two Quakers. But they soon have on hand a different mission of their own. That is the quest of the man who, although they don't know him, is the only man on earth whom Helyett ought to marry. This conceit is what gives oddity to the comedy. The girl goes out for a mountain walk alone, and soon returns to tell that she tumbled headlong over a cliff and was caught in a branch of a tree, where she hung suspended gracefully but indecorously, until a man rescued her from the undignified predicament. Boucheron did not hesitate to make the girl and the rescuer, an artist, describe the sight in a manner which although it amuses and delights Paris, would offend Americans unpardonably. The more polite Belasco has left the particulars to the imagination of the audience, for it is only told that the Quakeress was so ashamed of her misadventure that she hid her face from the stranger. As for him, he pictures the accident in his sketch book, besides keeping it vivid in his mind. He is an American and a former playmate of Helyett, but for awhile—long enough to serve the merry and sentimental purposes of the play—neither suspects that the other was a participant in the mountain encounter. The old Quaker rigidly lives up to a book of moral and social precepts of his own composition, and has taught his daughter to guide herself by them, too. According to one of his dogmas, a girl must endeavor to become the wife of the eligible man who first holds her in his arms, even though it be a chance love. As formulated by Boucheron, the tenet is made applicable to a case of such exposure as he especially inputes to the unlucky little tumbler. Belasco makes the father equally strenuous, but on grounds that need not be blushed at by the listeners, and the subsequent happenings are associated with as Quakers hunt for the hero, who is with them all the time, and in love with the girl already. "Miss Helyett" would do very well without any music, but it is essentially a light opera after all. The cast supplied by Manager Frohman is excellent, and the play seems destined to success.

* * *

Nina Heyward, who was here with "The Widows," and about whose charms, mental and physical, the people generally raved, is a Georgia girl. Charles Alfred Byrne, in a recent sketch of her, says:

"Miss Heyward is a highly connected southern girl, and was born in Atlanta, Ga., a little over twenty years ago. She finished her school days at one of the notable institutions of Nashville, Tenn., and before she went on the stage was prominently successful in amateur dramatic and musical entertainments.

"She made her professional debut early in 1889, her premier appearance being in 'Nadjy,' at the Casino. She remained at the Casino until the fall, when she was engaged by Hoyt & Thomas for their 'Brass Monkey' company. She was successful in a small role, and made a recognized hit at the Bijou, this city, in the more pretentious role of Faith.

"Her next engagement was with 'A Pair of Jacks,' creating and playing with rare distinction the part of Hetty Hopes. On the collapse of that company, Miss Heyward was engaged by Manager John H. Russell for 'Miss McGinty,' and she again made a marked success.

"This ambitious young actress felt that farce-comedy was not her strongest forte, that her abilities and inclinations fitted her better for legitimate roles, therefore she sought and obtained her present engagement. Her success as Mrs. Dickerson proved that she was correct in her conjectures.

"Miss Heyward's family is one of the oldest and best southern aristocracy, and she has won high social distinction in the most exclusive circles of Nashville and other cities south of Mason and Dixon's line. She is exceedingly proud of her blue blood, but prouder still of being able to win fame in the profession she has chosen, and of which she is a brilliant ornament."

* * *

"The Man with a Hundred Heads," with which Dixey & Frohman's company has made great success, is said to particularly suit Dixey.

The character, described rather extravagantly in the title of the piece, and which had been chosen as adaptable to Mr. Dixey's requirements, was that of a comedian able to make himself look and speak like various other men. His adeptness as a deceptive impersonator led him to substitute himself for the son-in-law of a vixen in order that the real son-in-law might be an undetected absentee from his home for a night, while his wife was out of town. But the wife returned prematurely, and the actor found that to be a counterfeit husband was a much more difficult and dangerous undertaking than to be a counterfeit son-in-law. In the German original by Carl and Hugo Rosenfield (for this play is current on the Berlin stage) the false pretender's predicament has some points whose indelicacy falls into indecency. But the English version used last night was made cleanly by means of an interpolated explanation, by which the audience was informed early that the connubial confusion really had not gone far. The work is entirely farcial, and it may be developed into a successful vehicle to carry Mr. Dixey's versatility.

The Sun says of the first performance: "In the first act, where the 'man with a hundred heads' was introduced Mr. Dixey turned his own head successfully into those of Anton Seidl, Patrick S. Gilmore, Magician Herrmann, and President Harrison. The likenesses were produced quickly and well, in the presence of the audience. Then a full view was given of the process of putting paint, whiskers, and an enlarged nose on a smooth face, and thereby turning it into a counterpart of a man who sat by. This interested the spectators, and it will become a neat little entertainment of itself. The second act contained an oddly funny scene, in which the bogus husband, with his too-large feet squeezed into the genuine husband's shoes, sought to lessen the torture by libations of whisky. Here the best merriment of the evening was incited. But there were outgrowths from the mistaken identities of the two resembling men quite sufficient to make the success of 'The Man with a Hundred Heads.'"

* * *

Augustin Daly has got himself rather disliked in certain literary circles in London. His crime is that he has presumed to turn the poet laureate into an advertising medium, and want of taste is something English people never forgive. As a matter of fact, the much talked-of Tennyson comedy was written years ago and neither Ellen Terry nor Mary Anderson would tackle it, despite the obvious advantages of being able to advertise a play by Tennyson. The fact is, like all great men, Tennyson has his weakness and it takes the form of thinking himself a great playwright, and the artist Daly has not failed to take advantage of this weakness, and has "spoofed" the laureate to his heart's content. The visits of Daly and Ada Rehan to Haslemere (Lord Tennyson's country seat), "to discuss the production" have caused intense amusement to the initiated who know how impossible are these Tennyson's plays for stage purposes. There is, however, no question of the established success of Ada Rehan in London, and in that miserable play "The Last Word," she has made a positive triumph. She can stay in London so long as she likes, and she could not choose a more propitious period, as there is not a theater in London, outside Mrs. John Wood's, where it is an actress (there are lots of star actors) who is the acknowledged "draw," for even Ellen Terry has to share the honors of the lead at the Lyceum with Henry Irving.

* * *

Mr. William H. Crane's new play, "Newport," by Clinton Stuart, is not regarded as a very brilliant success by the good people of Milwaukee who saw it for the first time on Monday.

* * *

Joaquin Miller, the poet, is writing a play for Lewis Morrison, called the "Red Shield."

* * *

Genial George Barrett has skipped back to England. His tour was a dismal fiasco, and he will be remembered several thousand dollars worth by people who trusted him, and who never thought he would run away under an assumed name.

* * *

The nonsense about Bernhardt's nativity has at last been settled by Dunlop's Stage News. She was not born in Harev, as she supposes, nor in America, as some assert, but is a native of the Quartier Latin of Paris, where her mother, a poor German Jewess, kept a millinery shop in the Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine, in a tumbledown building near the house in which Charlotte Corday murdered Marat. Sarah was born in 1844, and her sister Jeanne in 1846.

* * *

Pietro Mascagni, the composer of 'Cavalleria Rusticana," produced his new opera, "Amico Fritz," at Rome, Italy, October 30th. It made a great success, and the audience manifested enormous enthusiasm.

* * *

Robert Downing's latest fad is a woman press agent. Her name is Miss Belle McRoy, and she is said to be a vivacious and clever young lady, both buxom and dressy.

* * *

E. S. Willard will close his American tour in March and resume his actor-manager career in London at Easter. He is the best English actor that has come over the Atlantic these many years, and, if he had been well managed here, would have returned with American dollars enough to last him the rest of his life.

* * *

Roland Reed will soon withdraw "The Club Friend" and use his old success, "Lend Me Your Wife." If he had never seen "The Club Friend", he would have been $12,000 better off than he is now.

* * *

Harry Lacy received a very warm welcome in Cincinnati on Monday, and A. C. Wheeler's new play, "Jack Royal of the 92," was voted a great success. Mr. Lacy has disposed of part of the play to William A. Brady, under whose management Mr. Lacy's tour is made, Mr. Horace Wall having been retired as manager. If Mr. Lacy would only drop to himself and put somebody who can act in his role, he'd make a barrel of money.

* * *

The Chicago court of highest appeal has decided against Mrs. Leslie J. Carter in her appeal from the divorce decree. Mr. Carter, therefore, will have charge of the son during the latter's minority.

* * *

Vida Croly, daughter of Jennie June, was married to Fred W. Sydney last week. Both are members of the Pitou Stock Company.

* * *

The Kendals closed the Star theater on Tuesday evening, owing to the death of Mr. A. M. Denison, their leading old man. When poor Gus Mortimer died, Marie Wainwright was playing at the Fifth avenue and never stopped for a moment.

* * *

When Stuart Robson dissolved partnership with his old-time partner, Mr. Crane, the wiseacres, and in fact the general public, said neither of them would be successful apart. But in spite of all their prognostications, Mr. Robson has not retired into a corner and wept, nor has he gone out of the business. In fact he has been remarkably successful in all of his undertakings. His last triumph is the splendid production of "She Stoops to Conquer," which has excited the admiration of all true lovers of art. There were those who doubted his success, financially at least, in standard comedy, and advised him, to themselves, to stick to the old lines; but they all came to see his Tony Lumpkin, and went away admitting they were mistaken. He has invested the role with an entirely new dress of characterization that is charming as it is quaint and natural. He has proven himself to be a versatile artist, as well as a clever one, and withal has shown that rare combination of the gods, Thespis and Mercury, so seldom seen in really clever men. Mr. Robson is an actor in all the word implies, a thorough, far-seeing business man, and a very genial gentleman.

* * *

Dr. Hamilton Griffin, stepfather of Mary Anderson-Navarro, arrived from England last week. He states that Mrs. Navarro is now residing at Turnbridge Mills, near London, and that she does not contemplate returning to the stage. Mr. Griffin yet chews negro-head tobaccoas violently as in the old days.

* * *

That charming romantic actor, Mr. Robert Mantell, is making giant strides into the inmost hearts of the play-going puplic. His latest production, "The Louisianian," is an astounding success. Romantic dramas are not usually very well received, and it is recognition of Mr. Mantell's talent that he has made it a success with a critical public. After all, the public's opinion is the truest criterion to go by, at least from a box-office point of view. Mantell is the incarnation of grace and modulation. He is powerful, but never ranty; he is tenderly graceful, or gracefully tender, yet always manly. In this day of farce-comedy rage, it is refreshing to know that there is a large, warm corner in the public's heart for real dramatic merit. Mantell has not made the common error of surrounding himself with an inferior company to show more plainly his own good qualities by law of contrast, but, with a courage born of conviction, he has selected the best available talent to surround him and carry out his ideas in his own graceful, talented manner. Mr. Mantell's efforts in Shakespearean roles are watched closely, and the verdict is most flattering. It is a general opinion that we may be entertaining a coming tragedian of rare ability unawares, to fill the shoes of those great ones mourned by some misguided folks as irreplacable.

* * *

A. W. Pinero's new play, "The Times," was produced at Terry's theater, London, October 24th. For practically the first time the critics had a copy of the play furnished them the day before the performance, and as the audience filed out after the fall of the curtain each was presented with a book. This innovation, which was made possible by the passage of the American copyright law, will raise afresh the whole question of literature on the stage.

* * *

Wright Huntington, the clever leading man at the Lyceum theater, has invented a new hat which is becoming popular in New York. It is made of soft felt, but has a stiff brim. It is called the Huntington.

* * *

Clark S. Sammis is getting a good deal of free advertising out of the magnificent failure of his two stars, George Barrett and Miss Eastlake. Before Barrett began his tour, Sammis laid great stress on the fact that "George" was a good fellow and very popular. Now he complains that the disaster was due to Barrett's good fellowship and love of a good time. It works both ways.

* * *

The enterprising press agent for that charming little woman, Annie Lewis, evolves this highly improbable bit of advertising matter:

Annie Lewis, who plays the leading part—the pretty book agent—in "Yon Yonson," had quite an experience at Butte lately. She accepted an invitation from Superintendent Tibbey to visit the great Parrot mine, and when the party was 700 feet below the surface, a distance they had slid with lightning velocity, Annie's courage began to ooze out of her finger ends, and she put both arms around the stalwart superintendent. When they reached the bottom or the pit she naively denied this and, of course, Mr. Tibbey did not contradict her, but soon had his revenge. When, however, Miss Lewis reached the inermost recesses of the mine she was "held up" and told to sing a song. She wouldn't do it at first, but when she found she wouldn't be let out, she finally consented, and hundreds of begrimmed miners came from different tunnels and drifts to see what was up. They applauded vociferously and made her sing over and over again at the point of the pistol, and then she was presented with a big hunk of pure silver, which she is having made into a brooch. Hunk or no hunk, she says she'll never go down into the inky blackness of even a gold mine.

* * *

Bernhardt has not made much of a sensation this time, many seats are vacant at each of her performances. It will be wise for Sarah to go back to the Comedie Francaise and stop there, as another American tour might not be profitable. Clever Madge Kendal knows when she has scooped all she can get, and Sarah is about as smart.

* * *

And now they say that Lillian Russell is soon to marry William Sanford, the son of the millionaire carpet manufacturer of Amsterdam, N. Y. If she does, it will be her third adventure on the sea of matrimony, which has been very boisterous for the fair nightingale, who is not alone the best singer America has produced, but one of the prettiest specimen of womankind ever created.

* * *

George P. Goodale, of The Detroit Free Press, has dubbed Will McConnell, the Chicago humorist, "The President of the American Society of Magnificent and Picturesque Liars," and Will would like to sue for $50,000 damages, but he is afraid Goodale might prove it.

AT THE THEATER THIS WLEK.

Morrison in "Faust."

Mr. Lewis Morrison, well known as one of the best actors of the American stage, will open the week Monday and Tuesday with his great play of "Faust," when he will represent Mephisto, a character in which he has acquired a national reputation of perfection and thoroughness. Encouraged by his great success of preceding years, Mr. Morrison has mounted his play this season on a really grand scale, and he carries with him two carloads of scenery and scenic effects. The Denver, Col., Sun thus appreciated the actor and his play:

"At the Broadway theater last evening Mr. Lewis Morrison made his appearance in Denver, after an absence of nearly five years. The theater was completely filled, and Mr. Morrison's welcome enthusiastic in the extreme. Mr. Morrison, in his production of 'Faust,' has won where others failed. He is today the only actor in America playing Goethe's greatest conception. There are two reasons for this success. One is that in the Bayle Bernard dramatization of the famous poem, which Mr. Morrison, like Mr. Irving, follows, he has a popular, even if not altogether correct, version. The second and principal reason for success is Mr. Morrison's finished portrayal of Mephistopheles. 'Artistic,' when applied in this case, is certainly applied correctly. No acting more delightful, or touched with greater and more delicate coloring, has been seen in the city. The character of Mephistopheles is distinctly an humorous one as conceived by Goethe, and in this particular in Bernard version we have a close alliance to the master's original, giving Mr. Morrison some striking scenes. He was repeatedly recalled last evening. 'Faust' was superbly mounted. The brocken scene, with its weird effects, called for a perfect tumult of applause. The staging throughout is in keeping with the piece. 'Faust' will continue through the week at the Broadway."

Al. Field's Minstrels.

Wednesday and Thursday, at night and at a Thursday matinee, this favorite and excellent organization will delight all the lovers of fine music and burnt cork fun. Everybody knows that Al. Field boasts of the finest orchestra and singers of the minstrel stage, and it is by the merits of his performance that he has climbed to the first ranks. He has nothing but first-class artists, and his motto is: "Excellence, refinement, elegance." The Wheeling Register said of this company:

"The opera house was packed last night, and Al G. Field's splendid minstrel aggregation was accorded a flattering reception. There was not a weak point on the programme, each number being strictly first-class. Al Field and Jimmy Wall won fresh laurels in their unique and original negro impersonations. The 'Phantom Patrol' and drill was cleverly done and well received. Kibbie, the drill artist, and Joe Lewes, the apodal wonder, in their respective specialties, caught on in great shape. The performance was interspersed with clever hits, which had the merit of freshness, and all the singing and dancing was good. Seldom has a larger audience greeted a minstrel performance in this city, and seldom has an audience left better satisied."

MacLean and Prescott.

"I swear for this to make Rome howl."

This expression so familiar to boys, young men and old of all classes, is found only in "Spartacus," and it is the identification of that play. Several other plays now called "The Gladiator" have failed to achieve the popularity of "Spartacus," which in the hands of the great Forrest and afterwards in the hands of John McCullough and now the sole property of Mr. MacLean, has been the only "Gladiator" the public cared for. When it was first produced it took the prize of $5,000 as the best play of the sort ever written and Dr. Bird's master piece has stood unrivaled up to the present day. Mr. MacLean is the physical ideal of the part superior in this respect to his distinguished predecessors, and many old acquaintances of Forrest and McCullough declare he is their equal in the artistic requirements of the character, and his stentorian enunciation of the famous line, "I'll make Rome howl," is said to shake the very rafters and the gods below.

The costumes and scenery which Mr. MacLean and Miss Prescott bring with them for their play of "Cleopatra" is all new and was made by the best artists in this country, Voegtlin, Herwin and A. L. Reid, of New York, and Bertram Eaves, the finest costumers in New York.

It was made for their engagement at the Avenue theater in New York, the bursting of which of course prevented their playing there.

They have hitherto carried but little scenery, their artistic work is now enhanced by a most attractive background.

In the first act we see a hall representing Egyptian temple, decorated with those w hieroglyphics and fantastic f of that nation. The second is an archway in a street in Alexandria that to the entrance to the temple of Isis, where patra worships. The second act is in a in Cleopatra's palace, an exact copy of the nificent engraving made by the French g ment and recorded as the authentic reproduc of Cleopatra's private room, or the "queen chamber." The fairel act shows the housetop the palace. The fourth act the tent of An on the banks of the river Cydnus, while the and last act is in the room in the temple of where Antony and Cleopatra die, and Harmachis meets his doom and is sacrificed the altar of his forefathers.

The costumes worn by Miss Prescott will be interest to the ladies, and are described as follows by Mr. Frank H. Bowly, the enthusiastic advance agent for Mr. MacLean and Miss Prescott: In first act a crepe de chine of rose color is draped artistically around her in Greek fashion, through whose gauzy sheerness can be seen the outlines of her slender figure. A rich Egyptian girdle encircles her waist, made of emeralds and turquoises, which adds the too lavish display of form indulged in other Cleopatras of today. Her arms and neck are adorned by jeweled bands of the same gems and color, and a gold snake with emerald eyes coiled about her head. In the second act a rich green cape draped about her in the same mysterious fashion, with a strange headpiece of diamonds and emeralds. And with the beautiful background of Egyptian arabesques, she presents a lovely picture. All the costumes in this play harmonize in fine taste and make a series of beautiful pictures.

The Edgewood Avenue this Week.

There will be two attractions at the Edgewood. Pete Baker and a minstrel company known as the Emerson minstrels.

Pete Baker

is described as the greatest of all German dialect comedians. He will be here Monday and Tuesday. He will appear first in "The Emigrant," which has been reconstructed, redressed and very materially improved. Nothwithstanding it was always a musical comedy with many excellent features, new music, new specialties and other additions have made it one of the brightest plays of its character, and as presented by Pete Baker and his company the performance is one that will not fail to sustain the strong claim of exceptional merit made for it. "The Emigrant" will be withdrawn after Tuesday's matinee to be replaced by "Bismarck" Tuesday night. Pete Baker's latest musical comedy, which has been, it is said, a success from the first performance, belongs to the same class as "Emigrant," but is different in many respects, and furnishes the central figure a good opportunity for the display of his character songs and imitations. The action is said to be rapid, and there is no lack of incidental features of an amusing kind. It is said that Mr. Baker's company is an excellent one—the best he has ever had.

Emerson's Minstrels.

On Thursday and Friday Billy Emerson's minstrel Company, which now under the management of the veteran J. H. Haverly, will be at the Edgewood. The St. Paul Globe said of the performance there:

"The audience was a little out of the usual run, too, Madame De Stuers, the Paris millionaire, occupying the same box from which she applauded Bernhardt. The performance, too, was more than usually victorious, and the features were so bright and wholesome that the entertainment was exceptionally enjoyable, and won salvos of applause at every turn. Billy Emerson, of course, is the king bee, and skillfully holds his position, beginning the first part, and adding to the value of the olio.

"The first part is a gem. Some of the jokes are old enough to make a Quaker laugh; in fact are superior and funny, and the main features are of superior excellence. The humor of Emerson, Jerry Hart, 'Dese Bones'll Rise Again,' Percy [illegible] yodel, A. M. Thatcher's basso, T. Hibbert's tenor and the dancing of the Nestor brothers were simply great, Agile Griffin and Marks, clever Jerry Hart, Charles Harding and Ash Sid, and the Crawford and Nestors add to an olio of unusual merit, while Harry Kennedy's ventriloquism is 'out of sight.' Said a correspondent of The New York Herald last night at the close of the performance: 'The Emerson Minstrels, under the direction of J. H. Haverly, in the performance they now give, are destined to create a greater furore than ever organized in minstrelsy. There isn't a rival, but a hundred thousand a year mistake in it when it once becomes thoroughly known what a rattling show it is.'"

CHI PHI ELO

The Splendid Address Patterson, of

AT THE CHI P

Full Text of an Oration ceived with the Enthusias

Hon. R. W. Patterson, from Bibb and city attorney annual orator of the nationa tion, and, as is customary, dress at the annual banquet which occurred this year at His effort was what could otherwise—a great success speeches of this eloquent and By the request of the conve lished.

Mr. Patterson said:

Mr. Chairman—This night re I stood upon a star-lit shore an restless in his yearning, as in t moon loosed her lace-like drape and left her charms unveiled be the plaintive music of the wav like, sang even as they died upo I remembered that for an hun ocean's heaving breast had thro tides breathed the melancholy love unto his sympathetic siste

At some former period of its had touched this spot before; had gone forth anon to linger perfume of tropic isles, anon t beauty in the ice king's still en rear their rebellious heads, wh whips, the tempest scourged th each returned with humbled cr head upon that shore and sobbi old story of a love that was unre that was unfulfilled.

Intellect is the yet vaster ocea me now—is the shore on w climes and with varied hist come beating in tonight, but, a and bended knee each renews his youth, we must all confess t spiration still gleams as far b effort as the unconscious moon surging slavery of the sea.

Fear not that I shall summon enstons of the Nile, and bid th hope mock this banquet board wont to sit at the Egyptian fea declare that Endymion is still t That intellect which is content ments deserves no immortality the moon is mirrored in the meager mind; whose tranqui disturbance from its presence the ideal stirs the ocean of g distorted may be the image re inspiration which it gives lies t freighted with the destinies of

Bidden by the undeserved brethren to address them toni I remember that I am speaking thought of America. If I were that country which shall most l futura of the world, I would cas scope amid the stars which glitt the reunited states. If I were what influence shall most surely of this country, I would name t intellect of its sons. And if I v dicate the power behind the maker whose mighty arm shal of sovereignty on whichever lists, I would select the Gree who like the haughty barons o serve their vassalage to all t past, yet yield to the tyranny unworthy in the present. I nee the shield of Warwick himse champion of them all, I would the scarlet and the blue. The b symbol of the loyalty of senti the bright type of the liberty of

To me, it seems that a cr been reached in the hist public. And while this seem admitted, I have thought that t who are seeking to forecast the taken into account the influence intellect must exert.

Educated intelligence is the earth. I have sometimes thought exalted stature, and from the which it stands, it alone can rea comprehend the infinite majest

If, in its advancing tread, it the serpent's head and left supe in its path, it has still been the the destructive revolutions wh lively swept across the earth, has of faith, sent forth the explorin

It is the instinct of intellect province of culture to preserve. Roman eagle which soars a world; the other is the Roman that empire in subjection.

We hear much of what is to b the steadily increasing aggregat hear much of what is to be brou combination of the laboring classes of the country, and by a sent, many thinkers have outli of the future as questions which between these giants who are a the mightiest battle of politica

I claim tonight place for a great struggle of the future—th tured thought of the collegians I remember the practical, mone fort-loving, progress-worshipi and ask you to speculate as thereon of that deep philosophic calm independence comes on penetration into the errors of t that the spectacle seems at first If I presented to your startled in arm with Uncle Sam.

But speaking as the representa est of the Greek letter societies, tonight that this Aristides will the destiny of this republic. th may scrawl their "ostracos" lived shells whose petty echoes for the eternal music of the de

Capital, like the Philistine treacherously beguile that ruc that in his blindness, he will shattered columns of our libera enemies and himself. But cent and giant, and Philistines all l dust, intellect, like the kingly the songs of immortality befo marks the deathless covenant be and His creature, the omnipoten pledged to the resistless royalty

In estimating the future of remember that scientific invent itated communion and commer cal purposes, the United Sta Georgia was to my grandfather.

They are but shallow thinke future union on economic ques south and the west, or the sout any two sections of this republic

Progress has electrocuted tha political economy which robs ou of states for the benefit of anoth I fear no ill results from this. concentration which creates a terest need not produce the cen ernment. Generalization is, on antithesis of centralization. H foreboding of federal power p of future tyranny.

But, a country where there is birth, judged by the history of fronted with two elements of d a democracy upon the one hand a plutocracy upon the other.

I do not believe in the lasting tion which boasts no aristocracy no best, there is no good. The i a nation without an aristocracy from the ascendency of the or ruption from the ascendancy of the aristocracy of intellect I fou future of America. I do not m exclusiveness of intellectual c widely disseminated education ple, the greater will be the powe profoundest and most cultivate

The brahmins of India have caste, but they have never ele

When, in a republic, the bold slackens into the servile pace w the pleasure of a Maecenas, its s charm the critics of the future, heroism can never redeem t slavery of literature to any school, is the first evidence in that liberty has been snared to arms of luxury.

"As when late larks give
Of dying lights and daw
Night murmurs to the m
'Lie still, O Love, lie s
And half her dark limbs
The white limbs of her l
With amorous plumes th
And fervent lips that

But no death shall come to th bust thought has ceased to find people; as surely as no night stars till the sun has been blotte ment.

I am not a believer in the t which would substitute for the what is termed more practical acquisition of knowledge is n highest education. The mind, l for something beyond the stern

CHI PHI ELOQUENCE.

The Splendid Address of Hon. R. W. Patterson, of Macon,

AT THE CHI PHI BANQUET.

Full Text of an Oration That Was Received with the Greatest Enthusiasm.

Hon. R. W. Patterson, ex-representative from Bibb and city attorney of Macon, was the annual orator of the national Chi Phi convention, and, as is customary, delivered his address at the annual banquet of the fraternity, which occurred this year at the Kimball.

His effort was what could not have been otherwise—a great success, as are all the speeches of this eloquent and polished orator. By the request of the convention it is published.

Mr. Patterson said:

Mr. Chairman—This night recalls another night. I stood upon a star-lit shore and watched the sea, restless in his yearning, as in the southern sky the moon loosed her face like drapery of fleecy cloud, and left her charms unveiled before him. I heard the plaintive music of the waves, which, swan-like, sang even as they died upon the shore, and I remembered that for an hundred centuries the ocean's heaving breast had through these swelling tides breathed the melancholy story of his hopelore unto his sympathetic sister, earth.

At some former period of its history each wave had touched this spot before; and though they had gone forth anon to linger lovingly amid the perfume of tropic isles, anon to sleep in tranquil beauty in the ice king's chill embrace and anon to rear their rebellious heads, when, with his windy whips, the tempest scourged them into wrath, yet each returned with humbled crest to lay its weary head upon that shore and sobbingly repeat the old, old story of a love that was unrequited and a dream that was unfulfilled.

Intellect is the yet vaster ocean which confronts me now—is the shore on which, from varied climes and with varied histories, its waves come beating in tonight, but, as with bowed head and bended knee each renews the allegiance of his youth, we must all confess that the ideal of inspiration still gleams as far beyond the tide of effort as the unconscious moon remains above the surging slavery of the sea.

Fear not that I shall summon back the crypt-like customs of the Nile, and bid the ghost of baffled hope mock this banquet board as the skeleton was wont to sit at the Egyptian feast; I mean but to declare that Endymion is still the type of genius. That intellect which is content with its achievements deserves no immortality. Calm and clear the moon is mirrored in the paltry pool of a meager mind; whose tranquil surface knows no disturbance from its presence there. But when the ideal stirs the ocean of genius, broken and disported may be the image reflected, but in the inspiration which it gives lies the fate of argosies freighted with the destinies of mankind.

Bidden by the undeserved partiality of my brethren to address them tonight, I tremble when I remember that I am speaking to the educated thought of America. If I were asked to select that country which shall most largely control the future of the world, I would cast its bright horoscope amid the stars which glitter on the flag of the reunited states. If I were asked to define what influence shall most surely shape the destiny of this country, I would name the college-trained intellect of its sons. And if I were asked to indicate the power behind the throne, the kingmaker whose mighty arm shall place the crown of sovereignty on whichever line of thought it lists, I would select the Greek letter societies, who like the haughty barons of old, if they preserve their vassalage to all that is great in the past, yet yield to the tyranny of naught that is unworthy in the present. I need not add that on the shield of Warwick himself, the mightiest champion of them all, I would trace as his colors the scarlet and the blue. The blue, the steadfast symbol of the loyalty of sentiment, the scarlet the bright type of the liberty of thought.

To me, it seems that a crucial period has been reached in the history of our republic. And while this seems generally to be admitted, I have thought that the many prophets who are seeking to forecast the future, have not taken into account the influence which cultured intellect must exert.

Educated intelligence is the godliest thing on earth. I have sometimes thought that with its exalted stature, and from the lofty pinnacle on which it stands, it alone can reach up to rightly comprehend the infinite majesty of its Creator.

If, in its advancing tread, its heel hath bruised the serpent's head and left superstition writhing in its path, it has still been the Noah, who amid the destructive revolutions which have successively swept across the earth, has from the Ararat of faith, sent forth the exploring dove of thought.

It is the instinct of intellect to create, it is the province of culture to preserve. The one is the Roman eagle which soars above a conquered world; the other is the Roman rod which holds that empire in subjection.

We hear much of what is to be accomplished by the steadily increasing aggregation of wealth. We hear much of what is to be brought about by the combination of the laboring and agricultural classes of the country, and by a kind of tacit consent, many thinkers have outlined the problems of the future as questions which are to be settled between these giants who are already arming for the mightiest battle of political history.

I claim tonight place for another element in the great struggle of the future—the classically cultured thought of the collegians of America. When I remember the practical, money-gathering, comfort-loving, progress-worshiping United States, and ask you to speculate as to the influence thereon of that deep philosophic thought, whose calm independence comes only from profound penetration into the errors of the past, I admit that the spectacle seems at first as incongruous as if I presented to your startled gaze Aristides arm in arm with Uncle Sam.

But speaking as the representative of the greatest of the Greek letter societies, I warn the world tonight that this Aristides will continue to guide the destiny of this republic, though demagogues may scrawl their "ostracos" upon the short-lived shells whose petty echoes they are mistaking for the eternal music of the deep.

Capital, like the Philistine Delilah, may so treacherously beguile that rude Samson, labor, that in his blindness, he will bury beneath the shattered columns of our liberalities, at once his enemies and himself. But centuries after temple, and giant, and Philistines all have crumbled into dust, intellect, like the kingly David, will hymn the songs of immortality before the ark which marks the deathless covenant between the Creator and his creature, the omnipotence of omniscience, pledged to the resistless royalty of mind.

In estimating the future of America we must remember that scientific inventions have so facilitated communion and commerce, that for practical purposes, the United States is to me what Georgia was to my grandfather.

They are but shallow thinkers who predict a future union on economic questions between the south and the west, or the south and the east, or any two sections of this republic.

Progress has electrocuted that sectionalism in political economy which robs one of a community of states for the benefit of another.

I fear no ill results from this. That co-operative concentration which creates a community of interest need not produce the centralization of government. Generalization is, on the contrary, the antithesis of centralization. Hence, for me, no foreboding of federal power projects the shadow of future tyranny.

But, a country where there is no aristocracy of birth, judged by the history of the past, is confronted with two elements of danger. Too fierce a democracy upon the one hand, and too powerful a plutocracy upon the other.

I do not believe in the lasting existence of a nation which boasts no aristocracy. Where there is no best, there is no good. The inevitable fate of a nation without an aristocracy must be anarchy from the ascendancy of the one element, or corruption from the ascendancy of the other. Upon the aristocracy of intellect I found my hope for the future of America. I do not mean by this the exclusiveness of intellectual culture. The more widely disseminated education is among the people, the greater will be the power wielded by the profoundest and most cultivated minds.

The Brahmins of India have perpetuated their caste, but they have never elevated their country.

When, in a republic, the bold stride of intellect slackens into the servile pace which waits upon the pleasure of a Mæcenas, its stately beauty may charm the critics of the future, but its enfeebled heroism can never redeem the present. The slavery of literature to any class, or sect, or school, is the first evidence in a nation's history that liberty has been snared to fatal sleep in the arms of luxury.

> "As when late larks give warning
> Of dying lights and dawning;
> Night murmurs to the morning:
> 'Lie still, O Love, lie still.'
> And half her dark limbs cover
> The white limbs of her lover
> With amorous plumes that hover,
> And fervent lips that chill."

But no death shall come to this republic, till robust thought has ceased to find its patron in the people; as surely as no night shall quench the stars till the sun has been blotted from the firmament.

I am not a believer in the theory of education which would substitute for the ancient classics what is termed more practical information. The acquisition of knowledge is not necessarily the highest education. The mind, like the eye, yearns for something beyond the stern symmetry of the practical. The classics are the golden links which chain the present to the past.

Modern science has changed the conditions which environ humanity; but humanity itself remains the same, for souls are but segments of that infinite circle which is God.

I trust not as the warden of the future, the faithless seneschal of the past.

"Ilium fuit" is all that remains of ancient Troy. But the pious Æneas daily rebuilds the altars of his fathers in that imperial Rome—the adolescent mind.

The hexameters and iambics of Oxford and of Cambridge have been the centripetal force which has rendered stable a government whose people's eager thirst for gain has extended its territory even beyond the far-reaching course over which Apollo drives the chariot of the sun.

What mighty part have the universities of Germany played in the concentration of petty principalities into an empire.

A nation without a literature is a body without a soul. Philosophy argues immortality for man from the fact that he alone of all the animal creation exhibits a tender reverence for the dead.

From the sepulcher of the past must ever come the resurrection of the future. God has written in the Book of Revelation and of Nature, "That which thou sowest is not quickened except it die." Death follows life even as the night the day; but life must ever spring from death as the dawn succeeds the darkness.

The past is filled with models of the future, but the camera of the fleeting present is not broad enough to photograph the crowded images of the coming years.

Greed and need are the atheists of the day who yield no reverence to the past; they build no temples, for they know no God. Woe betide the republic when capital and communism shall cast lots for the garments of the constitution they have crucified.

He need be no pessimist who realizes the dangers which threaten our country. In the north and east the money changers sit within the temple, and they have made our Father's house a house of merchandise. The west has converted the discarded foot stool of European monarchy into the throne of its despotic ruler. With equal irony, fate has left the south chained to the black shadow of the past and enslaved by the emancipation of its slaves.

But in that loftier culture which is beginning to permeate America, I had the power which shall purify the temple, which shall wrest the sepulcher from the Saracen, and satisfied with the stern atonement of a quarter of a century, shall whisper the bright message of regeneration to a section whose suffering has been beyond its sin. Through that stormy period in our republic's history, which is happily drawing to a close, educated thought, like the great gulf stream, has held the even tenor of its way, a stream so temperate and so deep that, though the tempests have thundered over it, it warms tonight the bosom that is bared to the storms of Massachusetts, and cools the breast that is fired by the sun of Carolina to the even temperature of a patriotism pledged through the rights of Americans to the freedom of America.

I congratulate the country that since our national convention last assembled in this city, for the first time in seventy-five years, sectionalism has ceased to be synonymous with either slavery or sentiment.

When then you gather in Atlanta—Atlanta, the splendid sequel which the new south has written to the Appomattox of the old—in the doorway of his hospitable home, a Chi Phi stood with hand outstretched to greet his brethren from whatever state they came. Tonight, the patriot Grady stands waiting to receive you in the halls of fame. And as his brethren join him there where warm is the welcome which awaits those who love their country better than themselves, history shall select him as the leader of a grand army of the republic who shall never halt his onward march to see if on the flag which they unfurl confederate bars are mingled with federal stripes so that there glitter on its famous folds the stars which testify the common glory of their sires. [Great applause.]



Reefing Jackets in Tan, Grey, Black and Blue, all-wool, $5.00 each, can be bought at Douglass, Thomas & Co.'s.

UNCLE NAT'S COON HUNT.

From The New York Post.

"I useter be the coon fighter of Kittle Creek," said Uncle Nat, as he leaned back in his chair, "an' in my day I've seed mo' ups an' downs then Jeff Davis an' all his legions. I had the masterest coon dog what ever broke up a settin' hen, an' you mought jes' bet yer sweet soul when that ar dog opened hit wer' no col' trail.

"The coons got so bad roun' my place that I jest wer' mos' afeard to ventur' out o' nights 'thout my dog an gun, an', in fac', it wer' almos' onpossible to git away f'om that ar dog. He'd lay roun' the do' steps with his eyes ha'f shet, an' 'ud hardly git up to eat his sop an' tater; but you jest let me putjon a coon look an' whistle, an' ol' Ruler wer' up an' agwine in less time 'n' you could bat yer eyes.

"One evenin' I wer' a-walkin' the foot-log 'cross the run, not more'n a quarter f'om the house, an', jest as I nighed the other een', a big baar coon ris up, with his ha'r all turned wrong sid' out'ards. I seed right thar that the insignificant ol' cuss wer' up fur a fight, an' says I: 'Ol' feller, of yer want anything out'n me you kin git it, an' that durned quick.'

"I retched roun' fur a stick, but the log wer' slippery, an' I couldn't turn roun' to git to the bank, an' ther' wan't nothin' in han' retchin' of me, an' I jest made up my min' to take it out in kickin'. With that I sidled up tell I wer' shore of gittin' in my work, an' I fetched a heave at 'im wid my foot; but I furgot that I had a hole in the toe, an' that blasted ol' wretch grabbed me by the necked flesh an' jist sot his teeth. The other foot slipped, an' kersouse I went into the run with that cussed coon a-chawin' my toe, an' me a-cussin' an' him a-cussin'. An' when I riz he riz, an' es I crawled out on one bank he crawled out on 'tother; an' he give me sich a look of revengunce, an' shuck 'is head so hatefully that hit seem lack he wer' a-sayin', 'Oh, yes, consarn you, you hain't made nothin' out'n me nether, an' I jest dare you to try it ag'in!'

"I up wid a fightered knot an' flung it at 'im; but he dodged it an' kin'er bowed up his back and says, 'A-a-gh.' I wer' so allfired mad I couldn't see, an' I jest intermined right then an' there to fix that varmunt.

"W'en I got to the house hit wer' supper time; but I wer' too mad to eat much. An' jest es soon es Ruler had et a bite I called him, an' grabbed up the ax an' a torch o' fat splinters, an' started to the creek. I knowed dat sullen ol' scounderl couldn't 'a' got fur, beca'se he wer' busy a huntin' crawfish 'long the run.

"I p'inted Ruler to the spot where he sot w'en I flung the chunk at him. Ruler seemed to ketch on, an' went off in a lope down the thicket, an' I went out to the high land to cut cut me a better torch. I split the splinters long an' keerfully, so's to have a good light w'en I fotch that ole coon to bay.

"A'ter a good long while I hearn Ruler open 'way down the run, an' I knowed he'd got a fresh trail, an' I knowed hit warn't noth'n' else but that same ole cuss of a coon. I picked up my light an' fetched a whoop to encourage the dog, an' away I went down the creek. I wer' in a bigger hurry than common, fur I wer' afear'd Ruler 'd ketch up wid the coon, an' the fight 'ud all be over afore I could git in a lick.

"But I calkilated too shore. The dog kep' a yelpin' and a yelpin' tell he'd run fully a mile, and then I hearn him openin' in a contrary direction; an' I knowed the coon wer' a doublin' on us. I kep' up as nigh as possible, but the dog kep' a twistin' and a turnin', fust one way an' then t'other, an' up an' down, an' back'ards ad' for'ards, till I wer' a puffin' an' a snortin' wus'n a ballused hoss. At last the barkin' tuck a straight co'se way up to'ards the swamp, an' I knowed f'om the way he wer' a barkin' that the trail wer' gittin' hotter.

"'I'll git you now, blame you,' I thought. 'You're a-gittin' tired now, an' you'll take a tree presently.'

"I walked an' run, an' stumbled over the logs tell I'd gone near 'bout two mile, when I heard Ruler a-barkin' fierce, lack he'd treed. I whooped to 'im to hol' fas', an' then I struck out through the swamp to whar he wer', 'an every step I tuck I cussed that coon fur leadin' me sich a worrisome rackit. Bimeby I busted into a slash an' waded across, an' thar sot Ruler at the foot of a stoopin' bla' gum a-lookin' up an' a-barkin' every now an' then to keep me posted as to his wharabouts.

"'Ah, you dinged, infernal ol' corn-eater, I'll git you now,' says I, and I begun to prepare.

"Ruler jumped up an' down wid excitement, whilst I walked slowly 'round the tree a-tryin' to shine the varmint's eyes.

"At last I located 'em in a thick bunch o' moss an' leaves, jest whar the tree bent over, an', thinks I, 'them's the masterest coon's eyes dat ever I shined in all my borned days.'

"The gum wer' a big un, an' you know they's the toughest trees that ever growed, an' I did dread to tackle that 'ere tree. I thought p'r'aps the thing mought be holler; so I laid my light keerfully on a little tussick behint me, and I hauled off wid the ax an' hit the tree a jarrin' lick.

"'Swish—sh!' Sump'n breshed my head, an' knocked my hat off, an' struck the light kerdab, an' squinched it like a flash; an' the nex' minit I felt sump'n rake me down the back, an' great Je-ru-sa-lum! Ruler j'ined in the row. The varmint fout. I fout. Ruler fout. We all three fout. Such a rummagin', an' gougin', an' scratchin', an' screechin' you never hearn sence Noer built the ark.

"It wer' dark as sin, an' as hot as—well, you'd hafter go a long ways to fin' a scorchin'er place. I fell down 'mongst the goals an' swinged my whiskers, an' the coon lipt on me an' kep' a clawin', an' Ruler, he lipt on the coon an' there we had it. I tuck 'im a comin' an' I tuck 'im a gwine. The coon growled an' yowled, and Ruler howled an' squalled, an' I kept a-cussin' every chance I got; an' the mud an' blood an' hair got in my mouth an' my nose an' my years an' my eyes, an' sich a time as we had thar in the dark I wish I may die ef I ever want to speerunce ag'in.

"Finally I got aholt of a chunk an' riz to my knees, an' I fetched a swipe at the varmint an' knocked po' ole Ruler into the middle o' next week. The varmint kivered 'im, an' then I fetched a back-handed lick at the varmint an' knocked him out o' time, an' Ruler kivered me, an' so we had it.

"At las' Ruler grabbed the thing by the neck jest as I catcht Ruler by the tail, an', as he shuck the varmint, I shuck him, fur I wer' skeered out o' my senses, an', as I slung him around, I got in a salty lick on the varmint what laid him out. Ruler finished the job, an', a'ter he stopped chawin' on the cyarkiss, I sot down by the root o' the tree to ketch my breath, for I'll sw'ar I wer' nigh 'bout gi'n out.

"A'ter I rested a bit I struck a light an' tuck a look at the coon, when, Great Jeehovy! hit wer' the bigges' catamount I ever seed. All that time I'd fout an' fout, thinking hit wer' a cussed ole coon, an' hit a great big yaller-spotted wildcat.

"I tell you what, I got out o' that 'ere place in a jiffy, an' nex time I went a-coon-huntin' I tuck my gun."

TWO YEARS AFTER.

"How hot it is!" and the girl threw off with an impatient gesture the long feather boa which had snuggled its warm snow about the ivory of her splendid throat and the pink roses of her dimpled chin.

"You look like a mermaid in that misty gown, with the foam of those feathers about your shoulders," exclaimed the man bending over her.

"Quite a nice, romantic speech, when one considers our setting to be the conventional conservatory," she laughed in a low, gurgling way that reminded one of some hidden, half-heard rivulet.

"It doesn't seem so conventional to me," said the man, with a slightly tremulous tone. "You know we parted in this place two years ago."

"Then I was a Niobe, almost drowned in my own tears."

"And now, to me, you are Venus, exquisite, triumphant."

She stood to her full height, which was no mean stature for a woman. He felt himself grow rather small as he looked upon her. Really, she had done wonders in these two years. Her figure was fully rounded, and her neck and arms were brilliantly white. Her lips looked warm and red and puckered as poppies 'neath a noontide sun. Her oval face was like a pink primrose under glass, and her crinkled amber hair repeated its hues in her eyes that were darkened by big black pupils and long, dusky lashes.

"Come, let us go," she said in a lazy but positive voice.

"Why you've only been here a minute," said he reproachfully.

"It seems a year when people have nothing to say to each other."

"Suppose I answered that I can say nothing because I am full of thoughts that I shouldn't utter."

"That's just what I expected you to say." She flashed an amused glance at him and there were some odd, indefinite curves about the corners of her mouth.

He pulled impatiently at his dark mustache and gave her a glance from his eyes that men only bring forth for women they heartily love or hate.

"I know I'm a stupid fool, but sit down and be bored by me a little while," he commanded.

She had a passive manner always and she sank languidly down on the divan by him with the obedience of a child.

"Well," she said putting her hands behind her head as if to prop it and her eyes open.

"Confound it, how can a fellow talk when you look and speak like that."

He was going to jump up and leave her.

She laid her warm hand on his.

"Well." The very air tingled with this exquisite word. It seemed to lie in the bosom of every blossom and to filter its gold tones on the fern leaves.

The light of her wonderful eyes shone full into his. His soul and his senses were thrilled through and through. It was as if the perfumes of all the flowers around them were passing through his body by electrical currents.

He was down on his knees kissing her feet and burying his face in the folds of her garments.

"My God," cried he, brokenly, "I love Diane—I have always loved you."

"And yet you have married another woman."

"Not for love, God knows."

"Then what for?"

"You ask that question as if the story was not all told two years ago." He had arisen and was sitting beside her holding her long, flower-hand tremulously in his own.

"Yes, I know it was settled two years ago," said the girl, and she drew away her hand and lowered her white rose leaf lids. "I will sum it up as it was then. We parted in tears in this aforesaid conservatory. At least, I was in tears, while you preached an heroic sermon on fate. It was fate that parted us, we both thought then. We were poor. It would kill you to see me want as your wife, so, with sublime unselfishness, you wouldn't ask me to marry you. The same sublime unselfishness made you marry a rich girl. It was all sublime in my eyes then.

"To a girl of sixteen a lover's behavior is always adorable, I believe."

"But Diane."

"Hear all I have to say she continued quietly. I have grown two inches in height of body and a thousand in breadth of mind vision in those two years. As soon as I sat me down to think all that had happened over I found you were loving yourself entirely through my little tragedy.

"I found that where a man really loves a woman he never gives her up and marries somebody else. I found that this sort of heroism was pretty in fiction and contemptible in real life. Well, all this understanding of things made my hero uninterestingly human, and then he became less than a man when I thought of his giving up the one great glory of man or woman, the privilege of loving nobly, unselfishly."

"But I love."

"Oh, Elliott, spare us this absurdity. I won't call it an insult to myself and I know it's a sort of consoling grievance to you to go moping around because you've made a mistake that your selfish soul would make as many times as it was tried. Thank heaven," and a joyous smile made her face radiant, "that I am not pining with you. I used to believe all this nonsense about a sublime love that remained faithful through unfaithfulness. Why," shrugging her beautiful shoulders disdainfully, "if I loved you now I'd be as contemptible as you are."

"You are not very choice in your language Miss Tracy," he said haughtily.

"More so than were you in your words and actions to a young woman who doesn't happen to be your wife. And by the way, come let us go in and join your wife. I want you both to congratulate me upon my engagement."

He offered her his arm silently and they passed through the long aisle of greenery into the world where each moment holds a human history.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

You can't help liking them, they are so very small and their action so perfect. Only one pill a dose. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

THE HIGHEST PRIZE.

The Large Retail Clothing Establishment of Eiseman Bros., and Their Exhibit at the Exposition.

One of the handsomest exhibits at the late Piedmont exposition was made by Eiseman Bros., the popular Whitehall street clothiers. In fact, this old and reliable firm made such an elegant display that the committee awarded it first prize for the most artistic display at the exposition; also the first prize for the best display of clothing of every description.

The exhibit of this house was situated near the center of the main building, and contained clothing for the youngest boy up to the oldest man. It was tastefully arranged and attracted the attention of hundreds of people. Mr. Eiseman, the "old gent" of the firm who resides in Baltimore, and who superintends the manufacture of these goods, attended the exposition and looked after the exhibit. He was proud of the exhibit, and well he might be, for it was of the very finest character.

The fact that Eiseman Bros. won the first prize is no surprise to the people of Atlanta and all who know them. They are recognized among the leaders of the clothing business in the United States, and their reputation for fair dealing and good goods is second to none anywhere. It will perhaps be to your interest, now that the winter is coming on, to call at their store on Whitehall street and examine their immense stock. You will surely find something there to interest you, and at very reasonable rates.

Watches. Watches.

We defy competition. We are the people who can save you money on the purchase of a time piece. A. L. Delkin & Co., 69 Whitehall street.

THE OPERA.

Largest stock! Lowest prices in Opera Glasses at Hawkes', 12 Whitehall.

A Beautiful Xmas Number.

An elegant and elaborate publication will be the Xmas number of The New York Dramatic News. From cover to cover it will be brimful of bright and racy theatrical stories. The most celebrated writers of the day have contributed some of their "master-pieces," among whom might be mentioned Bill Nye, George Alfred Townsend, May Wheeler, Eugene Field, Hon. John J. Ingalls, John Earnest McCann, Kit Clarke, Augustus Thomas, Alfred Trumble, Hon. William M. Bunn, Charles Alfred Byrne, and others equally as famous. The fact that such well-known writers are contributors, gives evidence of triumph and success which will eclipse anything of like nature yet published.

Jewelry manufacturing in all its branches. Special designs; factory and store at 93 Whitehall st. Maier & Berkele. nov11—7t

Remarks by Bill Nye.

A large book of 504 pages and over 100 illustrations, containing all Bill Nye's latest humorous sketches, complete in one volume. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Opera House Block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. nov 8 1m

For the Finest.

You, of course, appreciate genuine value. Then go to R. C. Black, 35 Whitehall, for shoes for yourself and family, provided you have a family. sun tues thurs

"Pour us out another, daddy," says the fellow warmin' up,
A-speakin' 'crost a saucerful, as uncle tuck his cup,—
"When I seed yer sign out yander," he went on, to Uncle Jake,—
"'Come in and git some coffee like yer mother used to make'—
I thought of my old mother, and the Posey county farm,
And me a little kid ag'in, a hangin' on her arm,
As she set the pot a-bilin', broke the eggs and poured 'em in"—
And the feller kindo' halted, with a trimble in his chin. —J. W. R.

RIJAMO! RIJAMO!

Hoyt's Rijamo Coffee, always fresh, of the best quality, and well blended, always makes a cup of coffee perfect in aroma and flavor. It pleases every one.

The housekeeper enjoys nothing as much as a fine display of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles and Fruits, of all kinds, put up at home, and having all the rich color and flavor which care and attention give them.

We invite all housekeepers to visit our store and inspect the very fine line of

HOMEMADE

Jellies, Preserves and Pickles of every kind.

We have Apple, Peach, Blackberry, Grape, Fig, Sloe, Plum and all other kinds of Jelly, put up at home. We have the same full variety of Preserves, and they are not only beautiful, but as good as they are pretty. Sweet and Sour Pickles, of the same kind, from Watermelon down to ripe Cucumber Pickles. Canned Fruits of every variety in glass.

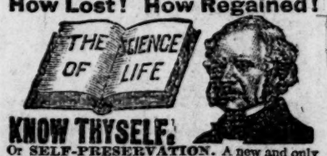
Patronize Home Industry.

By so doing, you will get goods that are absolutely pure goods—no glucose, no manufactured stuff—containing nothing but the pure fruit and granulated sugar, and you will build up and encourage home industry.

You cannot afford to miss the great exposition of fine Homemade Goods that we are now showing! Even if you do not need any, it will pay you to see them. Come early, before they are sold, and come often.

W. R. HOYT,
90 Whitehall Street.
nov13-7or8p-nrm

MANHOOD!
How Lost! How Regained!



KNOW THYSELF.
Or SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and only Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS of YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 300 pages, cloth, gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions. Only $1.00 by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus with endorsements of the Press and voluntary testimonials of the cured. FREE! SEND NOW.
Consultation in person or by mail. Expert treatment. INVIOLABLE SECRECY and CERTAIN CURE. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, or The Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.
The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equal.—*Herald.*
The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now, every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG.—*Medical Review.* (Copyrighted.)

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

A Powerful Solvent of Stone in the Bladder.

A Huge Stone Weighing Two Ounces and Twenty-seven Grains Dissolves Under Its Action.

Reprint from THE NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL MONTHLY for November, 1890.

STONE IN THE BLADDER.

Case of Mr. S. stated by Dr. George H. Pierce.



The above plate is from a photograph which forms a part of a communication of Dr. GEORGE H. PIERCE, of DANBURY, CONN., to the NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL MONTHLY for November, 1890 (see page 76 of that journal), and represents THE EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE of some of the largest specimens of TWO OUNCES AND TWENTY-SEVEN GRAINS OF DISSOLVED STONE discharged by a Patient designated as "Mr. S.," under the action of

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

SMALLER PARTICLES AND A QUANTITY OF BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, Dr. P. states, were not estimated.

In BRIGHT'S DISEASE, GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, many forms of DYSPEPSIA and NERVOUS DISORDERS, and in the peculiar affections of WOMEN, especially in deranged conditions of the monthly functions, these waters are among the most potent of known remedies.

Water in Cases of One Dozen Half-Gallon Bottles, $5, F. O. B. Here,

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS SENT FREE.

THOMAS F. GOODE,
BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.
nov 15 2t sun tue top col nrm

PEYTON H. SNOOK & SON

will show on

MONDAY MORNING

The most exquisite line of Chamber, Parlor and Dining Room Suits ever shown in Atlanta. Over

100 Dozen Wood Seat,

Cane Seat and Leather Chairs—all new and beautiful designs, with over 200 handsome Sideboards and Tables to match. We will offer special inducements THIS WEEK on the full line, including 90 beautiful Tapestry and Brocatel Parlor suits, which has been cut fully 25 per cent.

One hundred thousand dollars' worth of furniture can be seen on our floors.

These goods must be sold. 50 elegant Easy Chairs and Lounges, with 20 dozen Fancy Rockers and Divans, Book Cases and Ladies' Desks specially adapted for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

which will be marked and put away until Santa Claus calls. We will also open 80 new and stylish Bedroom Suits, Chiffoniers and Wardrobes of the celebrated Grand Rapids make. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We will guarantee to show more furniture—handsomer furthermore—at lower prices than any other house south of the Mason and Dixon line.

TRY IT!

1,000 COMPLETE SUITS TO SELECT FROM.

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

FINE WATCHES!

A. L. DELKIN & CO.

69 WHITEHALL ST.

MAIER & BERKELE

Employ the best optician in the south, and you should preserve your eyesight by being fitted with our "Superior"

Spectacles and Eyeglasses!

NO CHARGE FOR FITTING.

Do not pay fancy prices when we will give you the best goods at reasonable prices.

MAIER & BERKELE,
93 WHITEHALL ST.
nov13-un amuse

GRAND RALLY

—OF THE—

Mechanics of Atlanta.

A public meeting under the auspices of local union No. 502 Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

An address by Mr. P. J. McGuire, Grand Secretary. Subject—"The Burdens of Labor and How to Relieve Them."

Men of all trades invited to be present.

Come out and fill the assembly room at the courthouse and show that you are interested in the elevation of labor.

The celebrated "Fish Brand" oiled, (yellow or black) Jackets, overalls and "Slickers," horse and dray covers, at the Atlanta Rubber Co.'s., 20 Decatur street.

NEAR BEING A KING,

But the Princess Victoria Stood in the Way.

THE PRESENT DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

What Prevented Him from Ruling a Kingdom—With the Army in the Crimea as Commander-in-Chief.

LONDON, November 14.—[Special.]—Few men have had such a narrow escape of being a king, whether they liked it or not, as the duke of Cambridge; but it happened so long ago that nobody thinks of that bluff, burly soldier as ever having been a possible successor to the throne. Yet it was only the slenderest of chances that prevented him from being George the V, by the grace of God king of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith and the rest of it.

Byron said of George the III, "The snuffy old drone from the German hive," that his only virtue was conjugal fidelity to an ill-favored woman. If this was his only virtue he cultivated it assiduously, for no fewer than fifteen offsprings were the reward, seven of whom lived to middle life.

Like many other pious fathers, the old king was totally unable to bring up his sons in the paths of rectitude. A worse lot of reprobates, probably, were never furnished by a single family. There was hardly one of them whose life was not a public scandal. The prince of Wales, called by his flatterers "the first gentleman in Europe," was certainly the greatest blackguard in England, and the duke of York was precious little better. If the others did not carry their porfligacy quite to such outrageous lengths as the other brothers, it was because they were always in difficulties for money, and also because women got control of them, who made them behave with some sort of decency.

When George III died, blind and idiotic, at the age of eighty-three, there seemed to be serious danger of the failure of the direct line of succession. The duke of Kent was dead, having left an only child, a girl, in delicate health. Besides that girl, there only remained, of all the progeny of George III, his youngest son, the duke of Cambridge, who had made a lawful marriage and had one son and two daughters. If that girl had died, or had no children, the succession must have gone to the Cambridges. As it was, she ascended the throne as Queen Victoria, married immediately afterwards, had nine children and now has hosts of grandchildren and half a dozen great-grandchildren. On the succession of the queen, the kingdom of Hanover became separated from Great Britain, the Salic law in force in that country not allowing a woman to occupy the throne; but until then, the king of England had also been king of Hanover, and the old duke of Cambridge had virtually ruled the country for many years as regent.

The duke of Cambridge having thus narrowly missed two thrones, found himself at large in the world without any prospects to speak of. He came into his title on the death of his father, in 1850, but long before then he had chosen his profession and begun a distinguished career. He entered the army in 1837, when only eighteen, with the rank of colonel, in accordance with the system of favoritism which then existed, and was made major general on succeeding to the dukedom; but it was the Crimean war, in 1854, that gave him his opportunity. He begged to be allowed to be a real soldier, and, by the direct influence of the queen, he was promoted to lieutenant general and placed in command of a division of the army, consisting of the Brigade of Guards and the Brigads of Highlanders. This magnificent body of men, the finest infantry in the world, he led into the thick of the fight at the battle of the Alma, riding at the head and actually directing the charges on the Russian columns, in which so many of the flower of the British army were destroyed. His position was an invidious one, for, though he had never been under fire before, he had been placed over scores of veteran officers, seasoned and battered in numberless fierce engagements in India and Africa and China. There was naturally a good deal of feeling against him, and if he had made a mess of it, or disgraced himself in any way, there would have been a howl of triumph among the enemies of royalty, and even a great many people who were not enemies of royalty would not have been sorry to see favoritism so signally rebuked. The duke, however, knew very well what he was about, and his conduct at the Alma gained for him not only the enthusiastic confidence of his men, but also the respect of the oldest officers in the army, who had laughed at the idea of a royal duke leading a division before.

In the still more terrible conflict of Inkermann, he led the Guards again, and his horse being shot under him, in the midst of a hail-storm of bullets, he would assuredly have been killed but for the bravery and devotion of a private soldier who defended him from the Russian bayonets until another horse was brought. This gallant guardsman, who was always known as "the man that saved the life of the duke of Cambridge," only died the other day. Needless to say he was well looked after, promoted, pensioned and decorated.

Just at this glorious period in his career the duke met with a misfortune which all the royal family felt bitterly. He was seized with an obstinate fever, and although he made a strenuous effort to recover, and take his place once more at the head of his command, the surgeons imperatively ordered him home. Though he had acted with marked heroism, the result was what would be expected. He was held up to ridicule by all the radical press, as the carpet knight who could not hold his own with sturdy Britons in the field, and though he had proven his bravery, it was said that he dreaded the inclement winter in the Russian territory with its accompanying hardships more than he did the scorn of his countrymen. But through it all he held his peace and patiently waited for the temporary flurry to quiet down.

In 1856, just when public opinion had begun to veer round in the duke's favor, Viscount Hardinage, the commander-in-chief of the army, died. He was a famous Peninsula and Waterloo veteran, who had succeeded the great duke of Wellington as commander-in-chief, and his shoes were not easy for any man to fill. Yet the duke of Cambridge, who was then only thirty-seven, was appointed to the post. Again there was a tremendous howl from the newspapers, but the army on the whole were well pleased. That the appointment was a gross job could not be denied, but the army preferred a job which gave them a royal gentleman and a thorough good fellow for their chief, to a regular appointment which would have given them a mere routine official. The infamous duke of Newcastle used to justify all his jobs by saying that "any man is fit for any post he can get;" and time has proved that in this case the wicked old jobber was not far wrong. The duke of Cambridge has been commander-in-chief for thirty-five years, and during the whole of that time he has steadily gained in the estimation both of the army and of the nation. Not that he has ever courted popularity, either in the one or in other. On the contrary he has invariably shown an utter contempt for popularity and has often done the most unpopular things with complete success. He has shown himself a rough, tough, sturdy, straight-forward, strong man, with an immovable will of his own, whom neither the government on the one hand nor the popular voice on the other, has ever been able to turn a hair's breadth from what he believed to be his duty.

What endears him most to the English people are his blunt, old-fashioned, John Bull methods and ideas. He is a good, round swearer, and it is said that on review the soldiers always listen to get a new supply of the mouth-filling oaths with which the duke garnishes his current comments. While this may not be in keeping with the rules of practice laid down by the national church, it certainly appeals to the heart of the soldier, who has in all ages been a swearer.

There is a good story told of a very religious colonel during the American civil war. He had been severely rebuking one of the captains for swearing so horribly, when at any moment he might be in the presence of his Maker. Just as he finished his sermon a shell burst near him and stuffed his eyes and mouth with mud and blood. As soon as he could splutter articulately it's all he shouted: "G—d d— their b— eyes to h—ll!" and then, on reflection, added: "as Captain Smith would say." The duke of Cambridge never lays it on Captain Smith. Nobody likes him the worse for this. He loves the pleasures of the table, too; has a roaring appetite, and makes no fuss about a bottle or two, or a bottle or six, for that matter, provided the wine be good. He is a rattling sportsman and has not any puritanical objection to a little fisticuffs. Not long ago a man insulted him in the street, upon which the duke gave him a thrashing upon the spot, though he is seventy-two and stout for his age.

One noticeable fact in the duke's conduct is his disregard of conventionalities. On one occasion he dismissed from the army an officer who had taken advantage of the rule of the queen's service forbidding dueling, when he had been challenged by an irate civilian about an affair which concerned the honor of a woman.

Yet, with all this broad, almost coarse quality of the old-fashioned Englishman, the John Bull of the last generation, his private life has been singularly honorable. Like so many of his uncles and great uncles, the duke of Cambridge deliberately made an unlawful marriage, by which he denied himself all the advantages of a great alliance and shut out all the avenues of royalty from his descendants. He married an obscure actress, Miss Fairbrother, who had not much beauty, nor any other special fascination, but who had, in his eyes, one overwhelming claim upon his life-long devotion. He loved her. She was a good wife to him, and no woman had a better husband than he was to her. As long as she lived, no matter where he spent the day, or what functions of state or pleasure he attended in the evening, if he were within reach of town at all, he invariably found his way every night to their modest but comfortable home in Mayfair, and shared her bed in the old-fashioned way. Female temptations were thrown away upon him. His wife was old and homely, and altogether out of society. But for that very reason she needed her husband's affection and fidelity all the more, and he was not the man to deprive the woman he had chosen from the world of one iota of her rights.

The duke is now a widower of seventy-two, a fine specimen of an old soldier, nearly six feet two inches high and not far short of three hundred pounds in weight, very florid in the face, with a jolly red nose, and great honest blue eyes, and snow-white hair, mustache and side whiskers. He is one of the best dressed men in Europe, and he drives first rate horses in the best sort of carriages. He is, in short, a "swell" of the first water, and none but a fool would dream of taking a liberty with him. Yet among his friends, whose name is legion, he is the most unaffected good fellow, and even in the street, to a perfect stranger who recognizes him from his portraits and salutes him frankly, the duke can no more help giving a friendly and hearty greeting, as from one man to another, as he could help spurring into the jaws of hell at Alma, or rollicking home to his old wife after a banquet at Gloucester house, or doing anything else that is natural to a whole-souled, single-minded gentleman.

EDWARD WAKEFIELD.

GEORGIA'S FRUIT FARMS.

Houston County to Become One Immense Orchard.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—The short cotton crop, low prices for the same and the money stringency, does not affect Fort Valley and vicinity when improvements are considered.

Messrs. G. H. and J. H. Hale, large fruit growers and nurserymen of South Glastonbury, Conn., who purchased a large tract of land near here last winter, arrived here this week, bringing with them a half-dozen New England mechanics, who will build them an elegant winter home. They have en route 125,000 select fruit trees which they will plant out on 500 acres of their land, leaving about four hundred acres, which they will convert into a nursery, there being a much greater demand for trees than the supply. The Messrs. Hale will also arrange to plant out small fruit farms and care for them until they are in bearing, at a small cost per acre. Such an enterprise as this is sure to induce many men of small means in the north and east to buy small farms in this section, and thus have them in a paying condition when they move out and take charge of them.

In this enterprise the Messrs. Hale will do this section great good, and they will receive the aid and influence of our entire people.

The Albaugh, Ga., Fruit Company has an orchard of 800 acres one year old three miles out, which is a valuable piece of property, and is now undergoing trimming for next year's growth.

The Ohio Fruit Land Company is preparing to plant out 1,100 acres in fruit trees on its Myrtle property during the next six weeks, which will afford work for many of the negro farm tenants who have been stripped of all their possessions by the supply merchants. This is certainly one time that northern money will help the southern negro, and will be the salvation of many heretofore unsuccessful negro farmers.

The Bishop's Besetting Sin.

From The Church Times.

Bishop Vowler Short, of St. Asalph, was very fond of school inspection, as all who remember him know. He tried one day to explain the meaning of "besetting sin." When he thought he had succeeded he went on: "Now, you see that I am a bishop, living in a fine house, with horses and carriages and many servants. What do you suppose my besetting sin likely to be?" A little girl, who had but imperfectly understood his explanation, promptly replied: "Drunkenness, please sir." "No, my dear, no, I humbly think not," said the bishop gravely, while every one else was convulsed with laughter.

Not a Fair Return.

From Judge.

"I don't think that's reciprocity," yelled a passenger on a Fifth avenue stage to the driver as he alighted in a puddle.

"What ain't?" called the driver.

"I drop my fare in the box, but you drop yours in the mud."



Gone mad—the person with bad blood who's not taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. You are bereft of judgment and good sense if you allow your blood to get out of order, your liver sluggish—life dull, everything blue, for you may soon find out that you're in the grave—or next to it—because you did not procure the G. M. D. soon enough, and some dread disease, may be influenza or consumption, may be typhoid or malarial fever, has taken you. Consumption is Lung Scrofula. For Scrofula in its myriad forms, and for all Liver, Blood and Lung diseases, the "Discovery" is an unequaled remedy. Everybody, now and then, feels "run-down" "played-out,"—with no power to generate vitality, in fact, just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of medicine comes in, and the "Discovery" does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten.

We claim that nothing like it has been discovered for a blood-purifier. It's *guaranteed* by the makers. Your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure you.

IN THE WEST.

A Georgia Lady Travels with the Sun.

LITTLE ROCK AS ATLANTA'S RIVAL.

Governor Eagle and His Charming Wife. The Great Drought Affects the West.

ON THE WING, October 14.—[Special.]—To cross the great Father of Waters at sunrise, on a sharp, frosty morning with every atom of blood in your veins in a tingle, and your eyes fairly drinking in a perfect draught of sparkling, glorious beauty, is an experience easily described and certainly not soon forgotten. Such was the rare pleasure that fell to the lot of your scribe a few mornings ago.

I have written you before of the great transfer steamer, General Pierson. The channel cut through the Mississippi by the Little Rock and Memphis railroad, for the purpose of having direct passage for their transfer boat to the Arkansas shore, is one of the wonders of navigation. Sometimes the water in this channel is over ninety feet deep, then again it is not more than six or seven. On the morning we crossed, it was not more than five or six. Not in twenty years has the Mississippi been so low as it is now. And they tell me this is the case with all the streams south and west of this.

How many people one finds on the trains out this way! Why, sitting room is often at a premium. Never has the tide of emigration appeared so strong. To "go west" seems to be an admonition faithfully followed not only by our young men but by citizens of all sorts, ages and sizes. And here, too, one finds a liberal proportion of women and children. Indeed, whole families are on the move, their quota of big baskets, corded boxes, and valises blocking up the aisles and barring the way to the seats. And in such a condition as these rural emigrants leave the trains! Covered with crumbs and squirted over with tobacco juice. And such perfect good nature and patience as the trainmen show in getting everything cleaned out again! Verily Job was not a trainman.

The section of country through which the Little Rock and Memphis railroad runs is truly a novel one to Georgia eyes, used to the dip of the old red hills and the sweep of undulating plains. The portion specially enjoyed is the run through the Mississippi swamps; mile after mile of the most luxuriant and beautiful foliage. Nipped as it now is by Old Jack Frost's frosty touch, it presents every imaginable shade to the eye, blended in the most exquisite tone.

After the swamp lands come the cotton lands,

Who has not heard of the Arkansas cotton lands, famed the world over? The negroes were all in the field busy at work, and singing away with a vigor and will even the noise of the flying cars could not quite drown. The "strike" seems to be entirely over. I heard two gentlmen on the train talking about it. They said the majority of the negroes were really never very far into it, having an eye to the probabilty of overdoing the thing and of thereby losing the chance of earning even the accustomed 50 cents a day. That meant not only bread without bacon, but the loss of both bread and bacon. Even the free coon, easily come upon after a night's chase, would not go down well without the usual accompaniment of corn-dodger.

One singular thing that strikes the traveler after crossing the Mississippi, and thence on to Little Rock is the entire absence of rock of any kind.

There is absolutely not one to be found until the Arkansas is crossed at Little Rock, and there—well, there you find rock in abundance. The site of the city is on the first rock found on the Arkansas coming from the Mississippi, hence its name. Farther away is Big Rock, where the Indians used to hold their great councils of war.

What an attractive city Little Rock is—clean, fresh and spic-span in every way! It reminds me more of Atlanta than any city I've seen this side the Georgia line. And it is just a delight to these Little Rock people to have their city called the Atlanta of the west, an honor to which Fort Worth, Tex., makes rival claim. But Little Rock has the advantage of us in broad, straight streets.

I have never seen a more charming view than that which comes to one as the Little Rock and Memphis train glides over the fine iron bridge spanning the Arkansas, and the gloriously beautiful bluffs lining the river bank burst suddenly into view. The residences built here and there upon them, with their fronts overlooking the river, seem to have been built purposely to attract and please the eye. They are poems of architectural beauty,

I was surprised to see the Arkansaw so low. From the height at which the train passes over it it looks little more than a respectable creek. Wagons and other vehicles now pass back and forth along its bed. Where a month ago, there ran from ten to twelve feet of water in the channel there is now only a long stretch of dry sand and of mud so very dry that when it is stirred or trampled upon it fills the atmosphere with stifling clouds of powdery dust. This drouth seems prevalent all through this section. In many points south and west of here I learn that a number of the smaller streams have completely dried up, and that people and cattle are both suffering. To some points water has to be carried on the trains. The dust, too, is terrible, no rain having fallen at some places for over two months. But Little Rock is happy in a pure and abundant supply of water.

Little Rock has the finest system of sidewalk and street paving of any city of its size I have yet seen. Instead of cobble stones or the small blocks of granite the streets and roads are laid with vitrified brick. They are said to be everlasting, and one good thing about them is they do not injure the horses' feet. Walking, too, upon them is said to be much pleasanter than upon the stones. The manufacture of these brick has become quite a success here. Miles of pavement and streets are laid with them.

The shops of the Little Rock and Memphis railroad and of the Iron Mountain railroad are here, and altogether Little Rock is a stirring, bustling place.

The rear entrance to the gubernatorial mansion is directly opposite my window. It is a plain one-story structure, about one of the most unpretentious residences in all Little Rock. You'd never take it for a governor's residence. But as modest as it is, it shelters one of the best all-round governors Arkansaw has ever had—a genuine combination man, who works well anywhere. Governor Eagle is a minister of the Baptist church, and for several years prior to his election as governor served regularly in the pastorate of that denomination. He makes me think of our own preacher ex-governor, Colquitt, though they are widely different as to personal appearance.

Governor Eagle is blessed with one of the most charming wives in the state. Indeed, this seems to be one of the blessings of Little Rock—charming women. These, with the beautiful flowers found here in such lavish abundance, make up a city that falls little short of a paradise. A. M. B.

Don't trust or try every one's remedy; use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be cured at once

The question of the hour.—Can any better remedy exist than Salvation Oil? No, sir.

Mr. R. J. Scott has associated himself with the new dry goods concern—Douglass, Thomas & Co., and will be very glad to serve his friends there in the future. Mr. Scott has the management of the Cloaks, which department is one of the features of their business.

A RICH COLLECTION

Of new and beautiful designs in Hair Pins, Bonnet Pins and Combs, in gold and silver and shell. Exquisite in designs and low in prices.

Freeman & Crankshaw



PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES
TRADE MARK.
Quality First and Always.

We have the only complete optical manufactory in the southern states. We grind the celebrated "Perfected Crystal" Spectacles and Eyeglasses; finest made.

KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
54 Old Capitol Building, Opposite Postoffice.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 101½ Whitehall St.

Every Month many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.
Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

THE TRIPOD PAINT CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
Manufacturers of
Pure Ready-Mixed Paints
PIEDMONT WHITE LEAD, OIL AND GRAINING COLORS, ETC
Dealers in
Artists' and Painters' Supplies
Window Glass, Etc.
STORE AND OFFICE: 82 and 84 MARIETTA ST. | FACTORY: 331 DECATUR ST.

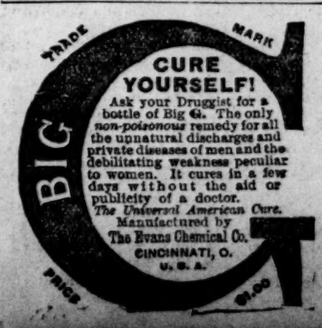
PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.
DEALER IN
Cigars, Tobaccos, Wines and Liquors, Guns, Pistols, Cartridges.
Is just now receiving half gallon, quart and pint fruit jars of the Millville, Glassboro and Mason pattern. Also turnip seeds of nearly all kinds. Claret, Sherry, Port, Madeira, Angelica and other wines together with ale porter and bottled beer and other light beverages made a specialty of during the hot season of the year. Peter Lynch also runs a branch store at 209 W. Peters st., where he keeps a better variety of groceries and provisions, and a line of such goods as he keeps on Whitehall st., wines and liquors excepted. Please call and see him at either or both places and he will try please you. Terms cash. 4s-yguad

ONE DOLLAR RYE WHISKY



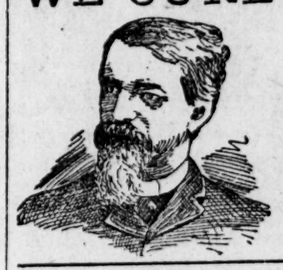
CALIFORNIA WINE CO.,
ROBT. SCHMIDT, Manager,
No. 25 Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, - - Ga

PICTURE FRAMES
Made to Order
—AT—
THORNTON'S,
27 WHITEHALL ST.
If you have a PICTURE of ANY kind to be framed, and want it well framed and in the latest styles, bring it to us.
A BRAND NEW LINE of MOULDING JUST RECEIVED. New stock of etching also.
JAS. P. THORNTON.



EVERYBODY
Is not wearing WOOD-BROWN SUITS and RED TIES, but a large share of those who watch the drift of fashion say it is the thing. Our line of these goods has just been reinforced by a large shipment of the handsomest styles yet shown; see if they are not.
HIRSCH BROS.,
CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, FURNISHERS,
42 and 44 Whitehall St.

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS
DR. BOWES & CO.,



24½ MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
STRICTURE permanently removed without pain or cutting, or caustics, or any interruption of business.
NERVOUS DISEASES, Diseases of the Sexual System, Urinary, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Syphilis, Seminal Losses.
Cures guaranteed. Send 6 cents in stamps for book and question list. The best of references furnished. Address
DR. BOWES & CO.,
MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.

SCIPLE SONS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
PLASTER PARIS. MARBLE DUST.
Cement, Coal, Lime.
DRAIN ■ SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK ■ CLAY
STOVE FLUES and THIMBLES.
Office No. 8 Loyd St., ATLANTA, GA.

EO. S. BROWN, President. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec'y and Treas.
The Brown & King Supply Co.



Manufacturers and Dealers in Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools, Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Headquarters for Corrugated and Crimped Iron Roofing. Wood Split Pulleys.
Write for prices and discounts.
ATLANTA, GA.

TRAYNHAM & RAY,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
LUMBER DEALERS,
—WE— MANUFACTURE
Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mantels.
WE HANDLE LATH
Newels, Moulding, Brackets and LUMBER of every Description
—Write for Prices.—
Office and Mill, 74 Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.
feb 22 d1y



DO YOU READ OUR ADS?

Did you ever have a bird's-eye view of our Overcoats? A vista of Silk Linings, Plaid Linings and Velvet Collars. The progress of the last few years has left Silk almost supreme in all except the heavy Winter Overcoat. We never used it so abundantly as we do this season. It adds so little to the cost—it adds so much to the looks. Don't be misled about how Silk wears. If you get the right quality, it wears well. We're so sure of ours that we'll agree to replace any that fails of satisfaction. More than half our Coats are Silk-lined. It's the richest embellishment of Men's Dress today.

When we say large Boys' sizes in Ready-made Clothing we mean 14 to 18 years. But that is indefinite. Some Men and plenty of Young Men come within those limits. It is well to bear this in mind. You only need to see our Suits to know they're away out of the common run. The weight, the texture of the cloth, the style, the finish. You feel like saying "just right" to every one.

Goods getting in our Clothing Store is a science. The men who gather know the market and the stuffs. That, in connection with the fact that we are manufacturers, is what makes such low prices possible.

EISEMAN BROS.,
17-19 Whitehall Street.

with mud and splutter
could
blood. As articulately
soon as he all he
money is returned if it dosen't benefit or cure you.
is one of the features of their business.
17-19 Whitehall Street.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 24 PAGES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART. PAGES 9 to 16.

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY.

ALL THE GRAND STOCKS GROW GREATER

No backward steps. The Autumn is well advanced. The crimson and gold on the trees, the chill in the air, the dead leaves tell you that. The proud march of the Autumn Merchandise began two months ago; it keeps up. The old-fashioned dealer would have called his Autumn work done by November first, would have rested awhile and then gone to work for Spring. Not so here. The Spring work is well forward, but the Autumn work still goes on, and the late thoughts of the Wrap and Dress Goods world are coming concrete and beautiful, coming as the lingering raindrops that fall after a refreshing shower—the best of all.

HERE'S A LIST ELOQUENT WITH PRICES.

48 pairs All-wool Blankets, 72x84 inches, weight 6 lbs. The equals—not superiors—of the Blankets are bringing $4.50 everywhere. $ 3.75

72 pairs All-wool Blankets, 76x84 inches, weight 7 lbs. In the ordinary way of trade they are valued at $5.50. Monday's price is $ 4.50

65 pairs All-wool Blankets, 70x86 inches, weight 8 lbs. Charming quality; very warm and durable; selling elsewhere $6.50. Price $ 5.50

90 pairs All-wool Blankets, 80x88 inches, weighs plump 8½ lbs. You may hear of a similar grade in other stores at $7.50. Price $ 6.50

56 pairs All-wool Blankets, soft and clean; tasteful Jacquard borders in several pretty colors. Worth $9.00. Our price Monday $ 7.50

90 Down Comfortables, figured Sateen of cheerful colorings, warranted not to shed the down. Worth $8.00. Bargain Monday at $ 5.75

63 Down Comfortables. Covering of top side fine figured China Silk; reverse, rich French Sateen in new designs. Worth $12. Our price $ 9.75

55 Down Comfortables. Both sides covered with exquisitely figured India Silk; choice, selected down. Worth $20. Our price only $16.75

There is danger of dirty filling in the cheaper grades of Cotton Comfortables. We see to it that all are thoroughly clean. From 95c to $ 5.00

25 doz. Imitation Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs. Beautiful new design, scalloped edge, perfect, fresh goods. Worth 75c. Monday 50c

45 doz. Colored Embroidered Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs. A special lot for early Holiday buyers. Worth 50c. Price for Monday only 25c

45 doz. White Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, very delicate and dainty effects. The greatest bargains we've ever offered. Monday 35c

300 yards Astrakhan Trimming. You must look closely to tell it from the genuine Fur. The crinkle is there, so is the color; worth $1.50, $ 1.00

50 cases Keely "Leader" Shoes for Women. Every style of toe, width of last and height of heel. Worth $3.00 in any store on earth. $ 2.00

50 cases Keely Hand-welt "Wear-well" Shoes for Men. Superficial imitation don't affect their popularity. Worth $4. Our price just $ 3.00

24 pieces very superior Black Gros. Grain Dress Silk, full width; would be reasonably cheap at $1.25 yard. Our price for Monday 89c

18 pieces Black and Colored Faille Francaise Dress Silk. Exquisite quality; would cost you $1.25 the yard. Our price for Monday only 98c

20 pieces handsome Black Gros. Grain Dress Silk. Exceptionally fine quality; usually sold 'round town at $2. Our price for Monday only $ 1.48

16 pieces Colored Peau de Soie. The soft, never-creasing sort. Imported to sell at retail for $2 the yard. Our price for Monday only $ 1.48

65 pieces fine Colored Henrietta, they measure full 38 inches wide; every popular color. Worth 50c yard. Our price for Monday only 29c

87 pieces Colored Henrietta, plump 40 inches wide; all the right shades. Worth in any market 75c yard. Our price for Monday only 49c

46 pieces fine Colored Henrietta, exactly 46 inches wide; every seasonable tint. Easily worth all of $1 yd. Our price Monday only 65c

78 pieces exquisite Camel's Hair Serge, precisely 40 inches wide; very attractive effects. Sold elsewhere at 50c. Our price Monday only 23c

35 pieces genuine Bedford Cords, full 46 inches wide; all the frost-time colors. Regularly sold at 75c the yard. Our price for Monday. 48c

28 pieces Colored Broadcloth. There is more quality squeezed into this item than any other worth $1.50 yard. Our price for Monday only 99c

42 Plush-trimmed Reefers, tailor-made, handsomely finished throughout, correct lengths, fine silk loops, worth $10. For Monday $ 6.50

56 Reefers of Camel's-Hair Serge, tailor-finished, satin-lined, tans, grays and browns. Worth every dime of $12. For Monday only $ 7.50

39 Gray Camel's Hair Capes, trimmed with fine iridescent nail heads, feather collar. Would be cheap at $15. For Monday only $11.50

24 Gray, tan and tobacco-brown Capes of exquisite Serge, elegant cord trimming and real ostrich feather collar. For Monday price only $13.50

15 Queen's Own Capes—dainty, stylish, durable; they come in plain cloths, heather mixtures and rough diagonals, blue, black, brown $15.00

18 Military Capes. Ideas by dozens. Rough, light-colored Scotch Cheviot. A trophy of the period. Trimmed with feathers and nail heads $17.50

38 Long Capes of various proper stuffs and every ought-to-be color. Among these Garments are many specialties worthy of study. $20.00

44 English Box Reefers. Fine soft-face Cheviot, Beavers, Bedford Cords, Camel's Hair and Homespuns. Trimmed with fluffy Moufflon. $22.50

27 Tudor Capes. The designers caught the symmetry of the flowing lines of cavaliers cloaks and made them tributary to wraps. $25.00

85 Jackets of every fashionable material. Trimmed with Marmot, Persian Lamb, Australian Coney, Moufflon, Marten, Mink, Seal. $27.50

67 Cocque Feather Collars, come only in black. We've taken them from an uneasy importer. The regular price is $2.00. For Monday $ 1.23

29 Cocque Feather Boas, measures three yard long. The same are marked in other stores at $7.50. Our price for Monday only $ 4.98

25 pieces embroidered Chiffon, 3½ inches wide, in all the newest combination shades and latest designs; worth 50c. Our price 39c

36 piece embroidered Chiffon, 4½ inches wide, polka dot patterns, all colors; sold in other stores at 65 cents the yard. Our price 49c

40 doz. Women's fine Merino Vests, selected from a great closing out sale for their real value; worth 50c. Our price Monday only 33c

35 doz. Women's heavy Wool Vests, secured for this special bargain sale. Worthe all of $1 each. Our price for Monday only 75c

10 doz. Women's Woven Woolen Skirts that sold for $3.50 until we opened this lot. The colors are artistic, very elastic, very warm. $ 2.75

30 dozen Women's Hose, warranted Hermsdorf's fadeless black. You'll hear they're great bargains at 35c. Our price Monday only 25c

30 dozen Women's All-wool Hose, all the desirable colors. Generally sold throughout the country at 40c. Our price for Monday only 25c

18 dozen pairs Men's Merino Half Hose, tan, gray and brown, blue and red. Worth 40c elsewhere. Our price for Monday only 25c

25 dozen pairs Boys' 1x1 Ribbed Hose, extra heavy, guaranteed stainless black. Worth 40c elsewhere. Our price for Monday only 25c

15 dozen Infants' fine All-wool and Cashmere Hose; 10c, 15c, 25c and 35c. An extra grade worth 65c. Our price for Monday only 48c

75 pairs Ammie Kid Gloves, black and colored, 4-button length. A strong and serviceable Glove. Worth $1. The price for Monday only 73c

98 pairs "Addie" Kid Gloves, black and colored, five hooks; soft and elastic. Worth $1.25. We fit them on the hand at 98c

85 pairs "Auteuil" Undressed Mousqueitaire Kid Gloves, tans, modes, grays, 8-but. length, worth $2. We fit them on the hand at $ 1.48

75 pairs all-wool 10-4 Blankets, white. Fine selected fibre. Worth anywhere in the country $6 the pair. Our price for Monday only $ 4.76

60 pairs all-wool 11-4 Blankets, white, scarlet, fawn and natural wool. Worth in any market $6.50 the pair. Monday they go at $ 5.48

KEELY COMPANY.

SIMON & FROHSIN,

43 WHITEHALL STREET.

Great Reduction Sale of

KNIT UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Jersey ribbed Vests, long sleeves reduced to 15c.

Ladies' Wool ribbed Vests, 43c, were 65c.

Ladies' ribbed all-wool Vests and Pants, 59c, were $1.

Ladies' plain wool Vests and Pants 67c, reduced from $1.

Ladies' ribbed Combination Suits, 79c, reduced from $1.25.

Men's all-wool Scarlet Medicated Shirts and Drawers, 45c.

One lot Men's white wool Shirts and Drawers, a little soiled, 65c, former price $1.25.

Men's natural wool Underwear from 35c up.

Men's fine, natural, all-wool Shirts and Drawers, 75c, worth $1.

HOSIERY!

Ladies' fast black, seamless Hose, 10c, worth 20c.

Children's Derby ribbed, seamless Hose, warranted stainless black, 10c.

One mixed lot Children's wool Hose, were 25c to 50, choice at 20c.

Ladies' seamless wool Hose, 20c.

Men's British Half Hose, 15c, worth 25c.

Ladies' knitted Balmoral Skirts, worth 75c, at 50c.

Ladies' Monkey Muffs, 35c.

Black Hare Muffs, 45c.

Ladies' Mohair and fast black Sateen Skirts at lowest prices.

GLOVES.

Ladies' 8-button length Biaritz Kid Gloves, worth $1, tomorrow 75c.

4-button Jouvin Kid Gloves, in black and colors, 75c.

Foster's 5-hook lacing Gloves, in black and colors, fitted and warranted at 98c.

Ladies' 8-button Mousquetaire dressed Kid Gloves, black and colors, $1, worth $1.50.

Full line of P. CENTIMERI'S Celebrated Kid Gloves.

Men's and Boys' fur-top Gloves from 50c up.

Children's fur-top Gloves 75c, worth $1.25.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

At $1.25, Cloaks, were $2.

At $1.50, Cloaks, were $2.50.

At $2.25, Cloaks, were $3.50.

At $3.75, Cloaks, were $5.

CORSETS.

1 lot fast black sateen Corsets, 50c, worth 75c.

C. & B. Corsets in gray, white and black, $1.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

50 dozen Gents' laundried Dress Shirts, pleated linen bosom, 50c, worth $1 to $1.25.

Men's Night Shirts, embroidered front, 45c, worth 60c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' hemstitched and embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10c, worth 15 and 20c.

Ladies' embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs 25c, worth 50c.

IT IS A GO

At first sight when you behold the Magnificent Stock of

FURNITURE

And the LOW PRICES at which M. HAVERTY has marked everything.

Call at 77 WHITEHALL and 64 SOUTH BROAD for the lowest prices on Furniture in the state.

M. HAVERTY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

PURE PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, OIL

—AND—

GRAINING COLORS.

SEND FOR COLOR CARDS AND PRICES.

21 Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

D. C. LOEB;

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

WHISKIES, WINES AND CIGARS,

Sole agent for Pabst Milwaukee beer. The best in the market. All the finest brands of whiskies. Old Crow, and Old Oscar Pepper, with many other equally well-known and leading brands.

11 and 13 West Mitchell, and 102 and 106 South Broad Streets

KEELY COMPANY. | whiskies. Old Crow, and Old Oscar Pepper, with many other equally well-known and leading brands. 11 and 13 West Mitchell, and 102 and 106 South Broad Streets

IT WAS A "HANT."

A Ventriloquist Creates Great Excitement Among the Negroes.

THEY MADE UP THEIR MINDS TO LEAVE

The Country—The Queer Experience of Old Man "Jack" and His Family.

DRAYTON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—During the past week the negroes on the place of Mr. W. G. Redding, near this place, have been violently excited over the exploits of what they took to be a "hant" in a neigboring swamp.

There are several negro tenants living on Mr. Redding's place, and among them one named Jack, a steady, valuable tenant. For the past week Jack had been hearing mysterious and ghostly voices calling him from the swamp, which lay along a neighboring branch. The voice began calling: "Jack, come and take this log off of me." The negro, thinking that some one was in distress, ran to the swamp, but on getting to the place from which the sound came, he heard it off in another direction. He rushed off in that way, but was again deceived, and still heard the same voice calling him off further.

The negro, thoroughly frightened, went to Mr. Redding with his tale and the next night they sat up for the "hant." A little after dusk they heard it again and immediately went in pursuit armed with Winchesters. But the will-o'-the-wisp again led them on a wild goose chase, and they could find no sign of the source of the cries.

The negro, Jack, and his family were by this time so badly frightened that they began making preparations to leave the neighborhood. Mr. Redding, suspecting that it was the malicious work of some one who had a grudge against him and desired to run his negroes away, had Jack and his family go into a cabin near his home, and, taking his rifle, prepared to hunt down the intruder himself.

For the past week two agents of a crop cultivator had been stopping with Mr. Redding, and one of them volunteered to go with him. About dusk the sounds began, calling the negro by name, and pleading with him to come to the rescue. The negro family was almost thrown into convulsions of fear, but Mr. Redding, locating the sound in a tree standing out in the swamp, began to empty his repeater into it in rapid succession. Presently the same voice was again heard, calling from another direction: "Jack, I'll get you before morning," and, "I want your house."

"Gawd knows, you kin have it; I don't want it any more," shouted the negro. All efforts to locate the sound again proved unavailing, although the cultivator man was very zealous in his efforts to find it.

A day or two afterwards the cultivator agents left, and, during the day, while Mr. Redding was telling his strange story at the village, a gentleman with whom the men had stopped a day or two before had an equally strange story of how one of his negroes had been scared by one of the horses of the cultivator men telling him not to be so stingy with his corn and fodder, but to give him thirty ears and four bundles. The gentleman, being present himself, and seeing that the man was a ventriloquist, enjoyed very much the excitement of the negro, who was about to vacate the neighborhood, not believing much in having a modern Balaam's ass around him. The cultivator man, after being detected, told of the fun he had been having at Mr. Redding's place.

The reality and explanation came like a shadow over Mr. Redding, but it did not seem so awful funny to him as it did to the rest of the crowd.

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them.

Doctors? Pshaw! Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

St. Charles Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

Tourist and commercial travelers will find the St. Charles one of the most elegant and comfortable hotels south. nov15 3w sun wed thu

We have a jewelry factory, and are prepared to execute the most difficult designs in enamel, pearl and diamond jewelry, and we shall be pleased to show you through. Maier & Berkele, manufacturing jewelers, 93 Whitehall street.

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with prices and book on how to apply it. M. M MAUCK, Atlanta, Ga

Watches for everybody. Prices to suit all purchasers, at Maier & Berkele's, 93 Whitehall street. nov11-d7t

Remarks by Bill Nye.

A large book of 504 pages and over 100 illustrations, containing all Bill Nye's latest humorous sketches, complete in one volume. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Opera House Block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. nov8 1m

Know for Yourself.

If you have any doubts about the fact that R. C. Black, 35 Whitehall, carries the best selected stock of shoes, just call—seeing is believing. sun tues thurs

We are having a large trade in watches and diamonds, and all who see our stock say we have the best assortment they find in the city and prices lower. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

The War Is On.

The campaign has begun in earnest, and R. C. Black, 35 Whitehall, is in the conflict with an immense stock of shoes for all the candidates and their supporters. sun tues thurs

St. Charles Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

Superb rooms, cuisine and service unsurpassed. Large sample rooms for commercial men. nov15 3w sun wed thu

The Factory Cologne.

Address postal card to Theo. F. Hall, chemist, Edgewood, Ga., for a quart bottle Hall's German Cologne; equal Hoyt's or money refunded, for $1. nov 1-d1m

Fine watch repairing in all its branches. As we employ four first-class watchmakers we are prepared to do the finest watch repairing. Complicated watches a specialty. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

Evening Slippers.

The latest novelties in evening slippers have arrived at R. C. Black's, 35 Whitehall. See them. All colors. Just what you want. sun tues thurs

Buy a Home

at East Lake, the coming suburb and pleasure resort of Atlanta. Nothing around the city can compare with it.

Lots $100 each. Terms $2 cash, balance $1 a week. No interest. Call on Thomas C. Hampton, Secretary, 2 South Broad street. sun tues thurs

St. Charles Hotel, Charleston, S. C.,

is the leading hotel of the city and strictly first-class. nov15 3w sun wed thu

In clocks our stock is immense, and we have a good assortment, and if you expect to purchase one you would do well to call and see them. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

Our dainty little lace and scarf pins are the admiration of all who see them, and make such appropriate remembrances. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

Money for Investment in Southern Real Estate.

There has been opened in Jersey City, N. J., a bureau for investment in southern real estate, making property in Atlanta a specialty. Owners having business or residence property for sale or exchange, or who desire to borrow money on gilt-edge, improved, paying real estate, will please address "Southern Real Estate Bureau," First National Bank Building, Jersey City, N. J., giving location, price, address of owner and description of property in detail. The bureau has a representative located in this city, who investigates the application for loan or property for sale, and and reports upon the same, and also attends to the closing of the contract and payment of money.

300 CHOICE ATLANTA SUBURBAN LOTS FOR $25 PER LOT AT

INGLESIDE.

The most beautiful and desirable of Atlanta's suburbs—Ingleside—is situated on the Georgia railroad, five miles from Atlanta, and for beauty of location is unsurpassed. The lots are finely shaded with a growth of hickory, elm, oak and other desirable trees, and springs of cold water are numerous. The streets and avenues are fifty feet wide. The lots have a width of twenty-five feet and extend back from one hundred and thirty to two hundred feet to ten-foot alleys. Houses are now being erected by many business men of Atlanta for homes. Twelve passenger trains on the Georgia railroad stop at Ingleside daily, besides dummy trains run on an hourly schedule. In order to promote the growth of Ingleside the owners are offering for sale 300 of their choice lots for $25 each, $5 cash and $1 per week. All parties desiring to avail themselves of this rare opportunity to become possessed of one or more of these beautiful lots at above named prices; should call upon or address at once the Interstate Investment and Development Company, 16½ Whitehall street, rooms 12, 13 and 14, Atlanta, Ga., for plats, circulars and other information.

For Sale.

I have a suit of clothes, made to order, some three weeks since, at a cost of $35, which I will sell at a bargain, as the pants have shrunk so that they are too small for me. F. W. Hart, 45 and 47 Decatur Street.

Have your eyes properly fitted with our "Superior" spectacles and eyeglasses. We have a practical optician to do our fitting. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

Messrs. Piantini & Son will soon organize a class in drawing, modeling and wood carving at Miss Hanna's select school. Lovers of art are invited to call and inspect specimens of their work now on exhibition in the parlor of the school.

This institution is now in a most flourishing condition and offers to its patrons the finest educational advantages. It has recently added to its faculty Miss Fischer, of New York, who brings the highest testimonials, and has already made many warm friends in the community.

Remarks by Bill Nye.

A large book of 504 pages and over 100 illustrations, containing all Bill Nye's latest humorous sketches, complete in one volume. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Opera House Block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. nov 8 1m

The Handy Terrace Hotel.

Mr. G. B. Sumner, of Chicago, an experienced hotel keeper, has leased the Handy Terrace on Spring street, and will, in a few days, open a high-class family and commercial hotel. Mr. Sumner knows how to conduct a business of this kind; is fully competent and has large experience. He and his accomplished lady will make the place very attractive. Call and see them.

Have you seen our Christmas tree? Look in our window in passing and you will be amply repaid for the time and trouble. It is covered with presents to suit any pocketbook, from the dainty Roman necklace and heart to the handsome diamond earrings and pendants. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street.

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. oct25-d1y

Remarks by Bill Nye.

A large book of 504 pages and over 100 illustrations, containing all Bill Nye's latest humorous sketches, complete in one volume. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. For sale by John M. Miller, Opera House Block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. nov 8 1m

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—I have funds in hand for the following loans on improved property in Atlanta, viz: $2,500, $5,000, $500 and $800. Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta street. nov 15 d8t

MONEY TO LOAN in small amounts; investments negotiated; stocks and bonds bought and sold. Box 260, city.

MONEY TO LEND on improved real estate in or near Atlanta. S. Barnett, 6½ N. Broad street. oct8-d6m

C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate loans at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

PERSONAL.

ATTENTION LADIES!—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instructions 2 cents, or 24-page illustrated catalogue 6 cents, by mail. Emma Toilet Bazar, Boston, Mass. nov-8-13t-sun

M. J. WALKER, stenographer and typewriter, 49½ Whitehall, solicits all kinds of stenographic work, copying, manifolding, letters, etc. 'Phone 587. oct20 3m su tu fri

MOORE'S COLLEGE, 116½ Peachtree street; 34th year. The largest and best practical school south. Over 4,000 students in business. Actual business; students daily on change. Highest premiums awarded at the Piedmont exposition for best penmanship. For further information call at college.

HAVE M'NEAL paper your room, 114 Whitehall street.

PERSONAL—All citizens interested in moving the dumping grounds are requested to meet at Elliott's schoolhouse, Bellwood avenue, Monday night at 7 o'clock. Let everybody turn out.

HOW TO PLAY the guitar without notes or teacher. Address Professor Murdock, Cleveland, O.

LARGE LOT ready mixed paints to close out at cost. McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street.

THE BLOODY CAMPAIGN—Did you ever Hurtel of such doings about a Small election any how? Minors fighting about their vote and two others Hasting to pitch into the mighty Amazon and trying to turn its bloody course way and Blue still selling jewelry so cheap you can't afford to steal it. And the niggers, they're in it, too. Yes, I sell them just as cheap as anybody—money's all the same color in the drawer. But they do say the people of — ward are awful put out and won't elect Mr. ——, but I'll still continue to sell you watches in filled cases for $10, and those skeletons doing the bar act in my window bars the people for they can't bar to pass without looking in, but they don't bar me from selling below all competitors a diamond pin for $3 or a 4 carrot, genuine diamond ring, flawless, for only $250, or a pair of gold top stick pins for the ladies at 25 cents per pair. Oh, you bet I've registered, and I've got the largest stock of jewelry in Atlanta, and I'm going to vote it out to the people for the least money for the biggest load nickel alarm clocks, 70 cents, walnut clocks $2.25, iron block clocks $5. Ain't it fun! Next Sunday I'm going to tell you how a lady pays street car fare, but if you can't wait come around and buy something this week and I'll tell you on the quiet I've got the finest line of Christmas novelties ever shown in Atlanta, and souvenir spoons till you can't rest. The Georgia Cracker spoon, the Uncle Remus spoon, the Gate City spoon, the Old Soldier spoon, the War Relic spoon, the Atlanta spoon, the Cotton Bale spoon, the most goods for a few dollars. Only man in Atlanta my color, only store on Whitehall street painted Blue. Blue, the People's Jeweler, 73 Whitehall street. Come across.

YOU ARE NOT IN IT now, but if you want to be, and have $400 cash, come and I will sell you four fine lots for $100 each, which is less than one-half their value. Delays are dangerous. Call tomorrow at 47 East Hunter street. D. Morrison.

REAL ESTATE—For sale—In a tight place and wants to get out. That is why I am offering his nice 4-r house, with hall, front and back veranda, good well of water and fine lot 50x100, east front and only 50 yards from electric line for $850. Small cash payment, balance monthly. This place would be cheap at $1,250, but his misfortune is your opportunity. Call at once on D. Morrison, real estate agent, 47 East Hunter street.

W. J. McCASLIN, in the sewing machine business, will please leave his address at 21 South Broad street. Business of importance.

PERSONAL—Your future revealed. Written prediction of your life, 10c. Give date of birth. Astrologer, lock box 326, Kansas City, Mo. nov15-7t

PERSONAL—Send 10c for big package of cabinet size pictures, also full description (including residences) of respectable ladies who want to correspond for matrimony. 5,000 lady members; every age and nationality; living everywhere; many of them beautiful and wealthy. Heart and Hand Agency, drawer 697, Chicago, Ill. nov 15-5t

W. S. M'NEAL sells paints and papers houses, 114 Whitehall street.

WANTED—You to see the collar button that A. L. Delkin & Co. sell for only 25 cents. Warranted for five years.

INSTRUCTION.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S business college Fitten building. Most practical college south. Life scholarship $50, which includes stationery, books, and diploma. References, Moore, Marsh & Co., M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., Atlanta National Bank and Atlanta Con stitutin. Night school also. jan17 sun

CRICHTON'S SCHOOL—Teaching shorthand is our business. Ours is an exclusive shorthand school. Our method of teaching is the simplest in the world. Out of the 17 pupils who received positions last month, some completed the course of study in less than three months. Crichton's Shorthand School, 49 Whitehall. Catalogues.

FOUND.

FOUND OUT that I can buy a collar button, warranted for five years, from a reliable house for only 25 cents. A. L. Delkin & Co., 69 Whitehall street.

FOUND—That $12 buys 1 bureau, 1 washstand, 1 center table, 1 bedstead, 2 chairs, 1 rocker, at Osler's, 63 S. Broad st.

FOUND—A ladies' solid gold watch at A. L. Delkin & Co.'s for only $8.50, double case $10. 69 Whitehall street, next to High's.

MUSICAL INSTRUTMENS.

ORGAN $25; WORTH $50. A new suit furniture $12, at Osler's, 63 S. Broad st.

HELP WANTED—Male

WANTED—Teacher for Irwinton High school. Address Dr. J. S. Wood, Irwinton, Ga.

WANTED—Cylinder pressmen and feeders. Steady work all the year round for sober and competent men. Wages from $15 to $18 for pressmen, $9 for feeders. Parties wanting steady positions should come immediately on reading this notice. The Werner Ptg. & Litho. Co., Akron, O. nov14-d1w

WANTED—20 salesmen to carry as a side line our "Cash on Delivery" cigar, with gold-filled watch big pay. C O D. Cigar Co., Winston, N. C. aug23 d3m

CANVASSERS MAKE BIG MONEY selling our goods; a genuine harvest for agents; $3 to $10 per day easily made; goods sell themselves; county rights given; one outfit free; enclose stamp for full particulars. The Semple Co., Mt. Vernon, O. nov7 6t sat sun

WANTED—A live, energetic man in every town in the south to sell hardware to business men. For full particulars address Hardware, P. O. box 603, Roanoke, Va. nov6 30t

SHORTHAND taught thoroughly and quickly at $12.50 per month. Address "Phonograph," 40 Wheat. nov13 3t

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion on paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each state and territory. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser M'f'g, Co., La Crosse, Wis. 1y

WANTED—Several young men who are desirous of getting into a good paying business. No figure heads or men who cannot adapt themselves to circumstances wanted. Address box 363, city.

WANTED—To fill paying positions with books keepers, stenographers and telegraph operators after completing a course in the Commercial Department State College, 135-137 E. Main street, Lexington, Ky. Write for particulars and endorsements from former students now in business. C. G. Calhoun, Principal. oct 25 d4t sun

WANTED—Two hundred men and ladies to do pleasant work. We will give you $3 per day, either at home or traveling. Write at once as this is a chance of a lifetime. Enclose 10 cents silver for all necessaries. Address Knotts Brothers, Sawyerdale, S. C. nov 14t sun

SHORTHAND, BOOKKEEPING, telegraphy, penmanship typewriting, spelling, mathematics, correspndence, taught by the finest teachers in the Un ted States; 32 applications in one month for stenographers and bookkeepers. Large catalogue and circulars sent free. Southern Shorthand and Business College, 20 East Hunter street. nov 11-3t wed fri sun

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S Business College have three of the finest penmen in America in their college.

WANTED—A competent teacher for band six months old. Address Chas. Beauchamp, President Jaxon Band, Box 125, Jackson, Ga. nov13-3t-fri sun wed

WANTED—At once three first-class plumbers, none others need apply. Guimarin, Engles Stockton. No. 13 South Broad street.

WANTED—First-class bookkeeper in mercantile office. Must be thorough, quick, accurate, industrious and of good habits. State experience and salary required. Address by letter only, H. S. Harrison, Kimball house. nov15d3t

SHORTHAND—Three teachers for that department alone. Southern Shorthand and Business College. Large catalogue and circulars sent free.

SHORTHAND—Our entire attention is devoted to teaching shorthand; hundreds of graduates in positions; special rates to ladies; catalogues free. Crichton's school, 49 Whitehall.

THE TEACHERS at Goldsmith & Sullivan's Business College have no equals in the southern states.

BOOKKEEPING AND ALL commercial branches taught by one of the best professors in the United States. Southern Shorthand and Business College.

CRICHTON'S, 49 WHITEHALL, is an exclusive shorthand school; 17 pupils secured positions last month. Business men know where to go when they need stenographers. Catalogues free.

TELEGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING taught by a practical operator of 25 years' experience. Southern Shorthand and Business College. Catalogue free.

WANTED—A first-class retail paint and glass salesman; must be sober, industrious and honest; Atlanta man preferred. M. M. Mauck, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Man to solicit orders for a quick selling article immediately. Must be a hustler. Address "C. & F.," Constitution.

WANTED—An experienced fancy grocery salesman to sell Georgia trade. Address P. O. Box 66, giving references and age.

WANTED—A youth to learn the book business; must reside with parents, be active and willing; only one that can produce the highest recommendations need apply. One year in a book store is equal, in an educational point of view, to three years of schooling. Apply to "Burke's Old Book Store."

WANTED—An experienced cook, man or middle-aged woman. Apply at 130 Ivy street, 10 o'clock Monday morning.

NOTICE—A first-class bookkeeper would like to get a set of books to keep after 6:30 o'clock in the evening; best of references given if necessary. Address "Careful," care Constitution.

WANTED—Reliable and energetic gentlemen as traveling agents in the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina for the Southwestern Building and Loan Association, of New Orleans, the oldest, strongest and most popular loan association in the southwest. Terms very liberal. None but thoroughly competent parties, able to give first-class references need apply. Address Thomas W. Castleman, genera, manager, 122 Common street, New Orleans. nov15-3t-sun, tues, thur

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S Business College is a live school, up with the times and fully endorsed by business men and bookkeepers.

WANTED—An energetic man to manage a branch office. Salary $100 per month and interest in the business. Must have good references and from $500 to $800 cash. Address Box 401, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—An energetic man with $400 to represent a manufacturing company here in Atlanta; staple lines; old established concern; no fake; live man can make $300 per month and manage the business. Call Monday, room 40, Markham house.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen to sell baking powder to the retail grocery trade. Men acquainted with different sections of country. A good side line, also good opportunity for clerks or any live men who want to get on the road. Experience not absolutely necessary. We mean business. To the right man a liberal contract will be made and steady employment given. We pay not less than $75 a month salary and expenses, or 20 per cent commission. This ad. may not appear again. Address, with stamp, U. S. Chemical Works, 840 and 842 Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Female.

LADIES WHO WILL do writing for me at their homes will make good wages. Reply with self-addressed stamped envelope, Miss Mildred Miller, South Bend, Ind.

EXTRA GOOD COOK wanted at 88 Ivy st., at once. Liberal pay.

LADIES, ATTENTION—Improved medicated baths and massage given with great success by Mrs. R. C. Haile, 385 Hill street, near Georgia avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A cook. Apply at No. 179 Ivy street; new number.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, experienced nurse for infant, middle-aged woman preferred. Apply to 11 Baltimore place. nov 15-sun mon.

WANTED—Intelligent, active women or men to canvass Atlanta for Shepp's Photographs of World; handsome volume, 500 pages; outfit $1. Address M. V. Calvin, manager, Augusta, Ga. sun tues thur

WANTED—Young lady to do copying. Address in own handwriting box 481.

WANTED—A competent white servant to do general housework; German or Irish woman preferred; a good home and good wages will be given to the right party. Apply at 144 Spring street. nov15-2w sun tue thu

WANTED—Help immediately in dressmaking; wages according to quality of work. Call at 170½ Peachtree street Monday morning.

WANTED—A first-class nurse to stay on place at night; must come well recommended; good wages to the right party. No. 22 Wheat st.

DRESSMAKERS—Good hands wanted. Apply 4 Linden street, corner West Peachtree.

WANTED—A position by a stenographer, who is thoroughly reliable, capable and energetic. Address T. R. J., Constitution. nov12-d12t

A WHITE COOK for family of three in suburbs of Atlanta. Reference required. Address T. C. P., care Constitution. nov3-3t, tues. fri, sun.

LADIES WANTED to work for me on my parlor home employment, making light fancy goods; can be done in leisure hours; constant work; good pay. Address Manageress Art Needlework Bazaar, Chicago, Ill. nov8-25t

WANTED—Rooms, Houses Etc.

WANTED—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; north side, near in, three in family; references given. W. and A., Constitution office.

BY DECEMBER 1st a nice house with twelve or fourteen rooms. Pleasantly located. Address "B," 217 Capitol avenue.

WANTED—To buy a house and lot on easy installments. W. A. Foster, 271 East Fair st.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—You to remember that Christmas is coming, and if you wish money to buy presents with, write us and we can tell you how to make it. One man in Macon, Ga., made $27 in one day. Address Southwestern Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn. nov 15-4t sun

WANTED—Your watch to repair. A. L. Delkin & Co., 69 Whitehall street.

WANTED—TO sell a lot of old iron. Laurel Mill's Manufacturing Co., Roswell, Ga.

WANTED—Moral young man as roommate. Good board, reasonable terms, nice place, close in. Address Ford, No. 98 Capitol avenue, city.

BUY GASOLINE, headlight and kerosine oil at W. S. McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Old gold and silver in exchange for diamonds, watches and jewelry. A. L. Delkin & Co.

WANTED—Every one that wants to buy a home to read my list of bargains in tomorrow's Journal and Herald, then come to my office, 47 E. Hunter street. D. Morrison, Real Estate Agent.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE ENDOWMENT AND TONTINE insurance policies bought. Loans on same negotiated. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. oct18-d1m-sun, wed

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER DESIRES A POSITION; knows something about bookkeeping; willing to do office work; good experience. Address W. H., care Constitution.

WANTED—Correspondence with a firm desiring an agent or credit man. Long and extensive experience, active, energetic. References unexceptionable. Too much confinement, reason for desiring change in business. Compensation moderate. Address in confidence "Carley," care Constitution.

WANTED—Position as first-class drug clerk, ten years' experience. Best of reference given. Address T. G. Sheats, Hemphill, Ga.

BOOKKEEPER—A young man, single, good habits, now residing in Virginia, wishes to remove to Atlanta. Good, quick accountant; understands bookkeeping thoroughly. Must have salary of from $1,000 to $1,200 per year. Can give best of references. Address "Virginia," care Atlanta Constitution. nov15-d7t

WORK WANTED by a competent joiner and stair-builder. Address Room 38, old capitol building.

WANTED—Position as business manager, cashier or bookkeeper, by man 35, from the north, qualified to fill the most arduous position of trust and responsibility with credit. Lumber business preferred. Want first-class situation and good pay. Address "North," care Constitution.

WANTED SITUATION—As bookkeeper, assistant or collector, by a young man of integrity, sobriety and moral habits. Salary moderate. Address, "B. C.," care Constitution.

WANTED—A position as clerk or work in office by young man. Address M. A.

WANTED—A position by first-class bookkeeper for either all day or evening. Box 260, City.

WANTED—Agents.

LADY AGENTS to sell new and beautiful goods at home or traveling. Light samples. Liberal pay. Address Mrs. N. B. Little, Chicago, Ill. nov14-d6t

WE OFFER AGENTS big money in exclusive territory. Our new patent safes sell at sight in city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, O. nov 1 3m sun

AGENTS—By decree of United States court we are proclaimed the original and only manufacturers of the "Hygeia Corsets." Now is your time to send for terms to Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo. aug23 13t sun

AGENTS WHO ARE anxious to make money fo the next three or four months will do well to ad dress New York House, P. O. box 310, Atlanta, Ga Please state former business, age and experience Ministers, teachers or any one not now engaged may make application also. oct 25 4t sun

THE NATIONAL Railway, Building and Loan Association, 29½ Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., want some good local, special and general agents through out the south. A splendid opportunity for the right men. oct 25-d 3 m sun

WANTED AGENTS—There is a gold mine for you in "Gallery of Bible Engravings." The greatest art book of the age, costing over $160,000. Greater success never before known by agents. Orders pouring in from everywhere. Such chances come only once in a lifetime. The most magnificent book for the "holidays" ever published. Liberal terms given. Send $1 for complete outfit and begin work at once, and you will make hundreds of dollars by Christmas. Splendid illustrated circulars sent free. Address Home Manufacturing Company, 133 Essex street, Boston, Mass. nov14-d3t

WANTED—We furnish team free to agents who sell our goods; our new line will sell at every house, and agents can reap a harvest in afe w weeks. will pay a salary of $75 per month, if prefrered. Address, at once, Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass nov9-d7t

WANTED—Boarders.

WANTED—Boarders at 55 East Cain street. Excellent table accommodations and pleasant rooms. $15 per month.

WANTED—Several young men can find good board and accommodations at No. 166 South Pryor, new number.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, 16 Wheat street, near corner Pryor. Nice accommodations given to boarders. Fare reasonable. Will send meals to any part of the city. None but decent people need apply. Mrs. Maria Lislie.

WANTED—A couple, gentlemen preferred, to occupy comfortable room, with board. Apply 44 East Cain. nov15 sun tues

DESIRABLE ROOMS and board can be had at 73 East Mitchell st., next door to Girls' High school after Monday.

A GENTLEMAN, acceptable party, can find room and board at 77 Fairlie street.

A FEW MORE SELECT boarders can be accommodated at 21 W. Cain st.; gentlemen preferred; references required. nov 15-3t sun mon tues

WANTED—To furnish board and lodging; also table board, at 61 Whitehall st., new number.

BOARDERS WANTED—One first-class, double room for 2; also single room; with good board; all modern conveniences; reasonable rates; 149 Loyd street; near in.

WANTED—Two or three young men to occupy nicely furnished rooms with board. Terms reasonable. No. 139 South Pryor street.

WANTED—A few select boarders at 103 Walton street; terms reasonable.

A FEW YOUNG MEN can get good board at 199 South Forsyth street; reference required.

MYRTLE HOUSE, 14½ Whitehall st.; nicely furnished rooms, with superior board; transient accommodated; rooms without board nov 8-3t s unwed suu

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—A young lady who is a competent stenographer and typewriter wishes a position in the south. Address "Remington Standard," Bedford Springs, Va.

A YOUNG LADY stenographer and typewriter, with several years' experience, desires a position. Address, Miss E. D. O., care Constitution.

WANTED—By a lady of agreeable manners a position with an aged couple where she can make herself generally useful. Address S. D., care Constitution.

LADIES' COLUMN.

OSTRICH FEATHERS cleaned, curled and dyed also kid gloves cleaned and dyed, at Phillips's 14 Marietta street. oct7-3m tues, fri, sun

LADIES' SOLID GOLD rhinestone earrings at $1 per pair. A. L. Delkin & Co., 69 Whitehall street.

SPECIAL LOT OF INGRAIN WALL PAPERS very cheap at W. S. McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street

SOLID SILVER thimbles, with your initials engraved, any size, only 75 cents. A. L. Delkin & Co., 69 Whitehall street.

LADIES, PLEASE READ my real estate adv. in tomorrow's Journal and Herald, then call and let me show you some fine bargains. D. Morrison, Real Estate Agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUGS—For 5 days I offer half interest in a magnificent drug business at two-thirds its value, in city of 15,000 in the magic circle of Georgia. Address "Business," care Constitution. nov12-d4t

FOR SALE—A drug store in Birmingham, centrally located, clean stock; fixtures comparatively new; invoice $2,700; will sell for $1,500 if taken in next thirty days. Address L. C. P., box 480, Birmingham, Ala. nov15-d3t

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY for a young druggist with a small capital. We will sell a half interest and give management in a nice drug store on one of the nicest streets in the city. Address Druggist, care Constitution office.

FOR SALE—A well-established book, stationery, music and fancy goods store. Address, Lock Box R, Montezuma, Ga.

FOR SALE—A good paying business on Peachtree. You can make 1,000 per cent on investment. I retire on account of larger interest. Address "A. M.," care Constitution.

HAVE McNEAL do your painting, 114 Whitehall street.

WANTED—A partner in an old established business. Capital required, four or five thousand dollars. Business paying 100 per cent per annum. Parties must mean business. Address "Business Partner," care Constitution office. nov15-4sun.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

STRICTLY PURE LEADS AND OILS at W. S. McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street.

WE ARE SELLING those beautiful exposition mantels at less than factory cost. They are very little damaged, only. May Mantel Company.

TREES! TREES!—Persons wanting shade trees planted can get it done by a man experienced in planting trees for twenty-five years. Address or call at Cornell, Ga., Fulton county. Good time now to plant trees. Benjamin Thurman.

STOVES—Cook and heating stoves, second hand, cheap for cash. J. M. Ives, 87 and 89 Peachtree street.

$12 BUYS 1 BEDSTEAD, 1 bureau, 1 washstand, 1 rocker, 2 chairs, 1 center table, at Osler's, 63-65 S. Broad st.

FOR SALE—500 pairs of sleeve buttons at only 50 cents per pair. A. L. Delkin & Co., 69 Whitehall street.

PAPER FOR SALE—I offer one of the best weeklies in middle Georgia for sale; in live town; money in it for a live man. Address X. Y. Z., care Constitution. nov12-thu sun

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—National cash register very little used. Chas. A. Conklin M'f'g Co, No. 274 Marietta st., Atlanta. nov12-d7t

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, NEW AND SECOND-HAND—Bedroom suits $10 and up, sideboards $6.50 and up, wardrobes $6 and up, bedsteads $1.50, matresses $1, springs $1. Other household and office goods cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 87 and 89 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—1 bureau, 1 washstand, 1 center table, 2 chairs, 1 rocker, 1 bedstead, all new, for $12. Osler, 63 S. Broad st.

PARLOR GOODS—Parlor suits, couches, lounges, etc., at cost this week. L. M. Ives, 87 and 89 Peachtree street.

DON'T BUY FURNITURE, if you need any, till you see mine. I will quote you the lowest price. Osler, 63 S. Broad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLOOR PAINT cheap at McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—Pet Stock, Chickens, Eggs etc

EXCELLENT BIRD DOG for sale. Address "E.B.," box 208, Madison, Ga.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—New 11-room house, large lot, paved street, gas, water, electric cars. Bargain if taken in three days. X. Y. Z., care Constitution.

READ MY LIST of real estate bargains in tomorrow's Journal and Herald. It will pay you to do so if you want to buy a home. D. Morrison, Real Estate Agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

WE HAVE SOME BARGAINS in vacant and improved property for cash, land, notes or good stock. Address Box 129.

R. H. Randall, 11 North Broad Street.

$2150—6-R H, M'DANIEL and Buena Vista avenue.
$2,550—Good 4-r h, South Pryor street.
$2,580—New 6-r h, Pryor, near glass works.
$1,500—Pulliam street; $500 cash, balance easy.
$900—4-r h, $200 cash and $20 per month.
$3,300—11-r h, Jones avenue; bargain.
$550—3-r h, near E. T. shops.
$600—4 nice lots, Metropolitan square, on dummy line.
$2,500—7-r h, West End; installments.
$850—Very desirable vacant lot, Bellwood avenue.
$2,000—Neat 4-r cottage, Cherry street.
$2,500—Splendid 5-r house, Plum street; bargain.
Come see my list of fine farms. R. H. Randall.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A magnificent brick storeroom in the growing city of Cartersville, Bartow county, Georgia, fronting 40x70 feet on the corner of Main street and public square, adjoining First National bank. Decidedly the best stand in the city, and fitted up with gas and all first-class equipments. Vacancy to be caused by present tenant going out of the wholesale and retail dry goods business. First-class opportunity for a live man to secure a good location, and do a good paying business. Reasonable rental. Call on or address T. R. Jones, Cartersville, Ga. nov 15-sun wed sun

TO RENT—A furnished two-story house, one block off Peachtree on electric car line; six living rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room; all modern improvements; beautiful lot. Address Z, care Constitution office.

FOR RENT—A five-room furnished house, piano and gas stove, 51 James street between Cone and Spring.

FOR RENT—Dwelling, 7 rooms, corner Jones and Formwalt street, near in; gas and water. Apply J. S. Schane.

FOR RENT—8-room dwelling with double-room servants' house, stables and carriage house; large, magnificent, shaded lot, with garden and fruits; house can be rented partly furnished; it is on electric car line; splendid neighborhood; convenient to schools and churches. Apply to R. A. Johnson, No. 6 Kimball house, Wall st.

FOR RENT—A neat, conveniently arranged 5-room house, furnished or unfurnished; close in; good neighborhood. 31 Markham street.

FOR RENT—16-room boarding house, furnished throughout, on principal street in center of city; gas, hot and cold water bathroom; all modern; the furniture and good business for sale. Address Rex, Constitution office.

FOR RENT—Good 3-room house, large lot, 112 Stonewall street, $12.50 per month. Apply 151 Chapel street.

FOR RENT—Two new 10-room houses, nicely finished; every convenience. Apply to East Atlanta Land Company.

Rooms.

FOR RENT—Rooms suitable for light housekeepin or two gentlemen lodgers, at 109 East Pine street

FOR RENT—2 connecting rooms for light house keeping or 2 front bedrooms. 41 Hood street.

FOR SALE—A good, gentle horse, suitable for family or delivery purposes. Apply 32 South Broad.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; furnished or unfurnished; water and gas; rent reasonable. Apply corner Whitehall and East Fair.

FOR RENT—Two comfortable rooms one block from capitol; splendid water. 147 E. Hunter st.

FOR RENT—Four nice connecting rooms with closets, gas and water, electric cars, first-class neighborhood. terms reasonable. Apply No. 20 Highland avenue.

FOR RENT—Large, airy front room, furnished. Good neighborhood, close in. Address "R," Constitution.

FOR RENT—Two sleeping rooms in building corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street. Apply to East Atlanta Land Company.

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—One large, front room, furnished. Suitable for two gentlemen. Private family. Apply at 84 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms, with gas and water, suitable for light housekeeping; parties without children preferred. Apply at No. 42 Hood street.

FOR RENT—One furnished room, gentleman preferred; also three suites of bedroom furniture. Apply 209 Peachtree.

FOR RENT—Front room, well furnished with new furniture and carpets; gas and water; near in. 16 Church street.

FOR RENT—Nice furnished room, suitable for married couple or two young men. First-class board at reasonable figures. 98 Capitol avenue, city.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, best location in city, gas, bath, heat and servant's attention. Gentlemen preferred, 64 North Forsyth street.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—In small, private family, a suite of two or three connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; gas and water. Apply at (new No.) 85 Crew st.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Two large connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with gas and water; in nice neighborhood, near in. Families without children desired. Apply 43 East Cain street.

FOR RENT—Several rooms, furnished or unfurnished; modern conveniences; near in; good references required and given. Address "Home Comforts," care of The Constitution.

TO RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, two connecting, on car line. Apply at 272 Edgewood avenue, Atlanta.

SPECIAL LOT OF ROOM MOULDING very cheap at W. S. McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street.

FOR RENT—Two connecting unfurnished rooms on first floor, gas and water, 133 Edgewood avenue.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous,

For Rent by G. J. Dallas.

12-ROOM HOUSE, 1 Garnett	$50 00
10-room house, West Hunter	20 00
10-room house, Ashby st., west	25 00
10-room house, West Baker, partly furnished	50 00
9-room house, West Mitchell	50 00
7-room house near cor. Fort	20 00
7-room house, McDaniel st	22 50
5-room house, Spring st., new house	16 00
5-room house, Larkin st. near Walker, w. and g.	20 00
5-room house, Ira st	12 50
5-room house, Ashby st., 1st December	17 00
4-room house, new, Mangum st	15 00
5-room house, Rhodes st	10 00

We also have quite a number of smaller houses. Call and examine our list.
1 store, South Broad.
1 store, Marietta.

For Rent by Smith & Billings, No. 12 West Alabama Street, Hillyer Building, Telephone, No. 225.

7-ROOM house, furnished and very centrally located, all conveniences	$ 75
24-room hotel, one block of carshed	100
10-room house, West Hunter street	25
9-room house with five acres, in West End	25
4-room house, Ira street	12
4-room cottage, Smith street	14
4-room cottage, Walker street	13
4-room cottage and 10 acres, near Ponce de Leon springs	15
3 rooms and store near East Tennessee depot	14
5 elegant rooms for light housekeeping, one block from postoffice	30
Splendid store, Decatur street	35
3 rooms and store, West Peters street	15
4 rooms over store, very close in, Whitehall street	20
Good wood and coal yard, West Side	6

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc

CLOSING OUT AT COST all the saddlery goods of the late S. H. Davis; harness, saddles, horse clothing, whips, laprobes, oils, etc. Now is your time for bargains at 46 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—Two gentle horses, one small pony, one set harness and carriage for sale cheap. 47 and 49 Alabama street. S. Mantod.

FOR SALE—Great bargain! Gentle horse; afraid of nothing. Children drive him. Also, phaeton and harness; good condition. All for $125. Address O. M., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Harness and buggy, cheap. Call at Henry L. Schlesinger's, 23 East Alabama street.

FOR SALE—One-fourth original cost, set gold-mounted Rockaway harness; set light buggy harness, second hand. 80 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—At 36 S. Pryor street, a fine young mule; fine size; well broke. At reduced price. Owner must sell.

FOR SALE—Good mare mule, fifteen hands high; work anywhere; owner has no use for; price $60, or will trade for cow and calf. Apply at Redd's stable, Loyd street, tomorrow.

LARGE ASSORTMENT horse blankets, oil covers and laprobes away down in price at 80 Whitehall street.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUY YOUR WINDOW GLASS at W. S. McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street.

WE ARE SELLING those beautiful exposition mantels at less than factory cost. They are very little damaged, only. May Mantel Company.

GET PRICES ON LUMBER, Shingles, Laths Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., from Dobbs Lumber Co., corner Mitchell and Mangum streets. nov13-d3t

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mantels, Brackets, Window and Door Frames, etc. Dobbs Lumber Co., corner Mitchell and Mangum streets. nov13-d3t

CONTRACTORS AND PAINTERS find McNeal's prices on paints, oils and varnishes the cheapest, 114 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy a farm near Atlanta. Prefer a place that has been improved. Address, giving full description of land and improvements, stating price, Samuel Johnson, 36 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 1 S. Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

A GEM—GO LOOK AT IT and you will be convinced, on Woodward avenue, the main driveway to Grant park, old number 415, between Grant street and South Boulevard, in beautiful grove and very select neighborhood, new 6-room cottage, with every modern convenience, lot 100x192 to 20-foot alley, only $4,500; the naked lots are worth $4,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE HAVE A SAVANNAH CUSTOMER who owns a lot on Center street worth $2,500; he can't meet his next payment; $1,600 will buy it; ½ cash. Who comes first? W. M. Scott & Co.

JUNIPER STREET—A bargain in fine property, special price; 50 per cent in 6 months. W. M. Scott & Co.

THE McNAUGHT LAND COMPANY now has 50 choice residence lots, all ready to build on, which they will sell on 3 years time to approved purchasers; no cash required for 3 years, except the interest semi-annually; each purchaser required to build at least a 2-story dwelling, with other restrictions, so as to make it choice residence locality. W. M. Scott & Co.

THE GEM LOT IN WEST END—Gordon street, at low figure. Call and see us. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—New and handsome 6-room cottage on pretty corner lot, 46x133, to an alley, in a good neighborhood and convenient to cars. Price $3,500. A bargain. Easy payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—6-room cottage with modern conveniences; lot 50x108 to an alley. $2,750. Easy payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—6-room cottage, in perfect order, with gas and water and all street improvements, beautiful lot 50x190 to an alley. Good neighborhood, within easy walking distance of the depot, and in Crew street school district. Only $3,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

NORTH SIDE, 4 BLOCKS from Kimball house; 2-story 7-room residence; new, complete, in perfect order, pretty lot, good neighborhood. This property will rent well, and is a section where property is bound to enhance rapidly in value. Price, $5,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

CREW STREET—A cheap, desirable little home that will be worth $1,000 more in six months than we can now sell it for. Price $2,500. Five rooms, with all modern conveniences, including gas and water. Lot 48x200; $500 cash all that is required; $1,000 into a building and loan association at $3.80 per week, balance in one year. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—Vacant corner lot, 50x190. High and level. Desirable neighborhood. Well worth $3,000. Only $2,500. Liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

$3350 FOR 6-ROOM residence, new and beautifully finished, outhouses, well of excellent water, on large corner lot, in first-class neighborhood. We can sell this property on easy terms and the price named is a special one, which will only hold good a few days. W. M. Scott & Co.

JACKSON STREET—Beautiful vacant lot, 50x180, street improvements all down; electric cars in front; $2,750; liberal terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

GEORGIA AVENUE, near Washington street, desirable vacant lot, 50x107, on the Georgia avenue dummy line (now being changed to an electric car line), and 200 feet from the Washington street car line; lot lies above the street; only $1,350. W. M. Scott & Co.

CURRAN STREET, DILLON PROPERTY—We have the nicest home on that street, lot 50x100, at special bargain—half to pay in building and loan at $8 per month, and the house will rent for $8 to permanent tenant. This is worth picking up. W. M. Scott & Co.

A CHOICE INVESTMENT—Only three blocks from postoffice on north side a two-story, six-room residence, new and complete, with gas and water, street paved and no additional expense to incur. The property rents for $30 per month, which means over 11 per cent on investment. Price $3,250. W. M. Scott & Co.

NORTH SIDE—Vacant lot, 50x127, high and level; street paved, good neighborhood, only $1,500; $500 cash, balance one and two years. W. M. Scott & Co.

EAST ATLANTA—Lots 50x173 one block from dummy line, $300, $20 cash, $10 monthly. One of the highest points in East Atlanta. W. M. Scott & Co.

GO LOOK—No. 91 Plum street, nice 3-r house, newly papered and painted. We will sell it for $1,000, $50 cash and $20 per month; this is better than paying rent. W. M. Scott & Co.

Real Estate.

MESSRS. C. H. COLQUEHOUN AND J. S. WRIGHT having formed a partnership to do business as real estate and rental agents and commission merchants, request a share of the patronage of the citizens of this and other states. All desiring to make investments in Atlanta or neighborhood are invited to call at our office or communicate with us.

All having land or building lots for sale or exchange will find it to their advantage to consult us. Land will be subdivided into lots and boundaries, verified, free of charge, to parties placing their properties for sale in our hands.

We are also prepared to do a general commission and brokerage business, and parties entrusting their business to us will receive honest, straightforward treatment. Address Office No. 42, Wall street, Atlanta.

George J. Dallas, 19 South Broad Street, Real Estate.

3-ROOM HOUSE, Gate City street	$ [illegible]
7 acres, 6-r cottage and store, just three miles from center on electric line	3,750
11 acres, 5-r h, west side, on new electric line, the most beautiful place around the city	10,000
Vacant lot, South Pryor street, nice grove	2,000
4-r h, Chapel street, 65 feet front	1,650
4-r h, Richardson street, on installment	800
11-r h, Jones avenue, very cheap	3,500
7-r h, Church place	3,500
7-r h, Rawson street, near Whitehall street	3,500
6-r h, Gordon street, West End, large lot, 96x200	4,250
Vacant lot, Ashby street, on electric line	1,250
6-r h, Ashby street, new and nice	2,250

For Sale by Smith & Billings, No. 12 West Alabama Street, Hillyer Building, Telephone No. 225.

$4500 FOR a beautiful Washington street lot, 100x175.

$5000 WILL BUY 20 acres on electric car line.

$1000 BUYS a choice Windsor street corner lot, 100x110.

$1600 GETS a beautiful Merritts avenue lot.

$1700 SECURES a large South Boulevard lot, 65x190.

$6000 WILL BUY an elegant Highland avenue home and large lot, on easy terms.

$1200 BUYS a splendid south side lot, well located. ¼ cash, balance in 3 years.

$750 WILL BUY a splendid West End corner lot.

$200 WILL BUY a good West End lot.

$1500 ON EASY TERMS, will buy a lot 60 feet front, with two houses on lot and street at both ends of lot.

THE ABOVE are only a few samples of our bargains. If you want to buy hard time bargains, call and see us.

Harry Krouse, No. 7 Kimball House, Wall Street Entrance.

$1600 FOR LOT one block of governor's mansion.
$300 cash and $500 May 1st for lot 50x140 feet, worth $1,000.
$2,500 for Capitol avenue corner lot.
$2,650 for Jackson street corner lot.
$3,000 for North avenue lot, near Spring street.
$2,100 for Pryor street lot, near Georgia avenue.
$1,300 for three Glenn street lots, worth $1,500.
$5,000 for Piedmont avenue corner lot, 82x200 feet.
$2,030 for nice Spring street lot, 50x160 feet.
$2,000 for Washington Heights lot, 50x200.
$3,650 for 8-room house, Piedmont avenue, near in, $500 cash, balance monthly.
$1,600 for nice cottage, Dunlap, near Cain street.
$8,500 for 8-room house, large lot, Ponce de Leon avenue.
$4,500, Marietta street store, lot 21x100 feet, near in.
$6,000 for 150 feet front on Georgia Pacific railroad, near in.
$3,000, Decatur street corner lot.

D. Morrison, Real Estate and Renting Agent, No. 47 East Hunter Street.

6½ ACRES OF LAND near McPherson monument. It lies well to cut up into 46 nice lots of over 50 feet front each that will sell at once for $100 each, thus giving the buyer a profit of 100 per cent in a few months at most. This property must be sold, and will be very soon at the price asked, viz: $400 per acre, or all for $2,500.

WHY WILL YOU GO OUT 8 or 9 miles from the city to some of the new towns on paper that never will be anything, and buy lots for $75 to $100 each, when I can sell you 90 good lots about ½ mile from city limits, between two dummy lines, on easy terms for $25 each?

NEW, MODERN, HANDSOME 9-R H with every convenience, including electric bells, gas and water, bathroom, hot and cold water pipes, butler's pantry, china closet, detached kitchen, handsome mantels, fine new-style grates with fancy tile settings, house has east view, on line, high lot, 50x135, in choice neighborhood; south side, near the electric and dummy lines. Terms, ½ cash, balance long time, simple interest and low price of $5,500.

20 NICE, HIGH LOTS, 40x105 to 10-foot alley, all in one block, ¼ mile this side of Grant park, bounded by four good streets. They must be sold this week, and will be, for I am offering them at the rate of $225 each, which is less than half their present value. Will take 1-3 cash, balance 1 and 2 years; titles perfect. These lots are in demand at $400 to $500 each, but I must sell in block for $4,500.

HE IS IN IT. Who? Why, the man I sold that little home to last week for $100 cash and $15 per month, just as easy as paying rent. It will soon be paid for, then he will be $1,000 ahead. Do you catch on? If so, call on me.

R. R. STOCK MAY DEPRECIATE, banks may break, business may go to the bow-wows, but if your money is in the Atlanta Investment and Land Improvement Company stocks you are safe, because Atlanta dirt is their foundation, and the payments are very easy, viz: only $2 a month each share, and remember they give a guarantee of 6 per cent on all amounts paid in advance, with a prospective dividend of 30 per cent per annum. Subscription book now open at the office of D. Morrison, real estate and renting agent, 47 East Hunter st.

WE HAVE A NUMBER of nice 3, 4, 5 and 6-room houses for rent; call and see our list. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter st.

LOST.

LOST—Money, if you don't furnish your room with a suits of furniture for $12. Osler, 63 S. Broad.

THE FINE

At the Exposition No... gusta, G...

THE WONDERS OF...

Most Magnificent Build... A Stroll Through It... The Great K...

PRESIDENT PAT...

THE FINE EXHIBITS

At the Exposition Now Open at Augusta, Ga.

THE WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY.

Most Magnificent Buildings in the South. A Stroll Through It—Special Days. The Great Kirmess.

The greatest southern exposition of the present decade is now in progress in Augusta. It will continue for the next two weeks, and between today and November 28th there ought to be at least 150,000 visitors to the grounds.

Augusta has the best equipped and largest exposition building in the south. It is perhaps the largest building of any kind in the south, being over three hundred yards long, and with wings on either end running back several hundred feet.

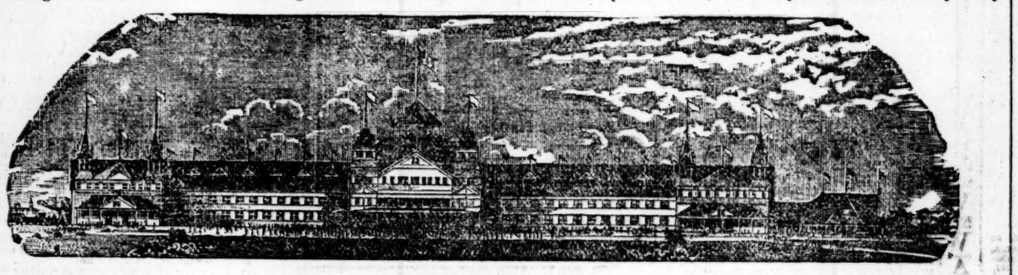


PRESIDENT PATEICK WALSH.

In the center a huge dome rises above the mammoth pile, and from the rotunda within, an elevator runs up to it, 105 feet, operated by electricity. From the lofty cupola there is

A Comprehensive and Beautiful View.

To the east lies the busy city of Augusta, with tall spires and huge factories rising high above the level of the housetops, and broad avenues, lined with shade trees, threading their way through the rows of houses. To the right stretches away the level farm lands surrounding the city. The three buildings of the Augusta glassworks in the southern suburbs of the city, and a little farther out the new Turpin Hill suburb, established by the Kansas City syndicate, are conspicuous features in the landscape, and, as you look, an electric car may be seen scudding along towards the city as if impelled by some mysterious power. Turning about and looking to the west, the beautiful village of Summerville is seen nestling among the big shade trees which crown the Sand hills. The handsome building with glass dome and turreted roof which crowns the brink of the hill is the famous Bon-Air hotel, for winter tourists—a hotel in which the appointments and service equal the celebrated Ponce de Leon, and the cooking and fare are better. Beyond it, on the very crest of the hill, is the United States arsenal, and gleaming in the sunlight are the familiar folds of the stars and stripes. To the north you see the Carolina hills in the distance, and the famous new suburb, North Augusta. Following with the eye the broad boulevard running from the heights to the city below you see the Savannah river pushing its way through the fertile valley, and spanning it the new steel bridge just erected by the North Augusta Land Company at a cost of $100,000. Further along the valley, to the left, you catch a glimpse of Augusta's famous canal, the largest water power canal in the world, built by the people of Augusta at a cost of a million and a half of dollars, and furnishing 14,000-horse power. Along its banks you see the magnificent cotton mills which have made Augusta the Lowell of the south, representing $6,000,000 in capital, 4,419 looms, 213,114 spindles, giving employment to 4,500 hands and paying $1,000,000 in annual wages.



THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

In the Exposition Grounds.

Immediately at your feet stretches out a gay panorama—the exposition grounds. Skirting the big enclosure are the stables and cattle stalls, and the stablemen are leading blooded horses about the paddock or grooming them off at the stable doors. The grand stand is full of animated spectators and you can hear them cheer as the racers fly round the track and come into the homestretch.

Nearer to the big building, and almost beneath you, is the long row of side shows, with their gaudy pictures and noisy ticket sellers. The music of the hand organ comes up to you from the tent of the flying horses, and a peal of laughter is heard from the merry coasters of the switch-back railroad. Throngs of people move in and out among the white tents, and the picture reminds you of the little ant hills of white sand, and the myriad of busy workers swarming about them which you used to watch when you were a child. The crowds are too attractive to remain longer so high above them, and taking a last hurried look around the horizon you reenter the elevator, and in a jiffy are again in the rotunda of the mammoth building.

A Great Eletrical Exhibit.

At the foot of the elevator shaft you find yourself in the midst of the most comprehensive display of electrical machinery ever made in any exposition not devoted alone to electricity. There are motors of every kind and power, and they are engaged in running machinery of all kinds, from a delicate fan to a stone drill, and from a mining pump to an elevator.

This elevator itself is a great exhibit and excites the liveliest interest. Few people have ever seen an elevator operated by electricity, and the straight upward shoot of 105 feet is viewed with some trepidation by timid people. The exhibitors, the Whittier Machine Company of Boston, claim, however, that there is absolutely no risk, and there are many people always ready to demonstrate this by taking the trip.

The brake, which is covered by patents, is operated both mechanically and electrically: First, by the automatic device, which stops the elevator at the top or bottom; second, by the slack-rope device, which stops the machine should the car meet any obstruction while coming down, thus avoiding the unwinding and cutting of the hoisting ropes; third, by the electrical attachment which stops the machine should the current be shut off or anything happen to the wires. In addition the machine is provided with all the safety attachments usually applied by this company, which are claimed to be the best in the market. By using the great variety of gears and worms any desired speed and load can be obtained.

The Crocker-Wheeler Electric Motors.

Surrounding the electric elevator shaft are the electrical exhibits of the Crocker-Wheeler Motor Company, of New York, the Thomson-Houston Company and the E. S. Greely Company.

It is claimed that the Crocker-Wheeler perfected electric motor is the best motor made, and can be used for anything requiring power, such as elevators, fans, ventilators, saws, buffers, lathes, coffee mills, ice cream freezers, laundry and sewing machines, church organs and the like.

Besides two different kinds of pumps which are being worked by electricity, there are in this exhibit a number of electric fans of different sizes and patterns. These machines provide complete ventilating plants for offices, residences, hospitals, public buildings, restaurants, factories, laundries, stores, warehouses, malthouses, paper mills, woollen mills, chemical laboratories, tobacco houses, mines and all places where a positive and constant change of air is required for ventilating, cooling, drying, etc.

Another interesting feature of this exhibit is the handsome revolving sign of different colored electric lights.

The Thomson-Houston Company's exhibit shows the most recent applications of electricity to engineering machinery. Mining pumps by which water can be pumped 1,000 feet from mining shafts; drills which penetrate their way through solid granite rocks in a remarkably short time, and which can be operated under water as successfully as on land; electric hoists by which a ship can be unloaded, or builders' materials can be hauled up to the upper stories and roofs of houses in construction, etc. This exhibit is in charge of Lieutenant Wilcox, a West Pointer, who graduated in the class with Lieutenant Bethel, of the Atlanta barracks, but who resigned from the army to accept an important position with the Thomson-Houston Company.

There are electrical clocks, lights, dynamos and many other things of interest in this line. The electrical display is more comprehensive than the people of the south have ever seen, and is something which everybody should see and study.

A Great Exposition.

It is impracticable to go through the entire building and notice the various exhibits in detail. The scope of an article like this will permit only general mention. It will give some idea of the general character of this exposition, however, to note that the following twenty-four states of this union are represented by exhibits, with the District of Columbia and Japan thrown in: New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Arkansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, and Tokio, Japan.

Ex-Governor McDaniel, Hon. W. M. Reese, Dr. A. W. Calhoun, Governor Northen, Judge D. N. Speer, Judge N. L. Hutchins, Hon. Clark Howell, ex-President Hayes, Dr. J. L. M. Curry and many other prominent and well-known men, who have already visited the exposition, all unite in pronouncing it the greatest exposition Georgia has had. The exposition was incomplete when they saw it, and is even better now. The two weeks remaining will be the best. The exposition is now complete, and everything is in full swing. The past few days have brought many applications for space which the management has been compelled to refuse as there was no space left to give.

There was a delegation over from Macon yesterday, composed of state officers, and they declared Augusta's exposition the best they have seen.

Some Special Days.

Besides the regular routine of the exposition the next two weeks are filled with special days. The following list will show the days as set apart for special features:

Nov. 16—Drummers' day.
Nov. 17—Kirmess begins.
Nov. 17—Cotton planters' day.
Nov. 18—Alliance day.
Nov. 16, 17, 18—Chrysanthemum show.
Nov. 19, 20—Savannah valley convention.
Nov. 20—Colored interstate firemen.
Nov. 20, 21—Manufacturers' association.
Nov. 23—Confederate Veterans' day.
Nov. 24—Red Men's day.
Nov. 25—Exhibitors' day.
Nov. 26—Carolina day.
Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26—Dental association.
Nov. 28—Closing day.

The cattle show begins Monday, November 23d, and continues a week. Cattlemen will be here from the north and west.

An interstate shooting tournament has been arranged for November 26th and 27th, and handsome stakes are offered.

There will be speakers for each of these days, and a special programme in music hall. On drummers' day Judge H. D. D. Twiggs will extend Augusta's welcome to the commercial men.

On alliance day Hon. Martin V. Calvin will welcome the visitors and introduce the orator of the day, Hon. L. F. Livingston, president of the alliance.

November 19th and 20th the Savannah valley convention will be held, and Hon. John S. Davidson will speak for Augusta, while Congressman George D. Tillman will speak for Carolina and Major Harry Hammond will read a carefully prepared paper on the Savannah river. The Savannah river convention will bring together the thoughtful citizens of the Savannah valley to discuss and urge river improvements. In view of the consolidation of the railroad systems of Georgia and South Carolina and other southern states, the necessity for the improvement and further utilization of the Savannah river is a matter of greater importance than ever before.

On manufacturers' day Hon. W. H. Fleming will make the welcoming address and Major J. T. Hanson, of Macon, will be the orator of the day.

On veterans' day Hon. James C. C. Black will make the welcoming address, and General John B. Gordon will be the orator of the day.

Thanksgiving Day will be Carolina day, and Hon. John Temple Graves and Governor Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, will be the orators.

Each of these occasions will be largely attended and will be important days of the exposition.

Carolina has a very large and comprehensive state exhibit in the exposition hall and Carolinians are daily visitors.

Racing days began on Thursday and will continue to the close of the exposition. Some good horses are here and the racing will be fine.

Special Attractions.

The exposition management has adopted a different line of daily attractions from other expositions. Music hall is within the big building opposite the main entrance and is provided with an ample stage and all needed dressing rooms, etc., and on this a matinee and evening performance are given daily.

And they are excellent performances, too—vastly superior to the ordinary outdoor rope walking, balloon ascensions and other attractions usually provided at expositions.

They are given on a large, well-lighted stage in music hall, and the crowd is all comfortably seated indoors, out of reach of inclement weather. The music furnished by the bands is excellent, and the acts performed by the specialty people on the stage are as good as can be seen in any theater. They are free to all in attendance on the exposition and are greatly enjoyed.

New features are added each week.

These daily matinee and evening performances in music hall have caught on in great shape, and before the appointed hours of 3 and 8 o'clock p. m. the crowds begin pouring in.

The Great Kirmess.

The greatest attraction which will be presented on the music hall stage, however, will be the kirmess, or congress of nations.

This entertainment will be presented by 150 ladies, gentlemen and children, of Augusta, under the direction of Mr. A. S. Macdonnell, of New Orleans, who has had wide experience in this beautiful character of entertainment.

The "kirmess" will be the grandest socialul and fashionable event, and the most beautif spectacular entertainment ever witnessed in the south. Gorgeous scenery and decrations will be used on this occasion, and the costumes will be the most expensive and elegant that have ever been worn in the southern states, all going to make a scene of unsurpassed and dazzling splendor.

Each performance will open with a grand tableau of the nations and procession led by the queen of the kirmess and twenty-four Egyptian attendants, followed by the representatives of Japan, Germany, Spain, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Russia, Sweden and America.

The dances to be performed will be as follows:

Egyptian Dance of the Nile Worshipers.
Sphynx Dance by Little Egyptian Maidens.
Series of Ten Picturesque Egyptian Tableaux.
The Japanese Satsuma Shinto Dance.
Japanese Court Dances.
Greek Cymbal Dance.
The Titipu Quadrille, by Little Japs.
Sailor's Hornpipe.
Gypsy Tambourine Dance.
Scotch Highland Fling.
Spanish Wedding Dance.
Swedish Christmas Eve Festival.
Moon Dance of the Squaws.
American Indian War Dance.
Grand Carnival Dance by All the Nations.

The programme will also include the singing of appropriate national and patriotic songs by well known artists.

The music will be performed by a full orchestra; is especially adapted and arranged for the kirmess, and is one of its most pleasing features. The exposition auditorium and stage



will be handsomely decorated, and a grand electrical illumination arranged for the occasion, thereby adding to the gayety and pleasure of all who will patronize the kirmess.

Manufacturers' Convention.

The Southern Manufacturers' Association will hold a convention which will be attended by cotton spinners from all parts of the sou th, and the association extends a cordial invitation to all of the cotton mills in the south to send one or more delegates to this convention to be held in Augusta November 20th and 21st during the exhibition, when a special rate of 1 cent a mile is granted by all railroads in the Southern Passenger Association.

President H. H. Hickman sends out the following notice to manufacturers:

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 11, 1891.—Dear Sir: You are respectfully invited to attend the manufacturers' convention at Augusta, November 20th and 21st. This will be an important meeting for southern cotton manufacturers, and all should attend.

There was a meeting of the manufacturers' association yesterday, and it was decided to dine the visiting manufacturers who come to the exposition on that occasion.

The exposition is a grand success, and will delight all who are interested in the south's industrial progress. Respectfully,

H. H. HICKMAN, President.

A Great Exposition.

The Augusta exposition is in good hands, and the master spirit in the whole enterprise has been from the first, and is today, Mr. Walsh. Hon. Patrick Walsh, the president of The Augusta Chronicle and the Commercial Club, and closely identified with nearly every public enterprise in Augusta, is the president of the company, and for two months has been devoting his splendid energy to the success of the undertaking.

President Walsh has brought all his influences to bear in the advertising of the great show, and the trip of the exposition directors in their special car to the manufacturing centers of New England in the interest of the exposition was a masterstroke of advertising. The daily papers of the eastern cities gave the party big write-ups, the Associated Press handled the matter liberally, and the daily intermingling of the party with the representative business men of the east by whom they were banqueted and shown over the leading manufacturing establishments of the various cities they visited made up an advertisement as valuable as it was unique. For two weeks Augusta and her exposition were written up in the leading papers of the country, and the most practical proof of the value of the great trip is in the long array of exhibits which have followed. No exposition in a southern state which has been gotten up by the enterprise of a single community, unaided by outside capital, ever attracted such a line of exhibits from the north and east as are seen at Augusta's exposition. It is no local fair, but a splendid exposition of the leading industries and mechanical triumphs of this decade. This trip to the manufacturing centers of the east was an inspiration from the fertile brain of Mr. John W. Ryckman, but it was the indomitable spirit and resourceful energies of President Walsh which carried out the idea into marvelous and triumphant fruition. The Augusta Exposition Company is ably and most fortunately officered, and the greatest evidence of their fitness and zeal is furnished in the magnificent exposition which is now attracting favorable comment from the press of the country and winning plaudits from visitors from all quarters.

Without hesitation THE CONSTITUUION can endorse it as a truly great exposition, and one that the people of Georgia and the south cannot afford to miss.

E. B. HOOK.

DORFLINGER'S AMERICAN Cut Glass FOR THE TABLE Is Perfection.

Look for this trade mark label.

BLOOD DISEASE cured radically and permanently in one to four months without the internal use of mercury. STRICTURE cured without cutting. All VENEREAL, GENITO-URINARY and SKIN DISEASES successfully treated. All communications promptly answered. DRS. MOORE & HAYES, Old Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga. Room 69. Take the Elevator. SKIN sept13-dly-sun tues fri

Rubber Coats, Boots and Shoes, for men and boys. Rubber and fine cloth surface Waterproof garments, for Ladies and Misses. These can be found in great variety, and of strictly first quality, at the Rubber Store, 20 Decatur street.



Teeth Extracted. Without Pain. Doctors COUCH & BELYEU Extract teeth without pain by the use of vitalized air, the safest known process. Testimonials furnished at office, 6½ Whitehall street, first stairway on the left, room sept30-3

STILSON, JEWELER. 88 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR PRINTING, Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, Electrotyping, etc., etc., of JAS. P. HARRISON & CO., (THE FRANKLIN PUBLISHING HOUSE,) State Printers, Atlanta, Ga. Consult them before placing your orders.

THEY SAY

There isn't a more progressive city in the union than Atlanta. We are always up to the times. At 3 Whitehall everything is wide awake, and we were never busier in our Boys' and Children's Departments selling Suits and Overcoats as now. Our Prices and Goods do it.

The Largest Service for the least Money.
The Best Styles for the least Money.
The Biggest Variety for every taste.

These are the elementary principles of our Boys' Clothing Business—and Men's, too.

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION

To six different shades of Brown Cheviot and Homespun Suits for boys, ages 14 to 19, single and double-breasted; just in by express;

TO GO AT $15.00 A SUIT.

English Top Overcoats, in tan, light brown and navy; strap seams, cassimere lined and satin sleeve lining. They

WILL PLEASE YOU AT $10.00 EACH.

EISEMAN & WEIL, ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS. 3 Whitehall.

USE HICKEY'S HAIRALINE DANDRUFF and all other diseases of the scalp. Contains no oil, and is a perfect dressing for the hair. Treatise on scalp diseases free. For sale by all druggists and E. J. HICKEY, manufacturer, Nos. 212 & 214 Eighth st., Augusta, Ga. For the prevention of BALDNESS removing MAGIC

H. P. ASHLEY, MACHINIST AND FOUNDER IN IRON AND BRASS. REPAIRS ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

All Kinds of Gears Cut in Iron, Steel and Brass. —MANUFACTURER OF— SPRING BED MACHINERY.

Send in your old steam or gasengines. Pumps and injectors to be repaired will guarantee to be good as new. Models and tools made to order. Grind paper and planer knives in the most improved manner. 25 and 27 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga dec 24 dly.

Southern Ink for Southern Printers. —MANUFACTURERS OF— Printing and Lithographing Inks

This paper uses our inks entirely, and strongly endorses them.

ATLANTA PRINTING INK WORKS. 330 TO 336 WHEAT STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

The Only Ink Manufactured in the South.

NOTICE BY THE MAYOR AND GENERAL council of the city of Atlanta, of an election to determine the question whether $500,000 of bonds shall be issued by said city for the purpose of enlarging the water supply of said city.

Whereas, The Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta desire to issue $500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars) of thirty year bonds of said city for the purpose of enlarging the water supply thereof, in accordance with the constitution and laws of said state, and in pursuance of an act amending the charter of said city approved August 21st, 1891, and the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters of said city being necessary to authorize the issue of said bonds.

And whereas, An ordinance was passed by the city council on the 20th day of October, 1891, and concurred in by the aldermen of said city on the 23d day of October, 1891, and approved by the mayor October 23d, 1891, provided for the holding of an election at the several voting precincts of said city, to-wit, on the first Wednesday, the second day of December, 1891, to determine the question whether the qualified voters of said city would assent to the issue of bonds as aforesaid.

Notice is therefore hereby given that an election will be held to determine the question aforesaid.

VOTERS WILL TAKE NOTICE:

1. That the amount of bonds proposed to be issued is $500,000; that they are to bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually; that they are to run thirty years, and the principal and interest is to be payable in gold or its equivalent; that the bonds, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, are to be used only in enlarging the water supply of said city.

2. That the election will be held at the several voting precincts of said city, under the same rules and regulations that govern elections for mayor, aldermen and councilmen, and will be held with the election for aldermen and councilmen to be held on the same day, to-wit: December 2d, 1891.

3. That voters qualified to vote in the election for aldermen and councilmen are likewise qualified to vote on the question of issuing water bonds.

4. That the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the city is necessary to authorize the issue of these bonds.

5. That if the bonds aforesaid are authorized and issued, provision will be made for the full payment of the principal and interest thereof within thirty years from the date of the issue.

6. Voters will have printed or written on their ballots "for water bonds," or "against water bonds."

This notice to be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the paper in which the sheriff's advertisements for said county are held, also in The Journal and The Herald, for the space of thirty days next preceding the day of said election.

Signed, W. A. HEMPHILL, Mayor.

A. F. WOODWARD, City Clerk.

2/3 OF YOUR LIFE

Is spent in your clothes; why should'nt they fit and be made well and so be a source of pleasure to you? We make it a point to allow no customer to have any cause for dissatisfaction. All the gaps made by the exposition trade have been filled and we never were in better trim to fit you or your boy in a Suit or Overcoat.

GEORGE MUSE & CO., 38 Whitehall Street.

CROCKERY —AND— GLASSWARE.

Our large salesrooms are now filled with the choicest lines of IMPORTED GOODS

Everything is new. The latest and most fashionable designs in all kinds of Crockery, Glassware and general Bric-a-Brac. Our Tea and Dinner Sets Are wonderfully beautiful, and as durable as pretty. The prices on them are low, and are attracting attention. Genuine goods they are.

LAMP LIGHTING

Is receiving the thought of many of the good housewives just now. To be sure they want a serviceable Lamp when they buy. We have them. Prices way down. Call and examine our entire stock of goods.

DOBBS, WEY & CO., 45 PEACHTREE.

Richmond and Danville Railroad

Company, operating the Central Railroad of Georgia. Time card in effect September 20, 1891.

Atlanta to Florida.	No. 3	No. 4	No. 12
Lv Atlanta	7 10 am	7 10 pm	4 10 pm
Ar Griffin	8 36 am	8 42 pm	5 50 pm
Ar Macon Junc	10 30 am	10 45 pm	7 55 pm
Ar Macon	10 45 am	10 55 pm	8 10 pm
Lv Macon	10 20 am		8 25 pm
Lv Macon June	10 35 am		8 33 pm
Ar Albany	2 55 pm		12 49 am
Ar Thomasville	5 40 pm		
Ar Waycross			5 20 am
Ar Brunswick			7 38 am
Ar Jacksonville			8 30 am

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 11
Lv Jacksonville			6 30 pm
Lv Brunswick			7 35 pm
Lv Waycross			9 50 pm
Lv Thomasville			
Ar Albany			1 45 am
Ar Macon			6 30 am
Lv Macon	3 45 pm	3 45 am	7 00 am
Ar Griffin	5 06 pm	5 00 am	9 17 am
Ar Atlanta	7 25 pm	7 45 am	10 50 am

ATLANTA, SAVANNAH AND JACKSONVILLE.

SOUTHWARD. No. 2	No. 4.		NORTHWARD. No. 1	No. 3
7 10 am	7 10 pm	Lv Atlanta Ar	7 35 pm	7 45 am
8 36 am	8 42 pm	Lv Griffin Ar	6 00 pm	6 00 am
11 00 am	10 1 pm	Lv Macon Ar	3 45 pm	3 35 am
6 20 pm	6 30 am	Ar Savannah Lv	8 15 am	8 10 pm
8 30 am	12 00 pm	Ar Jack'sv'le Lv	6 30 pm	1 10 pm

Palace sleeping cars on Nos. 3 and 4 between Atlanta and Savannah; Pullman, Savannah and Jacksonville.

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.

	No. 2	No. 12
Lv. Atlanta	7 10 am	4 10 pm
Ar Griffin	8 36 am	5 50 pm
Lv Griffin	8 40 am	6 00 pm
Ar Columbus	11 50 am	9 10 pm

Through coach between Atlanta and Columbus on No. 1 and 12.

SUBURBAN TRAINS—(Daily except Sunday.)

	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Leave Atlanta	6 45	8 15	1 00	3 00	6 00	7 45
RETURNING.						
	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Leave Hapeville	6 00	7 25	9 00	2 10	4 00	6 45

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

Leave Atlanta	3 00 pm	6 00 pm 7 45 pm
RETURNING.		
Leave Hapeville	1 20 pm	4 00 pm 6 45 pm

All trains above run daily.

W. H. GREEN, Gen. Manager Atlanta.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager, Atlanta.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt., Savannah.
J. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Atlanta.
S. H. HARDWICK, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Savannah, Ga.
A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agent, Atlanta

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect August 2, 1891:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 53 Daily except Sunday.	No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 p m	11 50 p m	5 05 p m	7 00 a m
Ar Newnan	5 25 p m	1 17 a m	6 42 p m	8 26 a m
Ar LaGrange	6 22 p m	2 24 a m	7 55 p m	9 35 a m
Ar W Point	6 47 p m	2 58 a m	8 30 p m	10 03 a m
Ar Opelika	7 26 p m	3 47 a m		10 57 a m
Ar Columbus				12 05noon
Ar Motgomery	9 25 p m	6 00 a m		
Ar Pensacola	5 15 a m	1 10 p m		
Ar Mobile	3 15 a m	12 10 p m		
Ar N Orleans	7 45 a m	4 45 p m		
Ar Houst'n Tex	9 45 p m	7 07 a m		

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT

Lv Mongomery	9 35 p m	7 55 a m		
Ar Selma	11 20 p m	9 45 a m		

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 57*	No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	8 15 pm	7 30 pm		
Lv Mobile	12 [illegible] am	12 10 night		
Lv Pensacola		11 30 pm		
Ar Montgomery	7 10 am	6 00 am		
Lv Selma	6 10 am	6 10 am		
Lv Montgomery	8 10 am	6 20 am		
Ar Columbus	12 05 pm	12 05 am		11 45 am
Ar Opelika	10 40 am	8 37 am		2 05 pm
Ar West Point	11 20 am	9 10 am	6 07 am	2 58 pm
Ar LaGrange	11 4[illegible] am	9 56 am	6 51 am	3 23 pm
Ar Newnan	12 47 p m	10 41 am	8 37 am	4 3[illegible] pm
Ar Atlanta	2 10 pm	12 05 pm	8 10 am	5 05 pm

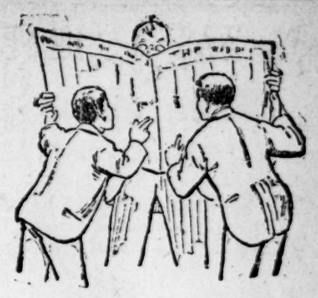
*Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from Washington to New Orleans, and vestibule dining car from Washington to Montgomery.

Train 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New Orleans to Washington, and vestibule dining car from Montgomery to Washington.

Train No. 52 carries Pullman drawing room buffet car from Atlanta to New Orleans.

EDMUND L. TYLER, General Manager. R. R. LUTZ, Traffic Manager.
JOHN A. GEE, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.



Our Rightly-made and Perfect-fitting SUITS AND OVERCOATS —ARE— Appreciated and Being Worn Largely By men who have never worn Ready-made Garments Before.

WE SELL EXCELLENT BUSINESS SUITS. $10 to $15.

Finer Grades $16 to $25.

OVERCOATS $6 TO $25.

Our stock of UNDERWEAR, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, And other Furnishing Goods, for Men's Wear, is the best, and SOLD AT VALUE.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO., 41 Whitehall Street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. A. HAYGOOD. R. O. LOVETT. CHAS. H. FLYER.
HAYGOOD, LOVETT & FLYER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 17½ Peachtree Street.

E. T. WILLIAMS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 26 Gould building. Will practice in United States and state courts.

L. B. WHEELER & W. T. DOWNING, ARCHITECTS, ATLANTA, GA. Office fourth floor Chamberlin & Boynton building corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevator.

LESUEUR & RUNGE, ARCHITECTS, Room 41, Old Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga. sept1-1y

E. G. LIND, F. A. I. A., Architect and Superintendent, 63½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. oct 1—3m

CHARLES W. SEIDELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 2, 3½ Whitehall street. oct 18-3mos. Atlanta, Ga.

C. A. HOWARD, COSTUMER. DeGive's Opera House, Atlanta, Ga. Masquerade Fancy Dress, Private Theatricals, etc. oct 1—d4m

B. H. & C. D. HILL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW Rooms 14, 15 and 16, Old Capitol. Telephone 439.

ERNEST C. KONTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Rooms 29-31 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

G. L. NORRMAN, Architect, Old Capitol Building, Atlanta, Ga. 1y

DR. JOHN E. WOODWARD, DENTIST, Rooms, 12 and 13 Old Capitol 2d floor. sep2—1y

HUGH V. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Macon Ga., Special attention to commercial claims, damages, corporation laws and matters of real estate in state and federal courts. sep2—6m

JAMES K. HINES, THOS. B. FELDER, JR. (Late Judge Sup. Court Mid. Ct.) HINES & FELDER, Attorneys at Law, Room 33, Fitten Building aug 27-1y

DANIEL W. ROUNTREE, COUNSELOR AT LAW, and 71 Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 1030. Georgia reports bought, sold and exchanged. 1 yr

THOMAS J. LEFTWICH, LAWYER, 43 Gate City Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN W. AVERY, Attorney at Law Office: 9½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga Special attention given to the collection of claims.

Mrs. Rosa Freudenthal Monnish, M. D. —AND— W. A. MONNISH, M. D., Specialty Diseases Peculiar to Women.

PRIVATE SANITARIUM for a limited number of ladies. Ladies accommodated during pregnancy and confinement. The greatest privacy if preferred or required. In successful operation for eleven years, and first-class in every respect. Office and sanitarium, Junction Peachtree, North Forsyth and Church streets; House Jack Built, Atlanta.

T. H. HUZZA, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. 2½ Marietta St., over Jacobs' Pharmacy. Hours: 10 to 1; 5 to 7. Telephone 185. Night Calls at Office.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
*No. 3, from Savannah	7 45 am
*No. 11, from Macon	10 50 am
*No. 1, from Savannah	7 35 pm
*No. 2, to Savannah	7 10 am
*No. 12, to Macon	4 10 pm
*No. 4, to Savannah	7 10 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Nashville*	7 00 am
From Marietta*	8 20 am
From Rome	10 55 am
From Chat'n'ga*	1 45 pm
From Nashville*	6 40 pm
To Nashville*	8 10 am
To Chattanooga*	1 35 pm
To Rome	3 45 pm
To Marietta*	5 05 pm
To Nashville*	7 40 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From West Point	8 15 am
From Monta'm'y*	12 05 pm
From Selma*	3 10 pm
From Opelika*	5 55 pm
To Opelika*	7 00 am
To Selma*	4 15 pm
To West Point	5 05 pm
To Montgomery*	11 50 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta*	6 30 am
From Covington	7 50 am
From Decatur	9 55 am
From Augusta	1 00 pm
From Clarkston	1 55 pm
From Clarkston	4 35 pm
From Augusta*	8 45 pm
To Augusta*	8 00 am
To Decatur	8 55 am
To Clarkston	12 10 pm
To Augusta*	2 45 pm
To Clarkston	3 15 pm
To Covington	6 20 pm
To Augusta*	11 15 pm
EAST TENN., VIRGIA AND GEORGIA R'Y	
No. 12 from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville	11 15 am
No. 14, from New Y'k, Knox'v'le, Nash'v'le, and Cincinnati	6 50 pm
No. 15, from Cincinnati, Nashville and Knoxville	6 50 am
No. 13, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick and Macon	7 45 pm
No. 15, from Chattanooga, Gadsden, Anniston and Rome	3 50 pm
Zo. 12 for Rome, N'w Y'k, Cincin'ti, Kn'xville and Memphis, and via Shiloh	11 50 pm
*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincin'ti, New York and Memphis	11 50 pm
*No. 15, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	6 00 am
*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunsw'k and Jacksonville	7 00 pm
No. 15, for Rome, Anniston, Selma and Chattanooga	7 30 am
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)	
From Lula	7 50 am
From Wash'gton*	12 10 pm
From Wash'gton*	4 00 pm
From Wash'gton*	11 30 pm
To Washington*	8 10 am
To Washington*	12 35 pm
To Lula	4 30 pm
To Washington*	7 50 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION, SEPT. 20, '91.)	
From Greenville*	6 30 am
From Tallapoosa*	8 40 am
From Birming'm*	12 15 pm
To Birmingham*	4:05 pm
To Tallapoosa*	8:00 pm
To Greenville*	11:35 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From [illegible]	10 45 am
To Fort Valley*	4 00 pm

*Daily. †Sunday only. ‡Sunday excepted. o trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience, those affections in which Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections fail.

Surrounding the electric elevator shaft are the electrical exhibits of the Crocker-Wheeler Motor Company, of New York, the Thomson-

This entertainment will be presented by 150 ladies, gentlemen and children, of Augusta, under the direction of Mr. A. S. Macdonnell.

process. Testimonials furnished. Whitehall street, first stairway on the left, room sept20-3

Signed, W. A. HEMPHILL, Mayor.
A. F. WOODWARD, City Clerk.

General Manager. JOHN A. ORR, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

THE CONSTTIUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY

The Daily, per year ..... $ 6.00
The Sunday (20 to 36 Pages) 2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year 8.00
The Weekly, per year (12 Pages) 1.00

All Editions Sent Postpaid to any address.

At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY,
Eastern Advertising Agents.
Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY and SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

ATLANTA, GA., November 15, 1891.

The Duty of the Hour.

Now that the citizens' ticket has been nominated, its friends and supporters should clear the deck for action, and get everything ready for the election.

While the people of Atlanta are overwhelmingly in favor of this ticket, their preference will amount to nothing if they fail to register.

Registration is the pressing duty of the hour. The books will not be open much longer, and every voter should register without another day's delay. It is a very simple matter. You pay your city tax for last year—not this year—get your receipt, and then register. It takes only a few minutes.

The opposition to the citizens' ticket has been organized and drilled for months. Its followers registered early in the campaign. They are ready for the election, and their hope of success rests upon the possible negligence of the other side in failing to register.

We are satisfied that the supporters of the citizens' ticket will need no urging in this matter. Their enthusiasm in the ward meetings convinces us that they are determined not only to elect the men of their choice, but to give them a tremendous majority that will suppress factional issues and divisions for years to come.

But good intentions in this campaign are nothing without registration. Register! That is the word to bear in mind when you walk down town tomorrow morning. It means victory for your ticket. Register tomorrow, and ask your neighbor to do the same.

Register!

General Jackson's Address.

General Jackson's able and elaborate historical address, delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's library on Friday night, was the subject of much favorable comment by interested listeners. There are some points on which we may reasonably differ, but no one who reads this remarkable discourse will question the fact that it is a notable and valuable contribution to the materials of history. The facts brought out and the evidence preserved, including correspondence with some of the highest officers of the government, supplemented by a mass of testimony from other sources, will throw light on that part of the subject which has been kept in the background to the disparagement of this section of the country. There are two companion pictures standing out of the great shadow of slavery; one is the slave ship and one is actual servitude on this side the water. There side by side they must stand together for all time, and no power under heaven can separate them.

It may be wondered why this tardy light was not given to the subject before. Perhaps it was for the best. The passions that obscured the truth have almost passed away, and the country may now look at the facts in the calm and impartial temper of the historian. The world has heard the other side, nothing but the other side, and now, in all fairness, why not let it have this one? Slavery has been swept away, the world has set its seal of condemnation on it, and, with that verdict, the whole odium of slavery in America has fallen on the south. Little has been said about the slave ships that brought the Africans to America, and still less about the men who owned them. When these facts are brought out and put beside the others, we may let them go into history together, and upon that record let the final verdict of the world be made up.

It was stated yesterday that General Jackson's speech would be printed in today's CONSTITUTION. That was the intention, but when it was learned yesterday afternoon that the length of the discourse would make it necessary to add a four-page sheet to our regular twenty-four-page issue, there was not time to do it without seriously interfering with the make-up of the paper. For this reason the publication is deferred until Tuesday, when we will give the address in full.

This address is the first of a historical series to be given under the auspices of the Young Men's library of Atlanta. This institution, which is doing such a good work in the city, and is rapidly becoming an educational influence of great potency, deserves great credit for its efforts to collect and preserve the materials of Georgia history. The directors have no contracted views, and their plan is to lay hold on the truth wherever they may find it. In this commendable effort they have the sympathy of all good people.

The Augusta Exposition.

Our sister city, Augusta, is making a royal success of her great exposition, which still has two weeks to run.

Twenty-four states have exhibits of their products and manufactures at the exposition, and Georgia makes a magnificent showing.

We have had very few industrial fairs in the south that have been superior to this collection of attractive exhibits. The people of Georgia and the adjoining states have already found this out, and the crowds of visitors last week will be followed by larger crowds during the coming fortnight.

It is a model exposition, and its president, the Hon. Patrick Walsh, has good reason to be proud of it, as much of its success is due to his forethought and untiring efforts.

The visitors at this big show will all find something to instruct and entertain them. The exhibits are confined to no narrow line of specialties. Agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, manufactures, mining, electricity, mechanism—all these are fully represented, besides various artistic features of great beauty and value.

President Walsh and Augusta have done a great work for Georgia and the entire south through the medium of this exposition. Our readers who can make it convenient to take a trip to Augusta in the course of the next two weeks should do so by all means. They will see many things that will amply repay them for their outlay of time and money.

Stand by the Democratic Guns!

THE CONSTITUTION has been trying to show that the result of the recent election is not without its instructive features to those who are inclined to take a reasonable view of matters, especially the result in Ohio. The more that campaign is studied the more interesting it becomes.

The St. Louis Republic, one of the most ardent tariff reformers in the country, and a paper which insists on the "one-issue" programme, brings to light some suggestive facts relative to Governor Campbell's campaign. It will be remembered that a day or two after the governor's renomination he prepared an interview condemning the silver plank in his platform as impolitic and untimely. The Republic refused to accept this view as coming from Governor Campbell, and said so. The paragraph was enclosed to the governor by an acquaintance, who promptly received a reply which set at rest the doubts of The Republic. The comments of that paper may be summed up in these sentences from its editorial comments, which sum up the whole situation: "Whenever a democrat opens a campaign with retreat from his party's prescribed platform, no matter what it is, the end of the campaign is bound to be rout. We know of no exceptions to this rule, and Governor Campbell's case is certainly not an exception. He was not beaten by any issue, nor could any issue, however strong, have saved him after he had opened his campaign and sounded a retreat. It was curious politics."

It was not only curious, but fatal politics; yet, fatal as it was, a great many ambitious statesmen are now insisting that the democratic party shall repeat on a larger scale in 1892 the experiment which ditched Governor Campbell. Mr. Mills, a free coinage man, says the silver issue should be postponed; Senator Vest, another free coinage man, says: "We can take up the question of free coinage hereafter if power can only be wrested from the republicans."

We see here all the preparations for dodging a vital and a popular issue—an issue to which a majority of the democratic party is committed—that were made by Governor Campbell when he ran away from his party's platform and made a "one-issue" campaign. It is admitted even by the most prominent tariff reformers that Governor Campbell owes his defeat, not to any issue, but to the fact that he ran away from an issue and tried to dodge it.

If it was impossible for Governor Campbell to make any headway by dodging the silver issue in Ohio, how can the democratic party of the nation hope to gain anything in 1892 by ignoring the silver issue in its platform? To leave it out of the platform will be regarded as an effort to dodge the question as transparent as that of Governor Campbell, and we fear that it will be as futile. For free coinage is an issue which cannot be ignored or postponed with impunity. The democratic party is committed to it, and it will either have to fight it out or dodge it. It may be dodged; it may be left out of the platform, but it cannot be postponed. It will remain an issue, and it cannot be disposed of until the people have had an opportunity to be heard on it.

So far as the republicans are concerned, we suppose they would ask nothing better than a democratic attempt to dodge the issue. What John Sherman did in Ohio would be repeated in a larger field. The democrats would be harried on the stump and in the newspapers with the issue that will not down, and the result would be a campaign in which the high protection party would be able to cover up the issue of tariff reform.

There is victory in a democratic platform which boldly accepts democratic issues; there is defeat in a trimming and dodging campaign.

Keep an Eye on Africa.

England, France, Germany and Portugal have by this time divided between them nearly all of Africa.

These land grabbers have not found it necessary to secure this vast territory by conquest. Their diplomats, holding a quiet conference in London, simply marked off on a map what they desired for their respective countries, and agreed to stand by the division.

From a purely moral standpoint it may be that this is robbery, but it should not be forgotten that it means civilization and progress for the dark continent. European colonists are building cities, towns and railways in Africa, placing steamboats on the rivers, and opening the interior of the continent to the commerce of the world.

The United States is not in it, but we are going to be very much interested in Africa in the course of a few years. The output of cotton in that country under the new conditions will surprise some people before long. African cotton will, to some extent, compete with American cotton, and it may be that it will revolutionize our agriculture in the south. When we find that cotton can be produced elsewhere cheaper than we can grow it, our people will give it up and try something else. Africa will bear watching.

Debt as a Factor of Prosperity.

The indebtedness of the Kansas farmers is mentioned in the address issued by the republican league as an evidence of prosperity.

Within proper limitations this statement is true. As The Kansas City Times puts it, an individual debt may be of two classes. It may represent a total loss, or it may be based upon security which stands for accumulation as fast as the debt decreases. An extravagant or reckless man who gives notes and runs accounts until both cash and credit are exhausted, or loses in business or speculation, cannot point to his debts as evidences of prosperity. But when a man earns $2 a day, and buys a home on credit, and applies one-fourth of his wages to paying for it, he may said to be prospering through his indebtedness. Such a debt generally helps a man. But if he pays for his home and then puts a mortgage on it in order to raise money for another venture, then he is running a dangerous risk. He is contracting a debt which may result in his ruin.

In commerce debts are absolutely necessary. Gould, Vanderbilt and men doing a large business frequently borrow, but their call debts, as they are termed, can be converted into cash on very short notice.

Public debts frequently indicate prosperity. Churches, schoolhouses, courthouses, parks, waterworks and other improvements constructed by bonded debts help a community, and make real estate more valuable.

To a certain extent, therefore, debt may be a factor of prosperity, but debt-paying is a better one. A man may be taking a step in the right direction when he contracts a debt, but when he pays it he "gets there" in the best sense of the phrase.

The Pace That Kills.

The two Berlin bankers who committed suicide the other day, when their bank collapsed, knew that their failure was the result of their dishonest methods. If their misfortune had been the result of legitimate transactions they would have boldly faced the world.

The Berlin failure reads like a chapter of American life. The two bankers concerned in it were fast livers, and their habits led to fast banking. They plunged into various speculations, and used the money of their depositors to cover their losses and stake them for other ventures in which they hoped to regain what they had lost.

Every plunge carried these speculators downward. One of the bankers lived in a fashion that startled the entire city. He gambled openly, and when luck was against him he displayed such serene indifference that people supposed him to be many times a millionaire.

One night at the gambling table some of the banker's money fell on the floor. He refused to pick it up, saying that the waiters might have it, and promptly replaced it on the table with fresh bills. His household expenses amounted to $100,000 a year. People talked about his princely extravagance, and for a time it advertised him to his advantage. His depositors sometimes wondered how he could afford it, but they understand it now.

Every year we have in this country a score or so of bankers and others whose fast lives and speculative ventures lead them into disgraceful defalcations, and cause them to commit suicide or seek safety in Canada.

The lesson taught by these examples should be heeded. Don't trust the fast and extravagant liver with your money. If he gambles with his own funds he will, sooner or later, gamble with yours. Such a result is as certain as fate. Squander your money if you feel like it, but don't let the speculative banker handle it.

Was It Asleep?

There are some very interesting inquiries in the newspapers in regard to the part taken in the Ohio campaign by the democratic national committee. THE CONSTITUTION knows that the democratic party of Ohio lacked money to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign. It was poverty-stricken from the start, having no fund to draw on.

The republicans, on the other hand, were looked after very closely by their national committee. The campaign was fought on national issues, and the republican leaders felt called on to take an interest in the contest. The republican national committee put its machinery in motion, and the result was that, long before the campaign ended, the Ohio republicans announced, in order to stop unnecessary contributions, that they had all the money they wanted.

In view of these facts the inquiries in regard to the national democratic committee possess unusual interest. The Ohio campaign was just as national for the democrats as it was for the republicans, and, in addition, the chairman of the national committee is Calvin S. Brice, a senator from Ohio. Taking these facts into consideration, it is impossible to understand why it was that the committee failed to render any assistance to Governor Campbell.

Did it move in the matter at all? Did Chairman Brice know that there was a campaign going on in Ohio? Was any effort made to render any assistance to the democrats in that state? If not, why not? Is the democratic national committee merely an ornamental affair—a sort of bump on a log, so to speak?

We should like to hear from some one competent to give us information on these matters.

DID THE 30,000 negroes who supported McKinley in Ohio vote for him on account of the high tariff?

IT WILL be a tremendous snub to Andrew Carnegie should Mr. Harrison refuse to get full on his Scotch whisky.

GOVERNOR HILL proposes to serve out his fall term. This means that Jones, who pays the freight and bolts the democratic ticket, will not be permitted to occupy the executive chair even for a brief period.

THE ELECTIONS did not decide the contest between Harrison and Blaine as to which knows the most about reciprocity. There will probably be a compromise.

IT IS said that Tom Reed doesn't mention Mr. Blaine's name in his speeches. On the other hand Mr. Blaine doesn't mention Tom Reed's name in his heavy diplomatic correspondence. Consequently there must be a coolness between these great statesmen.

THE PROVINCIALITY which permits The New York Tribune to allude to Edmund Clarence Stedman as the "poet banker" is very interesting to say the least. Mr. Stedman is not a "poet banker," but a poet and a banker.

THE OHIO relapse shows what the democratic party may expect when it runs away from its issues.

MCKINLEY'S HOME folks are going to give him a cake walk at Canton, O., and they have sent us an invitation on a piece of foreign-made tinplate.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, the Hoosier poet, comes to New York very often, says The Mail and Express. He looks like a sharp-witted business man. He is short of stature, a little stoop-shouldered, and clean shaven. His hair is thin, and his clothing betokens a man of business rather than a poet. And in this regard he follows Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Edmund Clarence Stedman. All these gentlemen are sleek and well-groomed, and wear clothing of a fashionable cut. They are unpoetic-looking men in the extreme. Richard Henry Stoddard has the air of a man of letters, and he is one of the men engaged in literary work in New York today who could be picked out of a crowd and his calling determined by his appearance. When Riley comes to New York he spends a good deal of his time in visiting old book stores, and, when he tires of that, he wanders up and down Broadway, feasting his eyes on the constantly changing panorama of that thoroughfare. He goes along leisurely, stops in front of shop windows and gazes with childish eagerness upon the wares displayed. All the world knows that Riley is fond of children, and when I saw him awhile ago talking confidentially to a bit of a newsboy who was selling papers he seemed all absorbed in his newfound friend. If Riley would accept all the invitations to social pleasures extended to him in New York he would be kept busy. But, although he is a charming story teller and an easy and graceful conversationalist, he does not like to go out much. He is shy, and prefers to sit in a corner with a few friends who know him and understand him. Even on the platform he is nervous and fidgety, and glad when he has finished his readings. For the benefit of those who say that poets cannot make their salt, I will say that Mr. Riley could make $15,000 a year by his poetry if he possessed the commercial instinct and would accept all the work tendered him. As it is, he makes $5,000 a year from his poems, and three times that much from his readings.

DON PIATT, the well-known Ohio journalist, died the other day of the grip. His career was a stormy one. At one time he was the most widely read editorial writer in the country.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

The Lesson.

The star with the golden glitter
Hath died in a dark eclipse;
The cup that I lift is bitter,
But lo! how it leaves my lips!
Shall the heart in my bosom harden
While still I have faith to see
In the gloom of a deathless garden,
The cup that was drained for me?

Nay! once in the darkness kneeling
He taught me the lesson sweet,
The light of His smile revealing
The wounds in His hands and feet;
He taught me the love that chastens,
That night in the garden drear;
And my heart at His bidding hastens
And I kneel with my Master there!

Of its love had the world bereft him—
His grief and his tears unknown:
The friends that he loved had left him
To weep in the dark alone!
And thinking now of His sorrow—
The crown of the years to be,
Shall I shrink from a darkened morrow
Or weep that the world leaves me?

O, star of the golden glitter,
Fade far in your dark eclipse!
O, cup of the draught so bitter,
Be sweet to my leaning lips!
And never this heart shall harden,
While still I have faith to see
In the gloom of a deathless garden,
The cup that was drained for me!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

A CRUEL BLOW.

"I would like to take up a collection in the church today," said the editor to the minister.

"Not so, good brother," said the minister to the editor. "The Lord wants workmen in his vineyard, but he also wants the collection afterwards!"

A Georgia exchange says it wants "the man who sings at his work." Take him—by all means, take him. And take his cornet and piano for good measure.

THE EDITOR'S SURPRISE.

"Dear brethren," said the preacher,
"I much regret to say
There isn't quite six dollars
In the collection box today."

"Good gracious," cried the editor,
Without a tinge of mirth;
"The man has got a fortune,
And now he wants the earth!"

Mr. Horace M. Ellington, editor of The Ellijay Courier, is in the city, on business connected with his paper. Mr. Ellington is the only editor in the state who can afford to wear a gold chain four feet in length.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Visitor—I see the editor is out?

Office Boy—Yes, sir—out of everything. Ain't been a cent around here in six months.

THE BILLVILLE BANNER.

Another day of rest has rolled around. Our only work on the Sabbath consists in splitting wood, minding the children and locating the sheriff.

Our preacher, who recently declared that women should not speak in the church, has emerged from the swamp, and has engaged the services of a tar and feather renovator.

Six men have been arrested here for passing counterfeit money. We can safely say that we have never passed money of any kind in Billville.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. After the last lynching in this town we secured the rope that did the work and sold it for $3. Next!

There are fifteen widows in Billville and only one bachelor. The reason he is still a bachelor is because he has refused to take out a life insurance policy. God help us all!

TWO GEORGIA ITEMS.

From The Calhoun, Ga., Times.

School Teacher Smith ran away last week with the well rope and bucket, and his dwelling house was raided by Bailiff White, who found the following articles, and now advertises them for sale:

One decrepid spring suit.
One last year's divorce suit.
One fine dogwood dressing case.
One flourishing damage case.
Two general misunderstandings of latest pattern and best make.
Half bale of fodder-padded remorse.
A gold-mounted rudiment of mathematics.
A good education with the Latin end broken off and the fragments of a blasted future were scattered promiscuously over the floor.

'Squire Spudler has just discovered an extensive bay mule mine on his farm near here. The 'squire was fishing down by the creek near where an old Indian mine was worked for mules, and he was attracted by a sound resembling the bray of a mule coming from a little cave in the bank of the stream. The 'squire commenced a search and soon discovered the ears of a mule protruding above the soft earth near the water. Work was at once commenced and several fine specimens were unearthed. The 'squire's son-in-law started with one fine specimen to a mineralogist's to have it assayed, but it bucked and jumped with him, and, after sending him off on a voyage of discovery toward the planet Saturn, went on a grazing spree in the adjacent cow lot. It is believed that the mine will prove very profitable, and fodder and corn have advanced to $50 per front foot.

SCENES IN GEORGIA.

The Blue Ridge Post pays the following compliment to Hon. J. H. Witzel:

"We have watched his career as a representative for the people and we are glad to say that he has faithfully served them. Although this is his first term as a legislator, he has made an enviable reputation. Speaker Howell, seeing he was a safe man, put him on the most important committees, and as a committeeman he did good work. Mr. Witzel was always ready to serve his constituents, and was ever watchful of the state's interest—always at his post he lost no opportunity to help the mountain people by his vote. Mr. Witzel says he does not care to enter politics again, but the citizens of Fannin, Gilmer and Pickens have already selected him as their next state senator. Here's to the success of Senator Witzel."

Mr. Asbury Almand, who is some sixty-five years old, who has lived in Rockdale county all his life, and who perhaps has lived in Conyers about thirty years, has had a rather peculiar experience in some respects. He has neither served on either a grand or traverse jury; never had a case in court as plaintiff or defendant; never was a witness in any court and never took an oath. It is said also that his father, Welcome Almand, was the first one in that section of the country to establish the custom of resting on Saturday afternoon.

Rochelle is nearly four years old, has something more than one thousand inhabitants, and yet there has been but one marriage within the town since it was incorporated. There is no lack of matrimonial timber, but it is not being utilized very rapidly, says The Recorder.

On account of the dry weather, forest fires are burning throughout all the region of Whitfield county, and a mantle of blue smoke hangs over the landscape. Along the railroad tracks miles of fencing have been burned by sparks from locomotives. Everything is as dry as a dust heap, and a mere spark will cause trouble. Fields of sage grass also have been burned over in the vicinity of the railroads.

Says The Dalton Citizen: "The typical mountaineer is seen upon the streets these days. He drives a couple of hardy steers hitched to a canvas-covered wagon loaded with apples, chinquapins and chestnuts, and under which his brace of lean coon dogs are tied with a hickory wythe. These wagons come from 'way back' in the mountain regions, the land of the laurel and the home of 'mountain dew.'"

Mr. Alex Whelchel is favorably mentioned as a suitable representative for Lumpkin county in the next legislature, The Dahlonega Nugget says. Mr. Whelchel is one of Lumpkin's best farmers, and would make a good and conscientious representative.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Macon is in a happy humor over the fact that the Ocmulgee is now a navigable stream "from the city to the sea." Ex-Representative Patterson, of Bibb, was in Atlanta yesterday, and to a CONSTITUTION reporter said that Macon is greatly pleased to have a new outlet to the ocean.

The Ocmulgee has been noted as a fine stream for catfish. Captain Carter, of the government engineer corps, has transformed the river from a mere piscatorial stream into a highway of commerce. Up to a year ago a sturgeon would have grounded trying to get up to Macon. Now, steamers can come and go up and down the noble Ocmulgee and Macon is a port.

* * *

Many were the handsome compliments paid yesterday to the speakers at the Chi Phi banquet. All the responses without exception were fine. Colonel Emmett Womack's speech was characteristically humorous, and his listeners laughed until they had pains in their sides.

* * *

Major G. M. Ryals, of Chatham, stopped over yesterday on his way home from the national farmers' congress which was in session at Sedalia, Mo., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

"Atlanta is a great city," he remarked. "It is considerably larger than Savannah, but we have some things to be proud of over Atlanta. We have never had a prohibition campaign, an alliance or a Salvation Army."

Georgia was represented at the congress by Major Ryals, Captain D. G. Purse, Dr. Walker, of Machen, Captain Harry Brown, of Atlanta and Mr. D. N. Phillips, of Quitman.

The congress was made up of representative men from all over the United States. Major Ryals says that the delegates from New England and the far west took a deep interest in Georgia affairs, and when the deep water resolution came up put it through with a hurrah.

The Maine and Massachussetts delegates asked particularly about the alliance in Georgia, and what it will probably do in the national canvass next year.

Although this was a convention of farmers, there were not many alliancemen in it.

* * *

One of the most distinguished literary men who has visited Atlanta for a long while is Mr. D. Harkness Kearns, formerly of Grimsby, England, now a resident of New York city. Mr. Kearns has been in Atlanta since last Thursday night, and will remain here a few days longer before going to Charlotte Harbor, Fla., where he will pass the winter.

Mr. Kearns is the author of a volume of poems and several novels, and enjoys a high reputation as a book reviewer. He knows intimately most of the literary workers in London and New York, and is a friend of Edgar Saltus, Edgar Fawcett, Dean Howells, "Nym Crinkle," Brander Mathews and Rudyard Kipling. Of the last-named writer he talks interestingly.

"Kipling is undeniably a genius of the rarest type; but, young as he is—he is only twenty-six years of age—I believe he has done his best work. He wrote more in three years than he should have written in fifteen. Some of his earlier stories I regard as unmatched by any of his latter efforts." This, briefly told, is Mr. Kearns's estimate of the British writer.

"Among the literary lights in New York at present," said Mr. Kearns, "I esteem Edgar Saltus as the brightest, yet I own he has in a measure perverted his great talents. His brother, Francis, was, however, his superior in mental strength and versatility. Indeed, he was the most diversely gifted man I ever encountered, the most versatile genius. Brander Mathews is a writer of the highest rank, yet he is almost unknown outside of New York. In point of literary finish no writer I know surpasses him.

"I am," Mr. Kearns continued, "interested in some of your southern writers, especially Thomas Nelson Page and Joel Chandler Harris. Another for whom I have the greatest respect is George Egbert Craddock. I see no reason why the south should not support a distinctly southern magazine, and from what a Nashville friend tells me one may be started there early next year."

Speaking of Atlanta, Mr. Kearns said: "This is my first visit to Atlanta. Year before last I passed through the city, but did not stop. You have incomparably the most progressive city in the south. It is a cosmopolitan city. I have met many northerners here who, without exception, are doing well. The size of the Northern Society and large membership of the Grand Army of the Republic post show how numerous is the northern element in Atlanta's population. And what a glorious climate you have! I have fallen in love with Atlanta at first sight."

Mr. Kearns goes up to Mariettatoday as the guest of several members of the O. M. Mitchell post of the Grand Army of the Republic to visit the national cemetery there, where one of his brothers-in-law is buried.

* * *

A remarkable family reunion was held at Knoxville, Tenn., last week, and was attended by a Georgia lady. It was of the survivors of one branch of the celebrated Park family of Knoxville. There were present two brothers and six sisters, the youngest of whom was aged sixty-nine years, and the eldest eighty-four years. Four of the brothers and sisters are dead. Of the survivors, although at advanced ages, all of them are as healthy and vigorous as they were a generation ago. The brothers are Rev. Dr. James Park, pastor of the Knoxville Presbyterian church, and Mr. William Park, of Columbia, Tenn. The six sisters are Mrs. Langdon Buoy, Sr., of Rome; Mrs. George White, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Harriet Park and Mrs. Welker, all of Knoxville. The younger generation of Parks congratulated this branch of the family on the remarkable coincidence of their meeting together in health and strength at such advanced ages.

* * *

The legislative committee which was appointed to attend Augusta's river improvement convention will meet in Augusta next Thursday and Friday.

It Spares No Expense.

From The Carroll, Ga., Free Press.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, with an enterprise characteristic of that great journal, has secured the services of Mark Twain as a regular contributor to its Sunday edition. THE CONSTITUTION stops at no expense in order to place before the public a complete paper.

Sloat's Mistake.

From The Chicago Mail.

The Hon. J. Sloat Fassett now realizes the bitter truth that a collectorship in the hand is worth several governorships in the bush.

A STRANGE STORY.

Superstition Guided the Life of William T. Hopkins.

FATE READ BY A CELERY BUG.

The Changeable Gold and Black Stripes Formed Letters and Words Which Told of Coming Events.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., November 14.—William T. Hopkins, known to all the country round as "Celery Bug Bill," died at his home near Franklin, Mass., recently. His death ended a peculiarly superstitious life. Hopkins lived and died firm in the belief that the changeable gold and black stripes of that beautiful tinted species of the caterpillar, known as the celery bug, foretold his fortunes and misfortunes.

Hopkins was seventy-one years old when he died, and acquired his highly superstitious nature in his early youth. He was born at Manchester, Eng., and when quite a lad his father, who was a sea captain, took his motherless boy aboard the ship to give him an early nautical training. In the forecastle the boy imbibed those delicious morsels of sea tales relating to the locker of David Jones, and those regarding the highly delectable damsels who disport in tropic waters, under the title of mermaids.

Young Hopkins took these tales of the tars without a grain of salt, being of a serious turn of mind. His memory was tenaciously tenacitive and combined with a lively imagination, his mind was greatly wrought by the stories of the sea dogs. It was thus that early in his career superstition took the firm hold on his life that years of experience with the matter-of-fact world failed to shake. He abandoned the life of the sea at the age of thirty and settled in Massachusetts, where he lived for forty years until his death.

A Storm Predicted.

A press correspondent saw the old man a few weeks before his death. He was standing in the door of his home looking anxiously at the heavy clouds that were forming black banks in the skies.

"It's going to storm hard," he said abruptly to the writer, "the bug says so."

"How did the bug predict a storm?"

"Come in 'n' I'll show you," said the old man, turning into the sitting room of his home.

In a close wire-screen cage on a small table was one of the destructive and poisonous bugs clinging with his eight clamp-like feelers to a small twig in the bottom of the cage. In the light the soft, seal-brown stripes that crossed and recrossed on the velvet gold of the insect's back changed and twisted about like so many pieces of brown and gold gloss in a kaleidoscope.

"See," said the old man, as he lifted the little cage in order to secure a better view of the stripings, "see that first line; it twists itself into the letter S. Now, this next line resembles the letter T as near as such lines can be drawn, and here, plain as daylight, is 'orm.' What plainer prediction of a storm do ye want?"

As Mr. Hopkins traced the letters on the insect's back the word "storm" was plainly to be seen. An hour later a storm of great fury broke over the little valley and the prediction of the celery bug was verified.

"Yaas'n' that ain't all," drawled the old man, after he had traced the word "storm." "Round on this yere side ye'll read 'sick' if ye'll notice." The old man traced plainly the letters of the word 'sick' in the many curves and crosses.

Cousin Is Dead.

"Th' first time I ever noticed that yere smil giving out signs wuz th' day I bought this farm o' mine, jis' forty years ago," drawled the old man. "I wuz goin' down to Bellingham, where a third or fourth cousin o' mine lived. Th' day wuz warm and dusty, and I lay myself down by th' roadside kind o' tired, when I seed th' little yaller bug come crawlin' up a weed beside me. I watched th' pretty little thing for a long, long time, and all of a sudden I read as plain as day on its little back the words: 'Cousin dead.' That's ez true ez I'm sittin' here. When I got to Bellingham I found my cousin had died the night before. Cur'us, wuzn't it? Th' nex' mornin' I saw another beetle bug, and it read 'buy land.' I followed that bug's advice, and from that day I never knew th' want of a dollar.

"Th' fust night I met my wife the bug read 'marry,' and b' gosh I did, and," with a chuckle, "I never knew a day's happiness sence."

At this Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins broke into loud and continuous roars of laughter. It was amusing to listen to the old man talk so seriously of "reading a bug," just as the mariner would talk of reading his compass.

Told of His Own Death.

After the old man's death his wife said: "Bill knew he was going to die. The morning that he took sick with pains in his back he asked me to bring him the bug. When he read it he turned to me and said: 'Alice, it reads "death," ' and then he turned his face to the wall with a groan. The morning of the day he died he asked to see the bug again and he read 'today.' Then he knew that he was going to die that day, and die he did. But I won't be long behind him," said the old lady with a sob, "for yesterday the bug read 'prepare' and today it read 'soon.' And I'll thank God for takin' me to Bill as soon as He wills."

Hope for the Naturalists.

From The Chicago Times.

The giraffe is threatened with extinction, but as long as the collar makers and the dudes work in harmony naturalists will be able to study the peculiarities of the giraffe's neck.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

GARZA.—It is said that Catarino Garza, whose "Revolution on the Texas Frontier" has lately given so much uneasiness to the Mexican authorities, is now hidden away somewhere on a ranche in Texas, engaged in giving the finishing touches to a book which he has written, and further, that the sole object of the revolution was to secure a sufficient notoriety to give his literary venture a proper send off. If the report be true, Garza has displayed an astuteness that might well entitle him to aspire to be the advance agent of a circus. There are few men smart enough to persuade other men to do his advertising at the risk of their lives.

NEWTON.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, of All Souls church, New York city, said in a discourse last Sunday, that he wondered "whether the explorations of science in the near future will not find among the other germs of disease which have plagued mankind, the germ of this disease which has so sorely plagued the western world—the bacilli hereticorum."

EDISON.—Frank G. Carpenter has paid a visit to Edison. He says: "Mr. Edison had had no sleep for thirty-six hours, and during the seventy-two hours before this he had closed his eyes for less than six. Still he looked as fresh as a daisy. The inventor said: 'Six hours, or six and a half, are plenty for me, and I seldom take more. If I sleep eight hours I find that after breakfast I want to go to sleep again, whereas five hours put me in splendid condition, and I am ready for anything. I think sleep, after all, is more of a matter of habit than anything else, and that, in the far future, if we should have an artificial light which would make the world like day, year in and year out, we would never sleep at all.'"

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Forecast for Sunday: Slightly warmer; generally fair weather; northwest winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 14, 7 a. m.—Barometer, 30.46; temperature, 44; dewpoint, 35; wind, north; velocity, 10; rainfall, .00.

7 p. m.—Barometer, 30.38; temperature, 53; dewpoint, 42; wind, northeast; velocity, 9; rainfall, .00.

Maximum temperature, 67; minimum temperature, 43; rainfall, .00.

NGE STORY.

ided the Life of William
. Hopkins.

BY A CELERY BUG.

Gold and Black Stripes
ers and Words Which
Coming Events.

. I., November 14.—William
n to all the country round
ll," died at his home near
ecently. His death ended a
itious life. Hopkins lived
e belief that the changeable
pes of that beautiful tinted
rpillar, known as the celery
ortunes and misfortunes.
enty-one years old when he
d his highly superstitious
youth. He was born at
and when quite a lad his
sea captain, took his mother-
ship to give him an early
In the forecastle the boy
cious morsels of sea tales
ker of David Jones, and
highly delectable damsels
ic waters, under the title of

took these tales of the tars
salt, being of a serious turn
ory was tenaciously tena-
with a lively imagination,
ly wrought by the stories of
as thus that early in his ca-
ok the firm hold on his life
ence with the matter-of-
to shake. He abandoned
t the age of thirty and set-
ts, where he lived for forty
h.

rm Predicted.

dent saw the old man a
s death. He was standing
me looking anxiously at
that were forming black

rm hard," he said abruptly
ug says so."
predict a storm?"
show you," said the old
the sitting room of his

reen cage on a small table
ructive and poisonous bugs
ht clamp-like feelers to a
ttom of the cage. In the
brown stripes that crossed
velvet gold of the insect's
wisted about like so many
gold gloss in a kaleido-

ld man, as he lifted the
o secure a better view of
that first line; it twists
r S. Now, this next line
T as near as such lines
here, plain as daylight, is
r prediction of a storm do

raced the letters on the in-
"storm" was plainly to-
ter a storm of great fury
valley and the prediction
verified.
't all," drawled the old
raced the word "storm."
side ye'll read 'sick' if
ld man traced plainly the
ck' in the many curves

Is Dead.

ver noticed that yere smi
wuz th' day I bought this
y years ago," drawled the
n' down to Bellingham,
h cousin o' mine lived.
d dusty, and I lay myself
kind o' tired, when I seed
ome crawlin' up a weed
l th' pretty little thing
and all of a sudden I
y on its little back the
That's ez true ez I'm
I got to Bellingham I
died the night before.
Th' nex' mornin' I saw
d it read 'buy land.' I
vice, and from that day
of a dollar.
et my wife the bug read
I did, and," with a
ew a day's happiness

s. Hopkins broke into
ars of laughter. It was
the old man talk so
a bug," just as the
of reading his compass.

Own Death.

's death his wife said:
ing to die. The morn-
ith pains in his back
g him the bug. When
o me and said: 'Alice,
then he turned his face
roan. The morning of
asked to see the bug
oday.' Then he knew
e that day, and die he
long behind him," said
"for yesterday the bug
ay it read 'soon.' And
n' me to Bill as soon as

Naturalists.

ed with extinction, but
rs and the dudes work in
be able to study the pe-
neck.

AND THERE.

Catarino Garza, whose
as Frontier" has lately
ss to the Mexican au-
away somewhere on a
d in giving the finish-
hich he has written, and
bject of the revolution
t notoriety to give his
r send off. If the report
yed an astuteness that
aspire to be the ad-
There are few men
le other men to do his
f their lives.

Newton, of All Souls
aid in a discourse last
d "whether the explora-
ar future will not find
of disease which have
germ of this disease
ed the western world—

ter has paid a visit to
. Edison had had no
urs, and during the
this he had closed his
till he looked as fresh
r said: 'Six hours, or
y for me, and I seldom
ight hours I find that
o go to sleep again,
me in splendid condi-
or anything. I think
a matter of habit than
n the far future, if we
ight which would make
in and year out, we
"

ER REPORT.

14.—Forecast for Sun-
nerally fair weather;

VATIONS.
14, 7a. m.—Barometer,
oint, 35; wind, north;

temperature, 53; dew-
locity, 9; rainfall, .00;
; minimum tempera-

FACTS FROM FRANCE

ixed Up with a Little Charming Miscellany.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE.

Well-Mated Couple Who Rule and Reign in the Homes and Hearts of the People.

PARIS, November 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—France is a republic, but one of the hardest things for an American to understand when he first comes over here is that the French idea of a republic is not at all the same as ours. The French in their hearts do not love a republic. They are hero worshipers. It is always some man with them like Napoleon, and an election is not so much a fight between parties and principles as a duel between men, where the one who comes out ahead gets the prize. France has no idea of authority except as it is represented by emperors and kings, and though the head of the nation nowadays has no crown to take off and look at every once in a while to assure himself of his power he must keep up enough of the pomp of effete monarchies to make the people feel as though he had.

This is something Grevy never understood. "This Grevy doesn't understand his profession," Gambetta said sarcastically. "He ought to always have a squadron of cuirassiers to escort him to his dressing room."

People may say, if they like, that Carnot always smiles the same smile and bows and shakes hands like a wooden man worked by machinery. The fact remains just the same that he knows how to do things like a prince royal. He spends every sou of his income for the glory of the state, and has shown himself a most dignified, high-toned ruler. He and his wife, when they went into the Elysee, found their position discredited, and have given it prestige. France has grown to be one of the richest, best armed and most prosperous of the continental states, and her whole force lies behind the signature

Carnot

No king or emperor could step in now and give the French government the credit it has among other nations. The republic is on a sure and solid foundation, and is growing stronger and more prosperous every day. Carnot's court is the most popular one France has seen for a long time. So long as Alsace and Lorraine are cut out of the map of France and form part of Germany, just so long will France strive for and attain, and when attained, will maintain that perfect system of government which alone can make a nation prosperous and powerful. Alsace-Lorraine, of course, is the bone of contention between France and Germany, and if it be true that France is daily prospering, while Germany's great army is every day becoming more and more a burden, then, in the very nature of things, events must be precipitated, and who knows but that the schoolboy of today will have a new and different map of Europe to study before the present one is thoroughly learned. But this shall be the subject of another letter.

A Home-Like Palace.

The president and his family live in the Elysee palace on the Faubourg St. Honore. It is one of the smallest of the royal domains left to mark the old glory of France, and almost the only one now habitable. It is a home-like palace.

The French took many of their architectural styles second-hand from the Greeks, and some of their old public buildings are cold and stately like ancient temples. The Elysee is a low rambling sort of a place with wings on either side that greet the incoming guest like welcoming arms. The center once sheltered the beautiful Mme. de Pompadour and its mirrored walls now reflect Mme. Carnot's receptions and state ceremonies. The home and official life of the palace is concentrated in one of the wings, and there also is the suite of rooms especially set apart for the president.

Carnot's Chef.

President Carnot, like most French gentlemen of wealth or position, boards with his chef. He gives this august personage a certain sum of money per day and the chef runs the house.

Louis Labernot, the chief of the cuisine at the executive mansion, is no less a king among his compeers than is the head of the nation himself. Louis thinks it is largely owing to his efforts that the republican government is such a success. Before he came to the Elysee he was in charge of the household of the duke of Manchester, and has published a book in which he lays down the principle that the first requisite of an accomplished cook is to be a good administrator.

This high-toned individual is sole dictator of the commissary department of the palace, and no one but the mistress of the household presumes to criticise his decrees. His staff consists of four assistants, but for state dinners from twenty-five to thirty extra cooks are called in, and for two days this white-clad squad works away at the wonderful symphonic menu that Louis has composed and Mme. Carnot revised. It requires no small amount of tact to get up a menu for official occasions, especially when foreign diplomats are to be entertained. When MacMahon was president a great break was made at a grand dinner given to the Archduke Albert, the highest officer of the Austrian army. No one present could understand the extreme coldness of the distinguished guest throughout the repast, until it was noticed that on the menu was a kind of ice called Bombe a la Magenta, and that the discomforted Austrian was eating to the defeat of his own country.

The Cost of a Dinner.

Everything is done at the Elysie on the most lavish scale. The cost of an official dinner is estimated at about seven dollars per head, Delmonico's price in New York, and this, too, in a country which has not as yet produced a McKinley.

For a grand ball with 4,000 invitations the presidents chef lays in supplies as follows:

4,000 bottles of champagne at 10 f....	10,000	francs
200 bottles of punch at 6 f.....	1,200	"
200 bottles of Bordeaux at 6 f.....	1,200	"
50 bottles of liqueurs at 10 f.....	500	"
400 bottles of beer at 60 centimes.	240	"
150 capons for chaufroid at 6 f.....	700	"
50 kilos of galatine de volaille, with truffles, at 25 f. a livre.....	2,500	"
Ices and patisserie, assorted.....	2,000	"

In a round sum the total amount figures up about four thousand dollars, though for one of the grand winter balls, where as many as 6,000 or 7,000 invitations are sent out, the estimate of cost is in like proportion greater.

An Elysee Ball.

I was astonished at the splendor of an Elysee ball. A friend was with me who remembered the great fetes of the empire, and he told me that from a spectacular point of view these equaled any of those.

As we approached the palace a little army of gorgeous-looking flunkies, in a sort of military dress with cocked hats, like those of naval aides-de-camp, guarded the entrance, called and sent away carriages and took charge of guests in the cloakroom. On entering the lower vestibule, that forms the entrance proper, a scene of blazing splendor bursts upon one's gaze. On the low, wide stairway, leading from the lower to the upper vestibule, were rows of magnificent-looking cuirassiers in fulldress uniform holding bare swords erect. They stood in statue-like rigidity like the old hundred guards of Tuileries, who lost their lives in defending the beautiful Marie Antoinette.

The light streamed on the glittering decorations and gleaming swords of foreign diplomats and French officers, and lighted up the bare shoulders and flashing jewels of beautiful women. Spanish and South American beauties moved about in nonchalant splendor more like princesses from the "Arabian Nights," than women of the nineteenth century.

The Duchesse de Mandas, ambassadress of Queen Christina, wore pearls as large as pigeons' eggs, and Mme Hombert, a South American beauty, was a mass of scintillating diamonds. They formed the entire front of her corsage, and the skirt of her dress was embroidered with roses, whose hearts were brilliants and whose petals glistened with smaller gems.

Princes and commoners, diplomats and communicants alike, moved in one long continuous procession until they reached the grand Salon d'Honneur, where the presidential party were waiting to receive them. The president in plain evening dress stood with Mme. Carnot in the center of the room, surrounded by his ministers, but he alone out of all that vast and distinguished assembly wore on his breast the highest of all decorations that France can bestow—the broad red ribbon of grand master of the Legion of Honor.

Monsieur Carnot does not give the classic president's handshake, but a kind of lord chamberlain in court dress with a steel chain round his neck, which falls to his waist, and sword at his side, announces the name of each guest as he enters, and the president simply bows as he passes by.

Towards midnight the president and his party left the grand reception room and passed through the vast succession of salons to the brilliantly illuminated ballroom. The ball opened upon a scene of great festivity. The chef d'orchestre raised his baton and an army of musicians struck up "La Marseillaise," that national hymn that makes the blood of every Frenchmam dash madly through his veins. Then the ball begins and every dancer betrays his nationality in his step as surely as if he had his birth certificate pasted in glowing letters upon his immaculate shirt front. And if I did not not add that Americans are the best dancers of any nation on earth I should be doing them less than justice, I must confess, however, at being so much absorbed in the gorgeousness of my surroundings as to almost forget the mazy waltz. Every salon was different from its neighbor, and each was a dream of style and a symphony of color. The white gold and many tinted decorations, the brocaded silks and satin that covered the walls, the grand old Gobelins tapestries that hung in many rooms, the inlaid oak floors polished to a mirror surface, all conspired to make a scene of wonderful beauty.

When President Carnot's administration comes to a close there will have ended a brilliant and successful regime, and if that to follow is as clever by one-half France will prosper, continuing in her career already begun, even beyond her present state, and her people will ever enjoy the blessings of a government which is counted among the first nations of the earth, and have that lofty and supreme state of contentment which only God-loving and prosperous people can hope for.

CLYDE SHROPSHIRE.



This Box Coat, a very much talked of garment, made of very fine Cheviot. Light Tan or Grey, is sold by Douglass, Thomas & Co., at $10.00 each.

HIGHEST HONORS.

The Piedmont Exposition Pronounces the White Sewing Machine King.

The great Piedmont exposition of 1891 is over, and while other sewing machine companies have been doing a great deal of talking the "White" company went quietly along at their customary work, and now that the excitement is over we take pleasure in announcing the fact that the "White" distanced all competitors and as usual came in with flying colors. Following is a list of the premiums awarded the "White:" Best machine for woolen goods, best machine for silk thread, best machine for embroidery.

The following were also awarded for work done on the "White:" Best braiding, best work on Morocco leather, best display of silk thread work.

It was fully demonstrated by the "White" company at their beautiful display of embroideries, etchings, etc., etc., near the north end of the main building, opposite THE CONSTITUTION, that the world-renowned "White" is a marvel of simplicity, performing its work so quietly that the crowds in attendance could hardly realize that the pretty specimens shown of decorative art work were being duplicated right before their eyes. The durability and satisfying qualities of the "White" have been proven by its past record and increasing popularity, over a million of them being in use.

Miss Ida E. Shaw, of Cleveland, O., gracefully presided over the display.

Mr. E. Farnsworth, perhaps the oldest sewing machine man in the United States, having an experience of over forty years, is the manager of the company's office, at 180 Peachtree street, and will welcome visitors.

Mr. J. W. Willingham, well known to the trade and people of Georgia, is the traveling agent for Georgia and Alabama.

A trial will convince any one wanting a machine to use or sell that "the White is King."

Dr. W. S. Whitehead,
Specialist.
Blood and Skin Diseases
and Diseases of the Genito
Urinary Organs.
Atlanta Office: Old
Capitol Building.
Hours: 8 to 12 A. M. Afternoon
at the Bath Institute,
Lithia Springs.
Hot Springs System
of Bathing.

More Truth Than Poetry.

You've got to be enterprising in these days to keep up with the times. This to a degree accounts for the fact that R. C. Black, 35 Whitehall, has, in a few years, come to the front in the shoe business in Atlanta. His name is thoroughly identified with the shoe trade in and out of the city.

sun tues thurs

OF GREAT INTEREST

To the Patrons of the Georgia Female Seminary.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PROF. VAN HOOSE

About the Conservatory of Music Which He Is to Establish in Connection with His Gainesville School.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., November 14.—[Special.] Your correspondent has just had a conversation with Professor A. W. VanHoose, president of the Georgia Female seminary, in regard to the present and future of that growing institution. The professor was found in his cosy office, second floor of the Bailey building, hard at work, but stopped long enough to give your reporter an insight into the workings of the institution over which he presides.

"You are the first to know," said he, "that we have decided to add a regular conservatory of music to the seminary and will have our charter amended so that the name of the institution will hereafter be the Georgia Female Seminary and Conservatory of Music. The music department of the school has always been noted for its high standard, but we propose to extend the course, until it shall be the highest in the south. To give southern girls an opportunity of studying music in all its forms, theory, harmony, composition, technique and execution, without going to northern colleges, is our idea."

"What gave you this idea, professor?"

"Not long since," he replied, "a young lady who had taken a course at the New England conservatory visited the seminary, and spent several days with us. She was greatly impressed with our advantages in the department of music, and after talking with our director, Professor Wallace, decided to return in January and take a course in music under him, declaring that our equipment was as good and our teachers as thorough as those of any school she saw in the north. After talking the matter over with my faculty and trustees, we concluded that it would be well to establish a conservatory of music in connection with the seminary so that those desiring to take a musical course alone may have special attention given them."

"Will you teach any instruments beside piano?"

"Why, my dear sir, that question proves to me that this is your first visit to the seminary. Please call this evening at 4 o'clock and you will hear our tri-weekly orchestra rehearsal. You will find that we already have an orchestra consisting of two first violins, two second violins, two flutes, two clarinets, two cornets, trombone, double bass, large and small tympana, piccolo and first and second piano—in all, seventeen instruments, and I do not believe that any college in the south can produce such orchestral music as the seminary. The study of pipe organ is also made a specialty, and young ladies desiring to study this instrument will have an excellent opportunity for so doing. As you see by the instruments included in our orchestra, violin, cornet, flute, piccolo, trombone— in fact, instruction will be given upon any orchestral instrument that may be desired. Ample provision is made for young ladies desiring to make music a specialty to practice from two to six hours per day. We have a large number of the very best pianos, and every pupil will have all the time for practice that she may desire."

Continuing, Professor VanHoose said: "The seminary has been very fortunate in securing the services of so distinguished a musician as Professor Charles J. Wallace. He is widely known as a pianist, violinist and composer. It is wonderful to see how much he knows of music as a science, and his lectures on theory and compositions are of untold value to his pupils.

"In point of equipment, the seminary yields to no school. Our pianos are new, and of the very best makes. We always buy through Messrs. Phillips & Crew, who have taken pride in sending us direct from the factory the best instruments.

"We propose to make this conservatory the finest music school in the south, and do not hesitate to say that we have now the best equipped, all round music department in Georgia."

Your reporter attended the orchestra rehearsal, and was surprised at what he saw. Young ladies were playing the violin, cornet, flute and other instruments, with a degree of perfection that would have done credit to more experienced performers, and the musical treat was greatly enjoyed.

The growth of the seminary under the management of Professor VanHoose has been indeed wonderful.

Commencing five years ago, with a patronage of only twenty pupils, he has pushed steadily forward until ten times that number now appear on the seminary register. The campus is a beautiful spot, the buildings of brick, heated by steam, and the girls the prettiest and happiest we ever saw at a boarding school. Dr. J. W. Bailey, the distinguished physician, has been a true friend to Professor VanHoose in his great work, and he is greatly beloved by all connected with the institution for his interest in it. Gainesville is one of the best locations in the south for a large school, and with his energy and ability, his excellent faculty and good equipment, we believe that Professor VanHoose will make the great success of the seminary for which he is so earnestly striving.

THE MEXICAN WAR PERIOD,

With a Retrospective Glance at the Texan Revolution.

We have elsewhere said that the presidential campaign of Clay and Polk, in 1844 was the Derby contest of our national Newmarket. While it was neither so picturesque nor so boisterous as the "Tip and Tye" struggle of 1840, it was by no means wanting in political enthusiasm. It was, in a measure, inaugurated by Mr. Clay's southern tour in the early spring of that most memorable year. That was the first, and, indeed, last occasion on which I saw the gallant "Harry of the West," and from the platform heard him address an audience of 20,000 people with characteristic force and eloquence. So thrilling were some passages of his speech that they elicited outbursts of applause that almost threatened to rend the welkin.

If personal magnetism had been the dominant issue the illustrious Kentuckian would have had a walk-over. But there were economic questions, such as tariff revision and reduction, which challenged public attention and largely influenced the popular verdict. Beyond all else, however, the annexation question was one that not only appealed to the southern heart, but likewise to an American sentiment wherever the stars and stripes were wantoned with the breeze or shimmered in the mellow sunlight. So strong was this sentiment that weeks and months before the ballots were cast the election of Polk and Dallas was assured.

At this point a brief allusion to the Texan revolution will help us to appreciate the vast popularity of this annexation plank of the democratic platform. The struggle for Texan independence began in good earnest with the battle of Gonzales in 1835, and after alarming fluctuations closed with the decisive battle of San Jacinto in April, 1836. On this historic field independence was achieved and the butchery of the Alamo was signally avenged by the route of the Mexican army and the subsequent capture of its leader, Santa Anna, who lost a leg and a sword in the conflict. The leg, we believe, was buried with the honors of war. The sword was, some years ago, in possession of our old friend, Dr. Borders, of Polk county, the father-in-law of Congressman Everett. Dr. Richardson, of this city, informs me that Dr. Borders has been offered by Texas a large tract of land for the sword, but refuses to part with the relic.

This brilliant victory at San Jacinto was shortly afterwards followed by the recognition of Texan independence by the United States, Great Britain and France, and the "Lone Star republic" was admitted to the fellowship of the older nations. During the Van Buren administration the Texan government, through its minister at Washington, asked to be incorporated into the federal union. This quite natural desire was not then granted, because Mr. Van Buren feared that it might lead to graver political complications with Mexico.

Events were not yet ripe for this "devoutly wished-for consummation." All through the Harrison and Tyler regime the issue was kept in abeyance until the campaign of 1844, when it became an American question of supreme urgency.

When Mr. Polk was inaugurated the marriage union between the sister republics had already been solemnized, not by a treaty, the usual stipulations, but by a joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives, approved by the president. One of the first duties of the new administration was to execute the law, and yet it was confronted at the very threshold by a boundary dispute with Mexico. Texas rightfully claimed that her western boundary extended to the Rio Grande. On the other hand, the Mexican goverement, with Parades at its head, disputed the claim, contending that the Neuces river was the proper western limit of Texas, for the reason that the territory lying between the two rivers appertained to the state of Coahua, which had never shaken off its allegiance to the mother country.

There was a semblance of right in this claim and the American government suggested that it be made the subject of negotiation looking to a fair adjustment on some money basis.

Parades, the Mexican president, spurned the proposal and began massing a large body of troops on the Rio Grande. Thereupon, at the request of the Texan authorities, our government ordered Colonel Zachary Taylor, a celebrity of the Seminole war, to proceed with 2,000 men to Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the Neuces, and establish at that or some other suitable point a depot of supplies.

This brings us to the first act of the Mexican war drama, the events of which constitute one of the brightest chapters in our national annals.

From the first battle at Palo Alto, May, 1846, where Major Ringgold, a gallant Marylander, poured out his heart's blood as a libation to the goddess of American liberty, to the day General Scott made his triumphal entry into the city of the Montezumas, it was one unbroken series of victories. While it would be wearisome to speak of the minor details of this more than two years of invasion, it is eminently proper to notice the grander movements conducted by Taylor and Scott, who had an equal share in the honors of the struggle.

The first stage of the conflict culminated in the seizure of Monterey in September, 1846, and in the crushing defeat of Santa Anna and his forces at Buena Vista in February of the ensuing year.

It was in this contest against heavy odds that our volunteer soldiery demonstrated their admirable fighting qualities and forever silenced the slander that they were mere carpet knights unfitted for the tug of war. It was on this field that our own immortal Davis, who had won his earliest laurels when a junior lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, received imperishable renown by his skillful maneuvering and the stubborn valor of his Mississippi riflemen in the crisis of the conflict.

As to his peculiar regimental formation it was not a novelty invented for the occasion, but well known and often practiced amongst the ancient Greeks. By an order from headquarters the Taylor movement was arrested at Saltillo, a small town beyond Buena Vista.

Santa Anna was in full retreat to the City of Mexico, and a considerable number of Taylor's troops were ordered to reinforce Scott's command, which, having forced the capitulation of that most formidable fortress San Juan D'Ulloa, was marching at no leisurely pace from Vera Cruz upon the enemy's capital. We have always been somewhat incredulous of Prescott's story of the conquest of Mexico by Hernando Cortez. But that wonderful feat, performed by a handful of Spanish cavaliers with the help of the native Tlascalans, who had revolted against Montezuma, was more than equaled by Scott and his gallant army. From Cerro Gordo, Marion, rocky mountain pass, where the Mexicans made their first bold stand, to Puebla, to Contreras where Butler and his Palmetto regiment showed themselves worthy descendants of Mexico and Sumter, through Churubusco to the Castle of Chapultepec, from whose flagstaff our own William S. Walker, then a colonel of voltageurs, unfurled the American flag, thence on to the gates of the city, which they stormed by a bayonet charge, and then to the halls of the Montezumas, Scott's army of the center made no halt, but literally went from "conquering to conquer." We venture to say that neither in Cesar's "Commentaries," nor in Zenaphon's "Anabasis," nor yet in Napoleon's Italian campaign is there a military record more brilliant than this of our American army. It was in this school that Lee and Jackson and Grant and Sherman and Joe Johnston were trained for their grander achievements in the late civil war.

While Scott was fighting his way to the City of Mexico, smaller detachments of the army and navy, led by Commodore, Stockton, Doniphan, Price and Fremont were seizing and occupying the strategic points of New Mexico and California. The Mexicans, beaten from every position, were ready to accept the best terms the conqueror might be willing to grant.

These terms, as embodied in the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, were generous, even magnanimous, as was befitting the American government. And yet as the fruits of the conquest she acquired an empire in riches and extent, but at the cost of much blood and no inconsiderable treasure.

And yet, sectional issues, growing out of these acquisitions, very soon began to embroil the whole country. Scarcely had the treaty been signed until the ghosty specter of discord, threatening the disruption of the union, appeared in the Wilmot proviso. Freesoilism, as the latest phase of abolitionism, became a prominent factor in national politics.

In the presidential election of 1848 Martin Van Buren was brought forward as the leader of this faction, but the popularity of Taylor and Cass, the whig and democratic candidates, held together the old parties, and Mr. Van Buren was a second time distanced on the political race course.

Two measures of vast importance were consummated in the midst of these war disturbances. In its remoter bearings, the principal of these was the settlement of the northwestern boundary between British America and the United States.

For a time the masses of the people of both parties clamored for the parallel of 54.40. But the English government planted itself squarely and in a belligerent attitude on the 49th parallel. Our Mexican embroglio in a degree handicapped the administration. But what finally induced the concession to the English was a conviction on the part of Mr. Calhoun and a large conservative following that an increase of territory in that direction would effectually destroy the equilibrium of the two sections between whom there really then existed but an armed truce. It was in this congressional fight that Henry W. Hilliard, another honored Atlantian, fleshed his maiden sword. This settlement produced a vast outcry in the anti-slavery ranks, some of their leaders denouncing it as an infamous betrayal of our just claim in the interest of the southern slave-holding barons.

This, however, was the merest partisanship, as England had never claimed less than was finally yielded to her. Hardly secondary to this boundary question was the revision and readjustment of the tariff in conformity to the compromise of 1833.

The whole protection theory was at war with the letter and spirit of the constitution and yet notwithstanding the backset which it received in 1846 the taxpayers of the country are still in the clutches of this terrible octopus.

While we are writing McKinley is making his canvass on the basis of the proposition either express or implied that a duty collected at the custom house is not ultimately paid by the American consumer, but by the foreign producers. To this Mr. Blaine, the great champion of reciprocity, by his endorsement of McKinley, virtually assents. How are the mighty fallen, when Blaine can stultify himself after this fashion. Better creep into his grave or become a tidewaiter than for the sake of a cabinet place to be a party to such a palpable travesty on statesmanship.

It was during the Polk administration that the princely gift of Mr. Smithson, an Englishman, to the United States government of more than a half million dollars began to be utilized in the interest of science. Under the rectorship of Professor Joseph Henry, formerly of Princeton college, the work has gone forward, resulting in the accumulation of a splendid cabinet of minerals, a large collection of curios and relics and a laboratory with a splendid chemical equipment. We have seen it stated that there has recently been published "Smithsonian Contributions to Science," in thirty octavo volumes.

On another line the administration of Polk was made memorable by the gold discoveries of California. Thousands of men, chiefly American citizens, flocked to the Pacific coast in quest of the precious metal. For a season it amounted almost to the sacra fames auri of the Latin poet, or in the more expressive language of the time, it reached the proportions of a craze.

It was once feared that the market value of gold would be seriously affected by these mining operations, but the suppiy has long since diminished and these apprehension have died out.

In 1848 the whigs took time by the forelock and nominated General Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, for the presidency, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for the vice presidency.

General Taylor had but little knowledge of statesmanship, but he was an incorruptible patriot, who was widely known and greatly honored as the hero of Okeechobee in the Seminole war and the illustrious victor at Buena Vista. The nomination was hailed everywhere with an enthusiasm that foreshadowed a whig victory.

Mr. Polk failed to receive a renomination from his party, it being thought advisable to select a northern man for the presidency. The choice of the convention fell on General Lewis Cass, a man of great probity of character, with a fair record, both as a warrior and statesman.

The nomination of General Butler, of Kentucky, for the vice presidency, added something to the strength of the democratic ticket, especially in the west.

Mr. Van Buren's candidacy on the free-soil ticket drew from the two national parties in about an equal ratio, so that the general result was but slightly affected by this third party movement.

Taylor and Fillmore were chosen by a considerable majority of the electoral votes, and on the 4th of March, 1849, they were both inaugurated without any noteworthy incident.

President Polk retired from his high office with an unblemished reputation, and much honored and beloved by the great body of his fellow countrymen. In like manner Vice President Dallas had won the respect and confidence of the country, but neither of these excellent officials had those characteristics which rouse popular enthusiasm.

W. J. SCOTT.

Everything You Want.

You can find the style to suit, the size to fit you and the price that will satisfy you in shoes at R. C. Black's, 35 Whitehall. His stock of shoes was bought for the people. sun tues thurs

Douglass, Thomas & Co.

Retailers of

HIGH-CLASS DRY GOODS

—AT—

POPULAR PRICES

Mr. Davison has been in market during the past week, and we have many new and interesting things to show.

Some Special Bargains worth looking up in all departments.

Silks.

A cosmopolitan stock. Most complete assortment shown in the city.

New Evening Silks in all the latest ideas.

Crepe de Chines, 50c up.
China Silks, 50c up.
Duchesse Satins, $1.
Corded Bengaline Silks, in all the new party and street tints, $1.50 to $3.50 a yard.

Dress Goods.

A superb stock. Nothing to be imagined which we do not show.

About 60 Novelty Suits, of the highest class, to be sold at about one-half value, $7.50 up; an exhibit worth seeing.

About 300 pieces Bedford Cord; any shade you can imagine.

A great line at $2 a yard.
A great line at $1.50 a yard.
A great line at $1.25 a yard.
A great line at $1 a yard.
A great line at 75c a yard.

French Habit Cloth, very excellent quality, all shades, 98c yard.

Storm Serge, the latest New York success 54 inches wide, finest grade, all colors, $1.35 yard.

At 50c, we show, unquestionably, the greatest line of Dress Materials ever put on sale by any one concern.

Homespuns, Illuminated Cheviot, Scotch Effects, all fashionable and elegant materials for street and general service.

At 41c, 200 pieces Homespuns and Cheviots, all wool; cheap at 50c.

50 pieces all-wool Tricot, yard and one-half wide, 50c yard.

25 pieces all-wool Scotch Plaids, very excellent quality, and specially adapted for Children's Dresses, 25c yard; well worth 50c.

200 pieces all-wool Storm Serge, 38 inches wide, all shades, 50c yard; very stylish, and very choice.

Black Goods.

A representative department, where all the choice things are shown and reasonable prices asked.

One lot B. Priesley & Co.'s finest Bedford Cord, a very excellent fabric as made by these celebrated people, $2 yard.

Excellent grades Bedford at $1.75 and $1.50; $1.25 and $1 yard.

54-inch Storm Serge, $1.35.
54-inch Camel Hair, $1.25.
50-inch Habit Cloth, 98c.
38-inch Storm Serge, 50c.

Priestley's fancy weaves of all the latest sorts.

Complete line of Priestley's celebrated silk warp fabrics at proper prices.

Gloves.

First counter, left of Whitehall entrance, anything you want in all the latest and best things at popular prices.

White Glace Gloves with black stitching for street wear, $1.25 pair.

Biarritz Gloves, dressed and undressed, in all the newest shades, $1 pair. The best thing to be had for street and shopping wear.

Children's and ladies' Mittens, black and colors, 25c up.

All the latest things in Glace and Suede, Mousquetaire and Button Gloves, $1 up.

Evening Gloves, the proper things may be had of us at all times.

Silk Handkerchiefs.

Special sale of Japanese Silk handkerchiefs at special prices:

100 dozen ladies' hemstitched real Japanese silk initial Handkerchiefs at 25c each.

200 dozen full-size hemstitched, real Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, in white and colored borders at 39c each, worth 50c.

Gents' hemstitched Japanese Handkerchiefs colored borders, at 50c, worth 75c.

Linen Handkerchiefs.

100 dozen ladies' embroidered Handkerchiefs 15c each, worth 25c.

At 25c, the greatest line of embroidered and hemstitched Handkerchiefs ever shown in the city.

Ladies' Skirts.

Brilliantine black Skirts, lined and unlined, $2 and $2.50 each.

Silk Skirts, black and colors, at right prices.

Corsets.

We desire to call attention to our superb line of Corsets of all the popular makes, full range of sizes and styles.

P. D. Corsets.
C. P. Corsets.
R. & G. Corsets.
Thomson and Warner's.
And all the desirable things at right prices.

Art Goods.

Everything needed for fancy work.

Knitting Silks, Embroidery Silks.
Zephyrs, all shades, 5c ounce.

Silk head rests, 25c each.
Double headrests 47c each.
Stamped Linens of all kinds at prices under what you are accustomed to pay.

Cloaks.

It is a well-known and established fact that ours has been the pet Cloak department of the city. Since its opening day in September, more desirable things have been sold than by any other concern south.

Mr. Davison is now in market, sending us new things. Our selections for the coming week will be more comprehensive than ever.

500 new garments added to the department during the past week.

300 double-breasted Reefer Jackets, blacks, tans, etc., at $5 each.

Fur-trimmed Coats, $6.50 up.

Plain Box Coats, $5 to $40 each.

Hosiery.

Ladies' seamless fast black Hose, 15c.

Derby-ribbed Hose, best black, 8 to 9½, 25c.

Heavy-weight closely woven, fast black Hose, for Ladies, reduced to 20c.

Fleeced-lined Hose, for Ladies, tan, gray, fast black and balbriggan, 25c.

Lisle-thread silk-plaited and pure-silk Hose, for Ladies, in all the new shades, lisle, pearl, gray, lemon, orange, copper, gold, silver, shell pink, sky cream, and white, from 50c to $3.

Ladies' wool Hose, ribbed or plain, Oxford, grav and fast black, only 25c.

Heavy ribbed or plain wool Hose, for Ladies, only $1 for 3 pair.

Fine Cashmere Hose, fast black, for Ladies, high-spliced heel, double sole and toe, only 48c.

Boys' and Misses' narrow-ribbed fine wool seamless Hose, only 20c.

Children's all-wool plain Hose, fine quality, 6 to 9, 25c.

Knit Underwear.

Men's Undershirts, good quality, 25c.
Natural gray Shirts and Pants, at 50c.
Men's Camel's-hair Suits, at $1.
Merino Undershirts and Pants, for men, at 50c.

We keep a complete line of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Underwear, for Men, Ladies and Children.

Infants' wool ribbed Wrappers, 35c.

Ladies balbriggan and natural ribbed Vests, best quality, only 40c.

Ladies' wool ribbed Vests, 75c.

Ladies' Union Dresses; complete assortment.

Boys' and Misses' ribbed Union Suits, white and natural, $1 and $1.25.

Misses' and Boys' Underwear, cotton and wool ribbed, or plain, all sizes; prices according to sizes.

Gents' Furnishing Goods Department.

Just arrived, new shipment of those famous 10c Collars, 4-ply linen; all the new shapes.

The best styles all-linen Cuffs, 4-ply, warranted, for men, only 15c pair.

A full-dress Shirt, laundried, all sizes, best makes, at 65c each.

Night Robes, "Faultless brand," fine heavyweight muslin, only 50c.

Men's unlaundried white Shirts, 3-ply Irish linen bosom, neckband and wristband of pure linen, felled seams, only 48c.

New line of Four-in-hand and Teck Ties, for Men, at 25c; all silk.

Our line of Windsor Ties, for 25c each, are simply great.

Stationery.

Not common stuff, the kind usually found in dry goods stores, the very best goods direct from the mills at prices never quoted before.

Real Irish Linen Note Paper, commercial or octavo size, ruled or plain, 5c quire; square envelopes to match, 5c package.

Our big black box, containing two quires of fine paper, ruled or plain, with 50 envelopes to match, at 25c; cannot be matched under 50c anywhere.

Full pound of best Note Paper, 50 envelopes to match, all in neat box, 35c box.

Umbrellas.

To make things very interesting in this department, we offer Monday morning, until noon only, 500 Gloria Silk, paragon frame, 26-inch Umbrellas, with natural wood handles, at 75c each; cannot be matched for less than $1.25.

75 26-inch Ladies' Gloria Umbrellas, paragon frames, bamboo handles, $1.50 each.

Fine Umbrellas, in all the latest ideas, for ladies and gents, at popular prices.

Now for These:

100 dozen real Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, hem. white and col. borders, gents' sizes, 39c each; never matched before for less than 50c. These will wash like linen, and last better.

Blankets.

Ours is a new and fresh stock; soiled or damaged goods not represented; prices right.

Douglass, Thomas & Co.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KILLIAN.—Charles H. Killian, of Palmetto, Ga., died at his home yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be brought to Atlanta today at 2:10. He will be laid to rest in Oakland cemetery. Mr. Killian was a brother to Mrs. L. P. Grant, of this city.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 14, 1891.

Investment business is quite slow, there being an absence of demand for securities of any character. Two or three weeks ago we had promise of an active trade, but the difficulties and alarm created by the Boston bank failure put a quietus on business for the time being. There are favorable indications, however, and I expect a more encouraging state of affairs soon. The successful placing of the floating liabilities for the Terminal properties puts them in a better condition, and if there be a favorable turn in the security market, sufficient bonds can be sold to take the loans up at maturity. Central stock should improve under the effect of having the floating debt provided for for some months to come. The differences between the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery and Central have all been reconciled, and business is being exchanged without interruption. Savannah, Americus and Montgomery earnings for the second and third weeks in October are $39,000, a very handsome increase over the same period last year. Collections are reported not quite so good as a week or two back, the low price of cotton having an unfavorable effect in this respect.

New York exchange buying at ¼ off; selling at par.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	100	101	Atlanta 7s, 1899	110	
			Atlanta 6s, L. D.	111	
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	100	101¼	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
			Atlanta 5s, L. D.	100	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	111	112¼	Atlanta 4½s	99	
			Augusta 7s, L. D.	110	
Georgia 7s, 1896	110	112	Macon 6s	112	
Savannah 5s	101	103	Columbus 5s	99	102
Atlanta 8s, 1902	120		Rome graded	100	
Atlanta 8s, 1892	100		Waterworks 6s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	117		Rome 5s	93	

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta Nat'l	350		Lowry B'k Co.	140	150
Atlanta B. Co.	120	125	Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.		103
Ger. L'n & B. Co.	98	100	Am'n Banking & Trust Co.	100	
Merch. Bank	150				
Bank S. of Ga.	150				
Gate City Nat.	145		South'n Bank'g & Trust Co.	105	
Capital City	115	120			

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	102		Ga. Pacific, 1st	102	104
Ga. 6s, 1910	110		Ga. Pacific, 2d	50	57
Ga. 6s, 1922	112		A. P. & L., 1st 7s	105	108
Central 7s, 1893	102		Mari'ta & N. G.		40
Char. Col. & A.	103		S., A. & M., 1st	—	—
At. & Florida		100			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	192	194	Aug. & Sav.	124	127
Southwestern	107	109	A. & W. P.	105	108
Central	90	95	do. deben.	94	98
Cent. deben	82	86			

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The stock market today was quiet, but in the main developed a strong tone, and acting in a manner very satisfactory to the bulls, and while there was still considerable covering of shorts, there was also some new buying, which gave encouragement as to the immediate future of prices. Coal shares were the only weak point in the list, while industrials were strong. Grangers and distillers were special features of the trading. Outside interests did very little in the market, but Boston bought Atchison, and London was a moderate seller of its specialties toward the close. The bank statement about met the expectations reflecting the return of money from Boston, and gold received from the other side. Burlington was the active feature after Atchison and Reading, but all of those shares moved within narrow limits. The market closed quiet and firm, generally fractionally higher. Sales listed 133,000 shares.

Exchange quiet and steady at 481½@484½; commercial bills 480@483.

Money easy with no loans, closing offered at 3½.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $109,130,000; currency, $2,504,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 116.

State bonds neglected.

Ala., Class A, 2 to 5	101	N. Y. Central	111⅛
do., Class B, 5s	107	Norfolk & West. pref.	49
N. C. con. 6s	120	Northern Pacific	26¼
do. 4s	98¼	do. preferred	71
S. C. con. Brown	97½	Pacific Mail	35¾
Tennessee 6s	103	Reading	37⅞
Tennessee 5s	99	Rich. & W. P. Ter.	13
Tenn. settlement 3s	69	Rock Island	82¼
Virginia 6s	50	St. Paul	75⅜
Virginia consols	33	do. preferred	118½
Chicago and N. W.	115⅜	Texas Pacific	12¼
do. preferred	138	Tenn. Coal & Iron	39
Del. and Lack.	137¼	Union Pacific	40⅞
Erie	28⅞	N. J. Central	113
East Tenn., new	6	Missouri Pacific	60¼
Lake Shore	122⅜	Western Union	81¾
Louisville & Nash.	77½	Cotton Oil Trust	23½
Memphis & Char	26	Brunswick	9⅞
Mobile & Ohio	41	Mobile & Ohio 4s	67⅛
Nash. & Chat.	82	Silver certificates	94⅜
Texas Pacific 1st	85	Sugar	85¼

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, November 14.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve, increase	$2,467,000
Loans, decrease	2,840,700
Specie, increase	2,083,200
Legal tenders, increase	407,100
Deposits, increase	93,200
Circulation, decrease	53,600

Banks now hold $9,392,150 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Cahn & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, November 14.—London was a very moderate seller at the opening. The buying was of the very best character, and the market was strong throughout the two hours' session. This week's speculation has been interesting on account of the fact that the market has shown real strength. It opened on Monday very depressed, and since then has been hardening every day, and today it has the appearance of a genuine bull market. The railroad news is all of the most favorable character. The only thing that seems to trouble them is that they have not enough cars to move the tremendous amount of stuff that is offered. The Quincy is particularly embarrassed, and they had to give orders to refuse freight for a couple of days. The bank statement today was better than expected, and there is an increase of $2,500,000. The Atchison road continues to roll up its weekly increase of values, and when the corn begins to move the figures will be all the larger. We think we are rapidly nearing a large advance in stocks. The short-margin men have been shaken out, stocks are held in firmer hands, and money continues in good supply. We think that ere long the public will again take an active part in Wall street.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 14.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
November	7.80@....	7.77@ 7.79
December	7.93@....	7.84@....
January	8.08@....	7.99@ 8.00
February	8.21@....	8.13@ 8.14
March	8.33@....	8.26@ 8.27
April	8.42@ 8.44	8.37@ 8.38
May	8.55@....	8.47@ 8.48
June	8.65@....	8.57@ 8.58
July	8.74@....	8.66@ 8.68
August	8.81@....	8.73@ 8.74

Closed easy; sales 59,000 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1891	RECEIPTS 1890	EXPORTS 1891	EXPORTS 1890	STOCK 1891	STOCK 1890
Saturday	48817	43555	24682	54068	1157423	636126
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	48817	43555	24682	54068		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.56	July	8.18
February	7.67	August	8.23
March	7.78	September	....
April	7.88	October	....
May	7.98	November	....
June	8.08	December	7.41

Closed barely steady; sales 35,000 bales.

Local—Market steady: middling 7¼c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1891	RECEIPTS 1890	SHIPM'TS 1891	SHIPM'TS 1890	STOCK 1891	STOCK 1890
Saturday	1016	1634	794	1750	14455	8119
Monday						
Tuesday						
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	7323	1634	6379	1750		

Receipts since September 1	66,896
Same time last year	59,784
Showing an increase	7,112

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, November 14—[Special.]—The following is our usual statement of the statistical situation, as made up by The Chronicle:

	1891.	1890.
Visible supply	3,668,283	2,691,597
American	3,253,783	2,192,779
Crop in sight	3,701,421	3,394,922
Plantation deliveries	395,216	319,130
Stock at U. S. ports	844,555	408,344
Price, middling	8⅛	9⅝

Liverpool seemed inclined to buy cotton on the basis of present prices. Sales on the spot there were 6,000 bales, and futures were 2@3-64d higher. This market responded by an opening advance of 7@8 points, but lost it, closing easy at last night's figures under the pressure of heavy port receipts. The movement for the day aggregates 48,000 bales, against 43,000 bales last year. The crop report in The Chronicle this morning says that in many sections picking is either finished or nearly so, and our private advices by both mail and wire corroborate this, adding that the demand for bagging and ties is very small as compared with previous years at this time. The interior movement as far as known is slightly lighter for the day, but as long as southern producers, by their action in forcing their cotton to market, so effectually contradict their reiterated report of a short crop just so long must the friends of cotton and of the south be disappointed in their hopes of an advance. Liverpool is plainly bullish, and it is an anomalous condition of things in which the buyers of cotton are willing to pay higher prices and are only deterred from doing so by the seller's apparent policy of sacrificing his own production in the anxiety with which he presses it for sale.

Lehman Bros.' Cotton Letter.

By private wire to Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, November 14—Liverpool advices were this morning again most encouraging with prices 3@4-64d higher, which fact caused a firm opening here at an advance of about 8 points. The improvement here, however, was but of short duration, prices soon again declining under the influence of liberal receipts, while it was furthermore estimated that the movement will again prove very liberal for next week, which gave the bears an opportunity to hammer the market. The southern markets are all easy, and cotton bought by exporters was hedged by sales in this market, all of which assisted in the weakness. Prices are cheap, but this is virtually the olny encouraging feature in the position; for, unless receipts fall off, speculation will not take hold, without which prices may continue to sag.

NEW YORK, November 14—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,668,283 bales, of which 3,253,783 bales are American, against 2,691,579 and 2,192,779 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 280,666 bales. Receipts from plantations 395,216 bales. Crop in sight 3,701,421 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—12:15 p.m.—Cotton spot steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 4 7-16; sales 8,000 bales; American 6,900; speculation and export 500: receipts 29,000; American 21,900; uplands low middling clause November and December delivery 4 23-64; December and January delivery 4 21-64, 4 2.-64; January and February delivery 4 24-64, 4 25-64, 4 26-64, 4 27-64, 4 28-64; February and March delivery 4 27-64, 4 28-64, 4 29-64, 4 30-64; March and April delivery 4 30-64, 4 32-64, 4 33-64; April and May delivery 4 33-64, 4 36-64; May and June delivery 4 36-64, 4 30-64; June and July delivery 4 39-64, 4 42-64; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, November 14—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 4 24-64, buyers; November and December delivery 4 24-64, buyers; December and January delivery 4 24-64, 4 25-64; January and February delivery 4 28-64, buyers; February and March delivery 4 30-64, 4 31-64; March and April delivery 4 33-64, buyers; April and May delivery 4 36-64, buyers; May and June delivery 4 39-64, buyers; June and July delivery 4 42-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, November 14—Cotton quiet; sales 51 bales; middling uplands 8⅛; Orleans 8⅛; net receipts 28; gross 9,445; stock 228,377.

GALVESTON, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 7,979 bales; gross 7,979; sales 1,750; stock 128,460; exports coastwise 4,068.

NORFOLK, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 7½; net receipts 4,308 bales; gross 4,520; sales 2,120; stock 69,004; exports coastwise 5,762.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Cotton dull; middling 8; net receipts none bales; gross 2,500; sales none; to spinners —; stock 19,910; exports to continent 1,529; coastwise 600.

BOSTON, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 8¼; net receipts 1,732 bales; gross 6,131; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 5,860.

WILMINGTON, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅜; net receipts 1,546 bales; gross 1,546; sales none; stock 26,447; exports coastwise 35.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 8½; net receipts 115 bales; gross 115; sales none; stock 9,519.

SAVANNAH, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 7 3-16; net receipts 5,386 bales; gross 5,385; sales 2,000; stock 148,475; exports to Great Britain 3,944; to continent 8,875; coastwise 1,772.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 7½; net receipts 19,761 bales; gross 20,801; sales 9,400; stock 323,824; exports to continent 4,474; coastwise 8,535.

MOBILE, November 14—Cotton easy; middling 7 7-16; net receipts 2,138 bales; gross 2,138; sales 1,000; stock 34,830; exports coastwise 1,193.

MEMPHIS, November 14—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅜; net receipts 5,354 bales; shipments 6,281; sales 5,700; stock 114,864.

AUGUSTA, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 7½; net receipts 3,198 bales; shipments 761; sales 1,882; stock 29,491.

CHARLESTON, November 14—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 3,013 bales; gross 3,013; sales none; stock 134,501; exports coastwise 1,577.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, November 14.—The wheat market was quite nervous today, and still shows the effects of yesterday's excitement over Secretary Stone's unfortunate error in reporting Russia's cereal yield. The fact that numbers of traders were considerable losers over yesterday's sudden unjustifiable decline and subsequent advance, tended to a general feeling of timidity and instability. Nearly every influence, domestic as well as foreign, tended to a decline, and all the efforts of the large holders to keep up prices were effective only to a limited extent, the opening being ⅛@¼c and the close ⅜c lower.

Trading in the corn pit was not very active except at short intervals, continued fine weather leading to an expectation of heavier receipts, and talk of the railroad yards being blocked with loaded cars, caused weakness at the opening and for about two hours thereafter, but later a good demand for cash corn in store and to go to store caused some uneasiness among shorts, who found very little for sale when they started to cover, causing firmness and higher prices toward the end of the session.

Oats for future delivery ruled dull. The cash market was firmer at a slight advance. The demand was active and mostly for shipping account. The market closed about ⅛c higher.

The demand for provisions was rather better at the opening today, a good deal better later in the day and wound up strong at a considerable improvement over yesterday's closing prices. The local heavy shorts were covering warily at the beginning, and the crowd followed the example. Receipts of hogs were rather under yesterday's estimates, and the yards report that they were in improved demand. Buying December and selling January pork was one of the features of the day's trading. The result is an advance of 10c in lard and ribs, and more in pork.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today.

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
November	93½	93½	93½
December	94⅝	94¾	94½
CORN—			
November	51	51⅞	51⅞
May	42⅝	43	42¾
OATS—			
November	31¼	31⅛	31⅜
May	31⅞	32⅛	32⅛
PORK—			
January	11 35	11 60	11 57½
May	11 72½	11 95	11 90
LARD—			
January	6 30	6 40	6 40
May	6 30	6 70	6 70
SIDES—			
January	5 80	5 92½	5 92½
May	6 07½	6 17½	6 17½

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to Youngblood & Haas.

CHICAGO, November 14.—During the past week the English markets have advanced about 2c per bushel. Our market has declined about the same. Part of this difference is due to the advance in freights. On the decline there has been rather more liberal buying for export, the clearances this week showing nearly one million bushels more than the week before. It is quite probable that the receipts will be large the fore part of next week. It looks now as though it would require correspondingly large buying for export to sustain prices. The greater part of the session today the market was quite weak, but finally closed firm at about the opening figures.

During the week contract corn has declined about 2c. New has been reasonably firm, with a good demand at full prices.

Oats declined about 1c per bushel, but the market seems strong, and the receipts will have to be quite large to supply the demand at present prices.

There has been a good demand for all kinds of hog product during the week. Mess pork, old and new, has advanced about 50c per barrel, and lard and ribs 20@25c per hundred pounds. Packers are not selling much contract pork, ribs or lard for future delivery. The surplus they have is more than requisite for their domestic and foreign trade, and they appear to be holding for better prices. Speculators generally are not doing much. Some carriers are going to take the old pork and carry it from December to January for 15c per barrel. This was the strong feature in the provision market today.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 14, 1891.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, November 14—Flour, southern quiet and weak; common to fair extra $3.65@4.35; good to choice $4.35@5.35. Wheat, spot quiet and lower; No. 2 red 105¾@106 in elevator; options were weak all day and closed ⅜@⅞c down on fewer foreign buying orders, generally weak cables and good crop weather west; No. 2 red November 105¾; December 107; May 112⅝. Corn, spot weaker, irregular and dull; No. 2 72; options closed firm ¼c up to ½c down; November 68; December —; May 51⅝. Oats, spot steady and quiet; options firm but dull; November and December 38; May —; No. 2 spot 3 @34¼; mixed western 3 @40. Hops firm and in fair demand; state common to choice 1 @11; Pacific coast 1 @1 .

ST. LOUIS, November 14—Flour steady; choice $3.60@3.75; patents $4.50@4.60; fancy $4.00@4.55; family $3.25@3.40. Wheat opened weak and ruled weak for a time, but rallied late in the session, closing ⅛@⅜c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 92@92¼; November 93⅛; December 94 asked. Corn weak; the pressure was to sell early, but later rallied and advanced, closing unchanged to ⅛@½c higher than yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 40½@40¾; November 40⅜ bid; year 39⅜. Oats dull; No. 2 cash 30½; November 30⅛.

ATLANTA, November 14—Flour—First patent $6.00; second patent $5.75; extra fancy $5.10; fancy $3.85; family $4.10@4.20. Corn—No. 2 white 68c; mixed 65c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 44c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 90c; choice timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 80c. Meal—Plain 70c; bolted 66c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1.00; small sacks $1.00. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ⅌ cwt. Steam feed—$1.35 ⅌ cwt. Grits—Pearl $4.25.

BALTIMORE, November 14—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $3.50@3.75; extra $3.90@4.40; family $4.60@5.00; city mills Rio brands extra $6.00@6.25. Wheat, southern easy; Fultz 100@107; longberry 102@107; western dull and easy; No. 2 red winter spot 104¼@104½. Corn, southern quiet; white 55@56; yellow 55@57.

CHICAGO, November 14—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and steady; winter patents $4.50@4.60; spring patents $4.60@5.00; bakers $4.40@4.25. No. 2 spring wheat 93½@93¾; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red 94@94½. No. 2 corn 53½@54. No. 2 oats 31⅜.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Flour steady; family $3.85@4.00; fancy $4.35@5.55. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red 98. Corn nominal; No. 2 mixed old 59. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 35.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 14—Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 20½c ⅌ 100 lb cases; Lion 20½c; Levering's 20c. Green—Extra choice 21; choice good 19; fair 18; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 4¾; powdered 5⅝c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4½c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¼c. yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18. Rice 6@7. Singapore pepper 16c. Mace $1.00. 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; Virginia 7 c. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 12c; flats 12½c; skim —. White fish, ½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 60s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do. 1 lb packages 5½c; cases, 1 lb 5¾c; do. 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $2.20@2.50; L. W. $1.60; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.60@2.50. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5½c; nickel package $3.50, celluloid $5.00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.65. Shot $1.70 ⅌ sack.

NEW YORK, November 14—Coffee, options closed steady and unchanged to 10 points up; November 12.45@12.55; December —; January —; spot Rio in demand and firmer; No. 7 13½@13¾; fair cargoes 15½. Sugar, raw quiet; fair to good refining 3; centrifugal 96-test 3⅜@3 7-16; refined quiet but firmer; mould A 4 3-16; standard A 4 3-16; off A 3 15-16@4; confectioners' A 4; cut loaf 5⅛; crushed 5⅛; powdered 4⅝; granulated 4¼@4⅜; cubes 4 7-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 11¾@12; New Orleans quiet but firm; open kettle common to fancy 28@32. Rice firm and fairly active; domestic fair to extra 5½@7; Japan 5½@5⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14—Coffee quiet; Rio ordinary to fair 13½@16½. Sugar firm; Louisiana, open kettle prime 2¾; fully fair 2 11-16@2¾; good common to fair 3⅛; common 2¾@2 13-16; centrifugals plantation granulated 3 13-16@3 15-16; choice white 3⅝; off white 3 11-16@3½; gray white 3⅛@3⅜; choice yellow clarified 3 5-16@3½; prime do. 3 1-16; off do. 3@3¼; seconds 2¾@3⅛. Molasses dull; Louisiana open kettle, fancy 35; choice 32@33; strictly prime 30@31; good prime 32; centrifugals, strictly prime 20@23; prime to good prime 25; fair to good fair 14@15; common 20; Louisiana syrup 24@29. Rice in fair demand; Louisiana ordinary to good 3¼@4¾.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, November 14—Provisions quiet but very firm. Pork, standard mess $9.25. Lard, prime steam 6.00. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 5.00; long clear 5.87½; clear ribs 5.87½; short clear 6.00@6.12½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.00@6.25; long clear 7.25; clear ribs 7.37½; short clear 7.62½@7.75; hams 9½@12¼.

NEW YORK, November 14—Pork quiet and steady; mess old $10.00@10.75; new $10.75; extra prime $10.00@10.50. Middles quiet and steady; short clear 6.62½@6.80. Lard quiet and steady; western steam 6.47½; city steam 6.00; options, December 6.47; January 6.62 bid.

ATLANTA, November 14—Clear rib sides, boxed 6¾c; ice-cured bellies 9½c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12, according to brand and average; California 8c; breakfast bacon 12. Lard—Pure leaf none; leaf 7¾.

CHICAGO, November 14—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $8.75@8.80. Lard 6.25. Short ribs loose 5.85@6.25. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.00@5.12½; short clear sides boxed 6.20@6.30.

CINCINNATI, November 14—Pork steady at $9.00. Lard firmer; current make 6.00. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 5.87½@6.00. Bacon quiet; short clear 7.50.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, November 14—Turpentine quiet at 32½; rosin firm; strained $1.15; good strained $1.20; tar firm at $1.85; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.90; virgin $1.90.

NEW YORK, November 14—Rosin dull but steady; common to good strained $1.35@1.40; turpentine quiet and steady at 36@36½.

CHARLESTON, November 14—Turpentine steady at 32½; rosin firm; good strained $1.20.

SAVANNAH, November 14—Turpentine firm at 32½; rosin firm at $1.25@1.30.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, November 14—Apples—Choice $2.50@2.75 ⅌ bbl. Lemons—$5.50@6.00. Oranges—Florida $2.25@2.50. Cocoanuts—4½@5. Pineapples—$1.00@1.50 ⅌ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.25. Figs 13@18. Raisins—New California $2.75; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7@8c. Leghorn citron—20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16c; pecans 12@14c; Brazil 15c; filberts 11½c; walnut 15c. Peanuts—Virginia, fancy hand-picked 4a5c; North Carolina 5a6c.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 14—Eggs 25c. Butter—Western creamery 25@30c; choice Tennessee 20@22; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Hens 30c; young chickens, large 22½@25c; small 15@18c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys —c; ducks —c; chickens —c. Irish potatoes $2.00@2.50 ⅌ bbl. Sweet potatoes 40@50c ⅌ bu. Honey—Strained 8a10c; in the comb, 10@12c. Onions $3.00@3.50 ⅌ bbl. Cabbage 1@1½ ⅌ lb. Grapes 40@60c ⅌ basket.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, November 14—Bagging—1½ lb 6c; 1¾ lb 6½c; 2 lb 7c; 2¼ lb 7¾c. Arrow Ties—$1.45.

AMONG THE LEADERS.

Mr. H. B. Elston, Atlanta's Merchant Tailor, and the Progress He Is Making.

This is the season of the year when gentlemen are looking out after what they are to wear during the winter. They want something that will be stylish, fit them neatly and good for wear. While Mr. Elston is not as old in years as a great many of the merchant tailors in this country, yet in experience he acknowledges no one his superior in selecting and making clothing for the public. His shop, which is located at No. 3 E. Alabama street, is chock full of the very latest patterns in all kinds of goods, and it don't make any difference how hard you are to please as to quality and design, you can make a satisfactory selection at his place. The fact is, Mr. Elston is an expert in the merchant tailoring business. Having been brought up in it, he knows exactly what will please the public.

Many of the leading men not only of Atlanta, but of the state, are his customers, and the pretty part of it is that when a man once becomes his customer, he is settled there for some time. Many of the nobby suits worn this season by the men of Atlanta have been made by Mr. Elston, or under his direction, and it is useless for you to send to New York for your clothing and pay other merchant tailors extravagant prices, when the work can be done right here in Atlanta at No. 3 E. Alabama street, with as much care, neatness and perfection, as anywhere in the country. His prices are very reasonable, much lower than that of many other merchant tailors. Call at his place, No. 3 E. Alabama street, and confer with him relative to your winter suit of clothing. He will please you.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething; 25 cents

To California.

There are many who do not know of the regular semi-monthly family excursions to California over the beautiful Queen and Crescent route via Birmingham and Meridian. Families, individuals or parties of friends wishing to travel together, and who do not care to indulge in the luxury of a Pullman Palace car, have no excuse for denying themselves the greatest treat of a life-time—a visit to California—for, although only the cheap rate is charged, the trains are regular express trains, the sleeping cars are comfortable, have clean, fresh bedding, roomy lavatories and dressing rooms, and are kept perfectly clean and neat. Information concerning rates, time of leaving, and all other information that may be desired, will be furnished by S. C. Ray, Passenger Agent, Queen and Crescent Route, Birmingham, Ala.
nov15-d6t.

Young Ladies,

you could not make a more profitable investment of your pin money than to invest $1 a week in one of those lovely East Lake lots. They will double themselves in less than twelve months. Price $100 each. Terms $2 cash, balance $1 a week. No interest. Call on or address Thomas C. Hampton, Secretary, No. 2 South Broad street.
sun tues thurs

For Rent.

Boarding house for rent. Acworth Mineral Park boarding house, 14 rooms and servant's house. For particulars apply to J. L. Lemon, Acworth, Georgia.

The East Lake

Land Company will be independent in regard to lighting their lake and grounds, as they have ample water power to generate their own electricity, and will put in a plant next spring.

See the advantage of securing a lot now at the low price of $100 each. T. C. Hampton, Secretary, 2 South Broad street. sun tues thurs

THE *Ryan* COMPANY.

The business has been so large, and sales so great, that we have been compelled to send east, again, our four buyers, with instructions to buy $100,000 more worth of goods for cash. This is something no house in the south ever did before. Who ever heard of a house in Georgia having $100,000 cash? But this is what brought it in: Our wonderful prices taking the trade by storm. We are doing more than three-fourths the business of Atlanta. No dull times here. No counter decorated with hayseed salesmen, or dude dry goods clerk posers; all with a rush and business for every one. To make room for this stock, just watch what we will do in the way of cutting prices next week.

7:25 O'CLOCK PROMPT.

100 Calico Dresses, standard make, 10 yards each, for 25 cents a Dress Pattern.

100 dozen Linen Towels, big drive, at 10c each.
200 dozen Linen Towels, "a daisy," at 15c each.
191 dozen extra-size Linen Towels, at 20c each.
490 pieces 36-inch Wool Suitings, 17c only.
162 pieces 36-inch English Homespun Suitings, "wool," at 24c.
200 pieces double-width Henriettas, wool, 25c yard

8:45 O'CLOCK PROMPT.

50 pieces 10-4 Bleached Pepperell Sheeting, at 15c per yard; quantity limited.

965 pairs "M. A. Packard's" Men's Calf Bals. and Congress, $1.75; worth $2.50.
4,000 pairs "Wm. Dorch and Son's" Men's Calf Bals. and Congress, $2.00; worth $3.50.
720 pairs "L. Reynold's" Men's hand-sewed Shoes, $2.50; worth $4.00.
825 pairs "Geo. Keith's" Men's fine hand-sewed Shoes, $3.00; worth $4.50.
675 pairs "Boynton's" Men's fine hand-made Shoes, all styles in Calf and Kangaroo, $4.00; reduced from $7.00
1,000 pairs "Stribley's" Ladies' fine Dongola Button Shoes, C. S. and Opera last, $1.75; reduced from $2.50

8 O'CLOCK.

The choice of 800 pieces Imported Dress Goods, finest all-wool goods made, in solid colors, plaids, stripes, etc.; former price on these have been from 70c to $1.50. You can have your choice at 49c. This holds good only for Monday; after that they will be sold at their original prices.

1,200 Men's all-wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, 45c.
600 Men's camel's-hair Shirts and Drawers, 45c.
800 Ladies' finest camel's-hair Novelty Dress Patterns, worth from $15 to $40; your choice only $7.50.
49 pieces black Silk Warp Henriettas, 99c.
44 pieces striped Henriettas, 36 inches wide, 25c.
100 pieces double-width Wool Tricots, 24c.
92 pieces double-width Ladies' Cloth, 24c.

9:45 O'CLOCK.

80 pieces Lonsdale Bleaching, at 5c per yard.

GENTLEMEN—We are ready for you in the Clothing line. 100 cases of new Winter Suits and Overcoats just opened the past three days, and we begin a Bargain Sale that will be an eye-opener.
TABLE NO. 1.—Men's fine all-wool Cheviots, Tweeds, Homespuns, etc., $7.
TABLE NO. 2.—Men's fine imported all-wool Cheviots, Serges, Tweeds, Homespuns, etc., $9.
TABLE NO. 3.—Men's fine imported Cassimeres, Cheviots, Homespuns, etc., of such well-known makes as Stein, Bloch and Addler & Co., of Rochester, $12.
2,250 pairs Sachs' Ladies' fine hand-sewed and hand turned Shoes, $2; former price, $3.50.
1,000 pairs Thos. Bolton's and Curtis & Wheeler's Ladies' fine Shoes in all styles, $2.50; cheap at $4.50.
576 pairs Gardner & Estes' Ladies' hand-turned and hand-sewed Shoes, $3; reduced from $5.
450 pairs Ziegler's Infants' Kid Button Shoes, 0 to 5, 75c; worth $1.25.
600 pairs W. H. Merriam's Children's fine Dongola Button Shoes, with patent tip, 8 to 10½, $1; worth $1.50
760 pairs Ziegler's Children's fine Dress Shoes, 8 to 10½, $1.25; worth $1.75.

10:45 O'CLOCK.

79 Wool Dress Patterns, 10 yards each, new fall shades, 50c a Dress.

94 pieces English Tapestry Carpet, 82c yard.
141 pieces Body Brussels Carpet, imported, 94c yard.
800 dozen Gents' fine Scarfs and Ties, only 25c each.
1,000 dozen Suspenders at 15c, 30c and 40c; great bargain.
94 pieces Scotch Turkey-red Damask, 35c yard.
800 Children's Cape Overcoats, $1.25 to $4.50.
Children's heavy School Suits, $1.25 suit.
Children's fine all-wool Cheviot Suits, $3.
800 Boys' long Pants, $1.25 to $3.
1,000 Children's heavy-weight Pants, 50c; worth $1.50.
67 pieces Axminster Ingrain Carpet, 71c yard.

Every hour during the day something special will be offered in our various departments, and with our million-dollar stock, the little "job lot" and sample stocks of "country peddlers" with city stands that style themselves "largest," "leaders," etc., sink into utter insignificance.

THE RYAN COMPANY.



A GREEN COAT WITH BLACK



A FANCY.

Stock at U. S. ports 393,216 319,130
Price, middling..... 844,556 408,344
8¼ 9⅜
Liverpool seemed inclined to buy cotton on the basis

@3.75; patents $4.50@4.80; fancy $4.00@4.55; family $3.25 @3.40. Wheat opened weak and ruled weak for a time, but rallied late in the session, closing ½@⅝c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 92@92¼; November 93⅛;

ample water power to generate their own electricity, and will put in a plant next spring.
See the advantage of securing a lot now at the low price of $100 each. T. C. Hampton, Secretary, 2 South Broad street. sun tues thurs

THE RYAN COMPANY

reat, that we have
with instructions
is is something no
rd of a house in
rought it in: Our
e doing more than
here. No counter
s clerk posers; all
oom for this stock,
ces next week.

MPT.
ch, for 25 cents a

MPT.
at 15c per yard;
3.50.
$4.00; reduced from $7.00
$1.75; reduced from $2.50
s, finest all-wool
er price on these
oice at 49c. This
be sold at their
choice only $7.50.
ter Suits and Overcoats
ye-opener.
s, etc., $9.
ch well-known makes as
3.50.
50; cheap at $4.50.
from $5.
o 10½, $1; worth $1.50
s, 50c a Dress.
ll be offered in
tock, the little
city stands that
insignificance.
ANY.

FALL FASHIONS AND FEMININE FADS

SOME THINGS THAT COME HIGH

And Others That Come Low--Very Low Indeed.

SOME FADS IN FEMININE WEAR.

Late Styles Described and Illustrated. Beautiful Garments Seen in the Stores of Atlanta.

Every woman who went shopping this week looked at the winter wraps first thing, and I'll warrant that those whose husband's earn salaries too meagre to mention tried on half a dozen expensive capes and coats before turning to the plain but stylish five or ten dollar affair which they finally purchased.

But the woman of small means should find no cause for complaint in the matter of wraps this season. There are lovely English top coats and three-quarter capes that can be purchased from five to fifteen dollars. These perfectly plain coats come in finest Bedford chords, broad wale diagonals, English serges and Scotch cheviots, etc. A few have fur frogs and collars, but most of them have only the big smoked pearl buttons for finishings, and these give the jauntiest completion to the convenient pockets with their mannish lappels.

No garment is more comfortable and convenient than those lovely three-quarter capes trimmed with braid or jet nail-heads, and the lighter weights in these garments are the wraps par excellence for changing seasons.

Rich Wraps That Make Poor Men.

Those are the ones that all women want and buy when they can sufficiently loosen the purse strings of husbands and fathers.

It was in one of these sweet, doubly dear affairs, in which a pretty prospective bride



A GREEN COAT WITH BLACK DECORATIONS.

tood before a mirror the other afternoon and riewed complacently the soft curves of her undulating figure.

The garment was a fine fawn beaver English top coat, coming almost to the knees, and having a high rolling collar of fur, this forming tiny minxheads in the center of the braided frogs. The pretty girl's chin nestled in the brown fur as a rose leaf lies in autumn grasses. She smiled in a dim, dimpling fashion and said she'd take that one, concluding, as if to herself, that it would match exactly her going-away gown.

Fortunate top coat! What memories will be yours, and how very warm and cosy you will be on that wedding journey!

The loveliest three-quarter cape in this same place was of burnt bread brown broadcloth, tailor-finished, and having the yoke and front richly embroidered in old gold braid, this caught down by many topaz nail-heads. One of these garments was purchased by the prettiest married belle in Atlanta.

The Latest Cut in Top Coats

is double-breasted, with the front distinctly loose. One of the handsomest is a tan broad wale diagonal serge, with high, rolling collar, braided in silk and finished with minx fur, while the double-breasted front is fastened with richly braided silk frogs. This is an imported English coat, and there are many dressy Paris wraps in pale shades, richly braided, and light broadcloth three-quarter capes for opera and carriage wear. The prettiest plain capes come in all shades of brown, have medici collars, finished with ostrich feathers and tied at the throat with rich silken chords. These wraps are just the thing for tall, slender women, giving in their suggestion of flowing sleeves that grace to long, slim arms which every thin female devoutly desires. There are some



A FANCY.

charming new capes and coats in a rough English cloth, wrought in mottled tan and white. Nothing could be prettier for all sorts and conditions of

Unfreckled Females.

But be advised oh! ye auburn haired maiden, and buy not these alluring tan garments. Choose instead a black or navy blue Bedford chord or broadcloth wrap finished with black silk buttons or some very dark fur. There are lovely ones to be had for large or small sums.

What shall we wrap the baby in? The words of the old song can find a thousand answers in the soft, soothing fabrics found to keep warm the little rosebuds of life. Therefore, my dear woman, if you are a loving and many times mother, don't ask to look at children's cloaks before purchasing one for yourself. If you do, you will depart personally wrapless, but with an order to the clerk to send out a number of those lovely little garments that you just couldn't help buying.

Such pretty things do come for babies this season that really they are enough to turn the head of the small beings who wear them. Long cashmere and silk cloaks in every shade, with skirts and short upper capes, richly embroidered or trimmed with narrow bands of appliqued ribbon in the same shade, the sweetest small sacks in every shade, with embroidered or crotched edges.

Short Cloaks for Small Toddlers.

Silk cashmere, velvet, eider down, jersey and outing flannel, etc., all of them made in the latest styles and hand-finished with silk gimp or feather stitching.

The handsomest, perhaps, are the short gretchen cloaks shown in all shades of velvet. These have short gretchen waists and ful



SIMPLEST COAT IS MOST EFFECTIVE.

sleeves of faille francaise with pointed velvet taps finished with silk braid, and falling over the sleeves from the yoke, back and front. Then there are cheaper gretchen coats of fine wool in plaids and stripes, these having waists and sleeves finished with velvet in dark contrasting shades.

Some Pretty Undergarments.

They come low, very low indeed, but we must and will have them, these pretty chemises that were discarded for what a fair maiden cloverly termed, "Those horrid little silk skirts so dreadfully decollette about one's hips."

I've seen ten girls take off their outer garments during the past month, and when their pretty be-ribboned satin corsets were unhooked their fair forms stood in that sweetest of all feminine lingerie, a dainty, lace-frilled chemise. These were cut very low in the neck, either round, square or pointed,



and the tucked and ruffled hem always reached the top of the boots.

Some fair females with a valiant femininity that defied fashion have never entirely abandoned the chemise for the gauze shirt, and now every woman is wondering how she could ever have given up the garment in which she looked prettiest and felt most comfortable.

The chemise is indispensable for a warm summer afternoon, and how lovely a lot of maids look lounging around in them as they exchange confidences in a pretty boudoir.

There is no garment like it in the masculine wardrobe. It is as distinctly feminine as a gauze fan or an evening bonnet.

"When woman discarded the chemise," says a clever writer in The New York Sun, "heresy



and schism slipped the leash of conventionality and prevailed. When she converted it into a divided dual garment, she put on the psychological pants, wrote her name above senior wranglers, and organized herself into political clubs and said 'no' to the momentous question. The fact that she returned to it again of her own sweet will suggests that she is tired of standing up in the cars, figuratively speaking, and is ready to go back to the good old way of coaxing for new bonnets with kisses instead of earning them by inventing steam locomotives or writing specials for the newspapers.

"Now, the chemise of the new regime is more fanciful and artistic than its prototype of historical fame. It is made of the fairest pink that ever fainted in the heart of the rose, or the palest lavender known to violets' petals, or the sunset color reflected from a Marechal Niel bud. The neck is very much decollete and finished with frills, one above the other, to the number of three, each drawn up on a ribbon of its own, in modest tucker fashion. The lower frill falls over the bust and drapes the shoulder, obviating the necessity of sleeves.



Sometimes it has a daintily-wrought insertion of needlework about the waist, in and out of which a ribbon slips to tie coquettishly on one side. And the Frenchiest touch is given to it by having each one of the Vandyked frills wrought on its edges with black, the ribbons black as well.

"Such," says the writer, "is the chemise in its edition de luxe form, but it embraces as many types as the woman who wears it, and is dainty and dear in each, as well as prophetic of the sovereignty of the old-fashioned woman that knew less of astronomical calculations than of fine hemming, and didn't belong to so many clubs for advancement that she couldn't mother her babies or comb her hair the way her husband liked it."

One of the gowns described in this same eulogy upon fashionable old-time garments was one of a dozen finished recently in New York for an Atlanta bride, and is thus described:

"In the first place, it was cut in trailing princess style, sweeping the floor in the back with its lace-edged tucked flounces which covered the hem. Then the neck was cut away in a tiny square encircled by deeply Vandyked ruffles falling over plaited lace frills. Sleeves, as they say of men at social functions, were



conspicuous by their absence. Only full soft frills encircled the armhole and fell upon the fair arm that must have been fair and shapely, or it would not have thus been left unadorned. The material in these gowns was all of fine French chiffon, a cotton stuff rivaling in exquisiteness of texture, transparency, and clingingness the white samite of poetical love. The lace frills were all of real point de Paris, a new hand-made lace just now taking the place of trenchon or Platte at about double the cost of either. Fine thread lace and real valenciennes, as well as most elaborate French hand embroidery, all are used to decorate this fine lingerie. French batiste, nainsook, and lawn are, in addition to the chiffon, the materials most in use, though in bridal trousseaus a few silk pieces are usually ordered. Pink, pale blue and lavender, with the brunette's favorite yellow, are the approved colors. White garments are invariably brightened with colored ribbon of one inch in width, or, perhaps, wider, in place of the bete ribbons so long used.

"Another quaint novelty is a white gown with a yoke and frills of black French lace. The yoke is joined to the gown beneath black beadings threaded through with lavender ribbon. The sleeves are white, and very full to the elbow, finished there with a broad, full ruffle of black lace, from beneath which a long, close sleeve of black extends to the hand, where full, narrow ruffles finish it.

"The garment is finished in such a way that the lace yoke and sleeves are easily adjusted when removed for the purpose of washing the gown. Simpler gowns of white are briar-stitched with black wash silk or trimmed with fine ruffles embroidered in deep points on the edges. This touch of black seems to be the distinguishing characteristic of new garments, whether in white or colors, and we may like it when we get accustomed to it. Toby frills, which can hardly be too full or too fine, encircle the neck and wrists of many of the new gowns, and fall in jabots from the neck to the waist line, where the fullness of the gown is shirred on ribbons and secured with a bow

"Broad sailor collars of fine hand tucks or needle-work are finished with the dainty pointed ruffles or lace, the ruffles continuing down either side the front in jabots caught together with ribbon bows. Bretelles of lace or embroidery to pass over the shoulders and narrow to a point in the back and front of the gown, leaving a pretty expose of the throat where the ribbons tie. The sailor collar may be supplemented with double revers finished round with the ruffles, and the full sleeves have broad, turned-back, ruffled cuff at the wrist. One of the prettiest expressions of this mode is a gown of pale blue batiste, with its collar powdered with blue, and blue ruffles, wrought in deep points along the edges, gathered full about the collar and down the front. The front of the gown, too, is of the frilled, dotted material gathered to a ribbon girdle.

A Tailor Gown.

Quite the smartest tailor gown of the season was designed and made by a leading London tailor for a distinctly stylish woman just returned from abroad.

The material is one of those rough woo cloths which obtain as the stuff par excellence for British women's walking suits. The shade



PLAID COSTUME WITH VELVET BODICE.

showed a mingling of old gold, dull browns and reds. The skirt suggested in its close fitting severity one trouser leg with some pleats at the back, and the short, natty jacket was finished with lapels of undressed kid, these being stitched on perfectly flat—an entirely new way of trimming. The hat to match was a turban, whose brim was formed of tints of green and red velvet, and whose chief trimming was an aigrette and a big bow of ribbon in front.

A charming evening gown worn by a fair debutante was of palest yellow china crepon, cut slightly V in front and finished with frills of yellow chiffon, painted in palest blue daises. Airy frills of this sweet stuff fell from the arm holes over the full sleeves, and a deep ruffle of the same was put on in garland fashion about the skirt. MAUDE ANDREWS.

Beauty Dress for Chandeliers.

How many women know that there is one little tell-tale in her drawing room that will number her years as accurately as the family Bible? Let her light the gas in the upper chandeliers and, standing directly under it, look into the mirror. She will see every sharp line in her face accentuated, every hollow in her cheeks, every line under her eyes graven deeper. The unshaded light from the chandelier falling directly upon her face is what does it. When women design and build their homes as well as live and suffer in them, there will be no upper lights to make them old before their years do. But until that time comes they will have to compromise with the evil, but still endure it with what mitigations they can devise. Not long ago an ingenious woman put the globes in her drawing room in what she called "petticoats" of pale pink silk and saw ten years slip away as she stood under them for the first trial. This is the way she fashioned these beauty petticoats. Sewing the ends of a long straight piece of the silk together she ran a narrow pink ribbon through it at top and bottom, leaving a tiny ruffle at the top. Putting the silk upon the globe she drew it close above (fortunately the globe had a slight flaring edge at the top, making a neck about which to tie the ribbon) and then gathering it smoothly she brought the lower part down not only to the lower part of the globe but clear down to the brass bracket and tied it closely just above the stop-cock. This is the trick. It is the unshaded light that comes down through the open circle at the lower part of the globe that works the mischief in a woman's face. By gathering the silk down to the bracket below the globe, the harsh light is cut off and the rose pink rays that fall softly down only round out and tint and freshen. Pink and deep yellow are the most satisfactory colors to use. Let any woman beware how she experiments with blue or bright red or green.

WORK OF RICH WOMEN

Have They a Moral Right to Compete with Women Who Need the Work?

WHY RICH WOMEN SHOULD WORK,

And Why It Will Not Make Mischief.

THEY WILL RAISE THE STANDARD

Of Competence and the Level of Wages. They Will Help and Not Rob Other Women.

Written for The Constitution.

Shall the well-to-do young woman work if she wants to? That is, shall the woman whose living does not depend upon her daily labor put herself into competition with the woman who must earn her bread before she can eat it? Has she a moral right to do it? The question has but recently arisen, because it is only within the past few years that young women have had either the equipment or the desire to do serious work, except where necessity compelled it. But it is here now, a most delicate social problem. Ask 99 out of 100 working women, and the instant response will be, in sentiment, if not in words, "The world is full of women who must work for an honest livelihood. Every new worker that enters the field lessens the opportunities of the others. The rich young woman must not take bread from the mouths of poorer ones. There is no right but that of necessity."

Well, there is human nature in the answer, at any rate. Is there logic? Let us see. Much depends upon the way in which you regard work. The mass of us are sure that it is an unmitigated curse. Part of us blame Adam and Eve for it, and the rest put the blame upon that first, hairy, long-tailed, inquisitive ancestor of ours who couldn't be contented until he had found out how to light a fire or to construct something more impenetrable than the leafy roof under which the Race-in-the-making had lived so long and so comfortably. But, whoever we blame for it, we have no fancy for it, and we whine and whimper and take a great deal of superfluous credit to ourselves, in that our ten fingers and two brain-lobes have found out what they were made for.

There are a few people in the world, however, who are caught in an obstinate taste for work, who would really rather keep their wits a-stir and their eyes open and their souls growing than sit under the greenest tree by the wayside and pipe the idlest tunes of ease and forgetfulness. This is bad taste, of course, to the rest of the world, but it's as honest as a great many other bad tastes. And occasionally one of these persons happens to be a woman, and a woman who, in selecting a parent, made the mistake of settling on one who had dollars in his purse. Here arises the complication. She has dollars and a daddy; she may have anything that these two together can give her, except the blessed liberty to work with her own hands, to see with her own eyes, to draw her own conclusions and to wrest good out of hardship and discipline and pains.

It all depends, you see. The ninety-nine poor women who deny the hundredth rich woman the right to work fail to look at it from her point of view. This much is certain—no woman who has money enough works for money. Men do; and here is where a part of the confusion arises. But when a rich woman, or a well-to-do woman, works, it is sane to suppose that she works out of some other love than a dollar-love. Is there room for no other motive than the dollar one? Is there no possibility of a recognition that one's work in the world has something to do with one's worth in the world; that strength and wisdom and competence are worth having for their own sake? Why, the very feet of a woman who is mistress of some one thing, stand more squarely upon the earth, the very eyes of her look more sensibly and frankly into the eyes of men, if she says: "This one thing I can do and do it well."

Take the case of a young man who at twenty-one comes into the possession of a fortune. Is it held to be any reproach to him that he at once put his money and his brains to work? Nay, verily, is it not held to be a reproach to him if he doesn't? No one tells him he is taking the bread out of the mouths of more needy men. Why, then, should his sister be accused of larder-robbery if she does the same thing? Is there a sex in political economy as well as in political everything else? Shall we not grant to women a recognition of the moral quality that goes into work, or rather of the moral dignity with which work invests the worker?

"Oh, very well," says some keen-brained young woman, reading this, "if moral rewards are what rich women are after, let them work for moral rewards and let the rest of us have the dollars. Let them work without asking pay for it." My dear short-sighted young woman, don't you know that this world has some laws of its own, which it expects us to accept, and that one of these is the severe economic one that governs a bargain? A bargain demands an exchange of values, and just now moral rewards do not pass as counters in the realms of this world. A man may not even give a piece of land to his wife for the moral reward alone—a certain sum of money must pass between them. The dollar sign is still the outward and visible sign of a bargain, of a service rendered, of value received. If a woman works worthily, she ought to receive money for it, just as certainly as she ought to pay money for the new gown she buys. The spectacle of a young woman setting forth on a quest of work for moral rewards alone is as absurd and impossible as the idea of a Broadway merchant distributing gowns and household goods for the same lofty emoluments.

Nay, more, so far from having any notion of working for only moral rewards, this young woman ought to insist on getting just as many dollars for her work as she can command. First, because it's good business to sell a thing for all its worth; second, because, in the business world, the worth of a worker is largely gauged by the amount of money he or she is able to command, and a woman has a right to invest her work and herself with the utmost dignity; lastly, it is only in this way that she will be able to render her greatest service to other women—the service of pushing the level of wages up and not down. It is the woman who can afford not to work who must do this; the woman who will go hungry, and, worse still, let others go hungry, is so placid that she must take what she can get. Necessity gives her but little option. This, more than that injustice of men we hear so much about, is what makes women's wages low. The woman who insists on having the full value of her work, and who can wait until she gets it, is the woman that is needed among the working women today.

So, you see, you short-sighted young woman who wanted rich women to work for moral rewards, the moral rewards are there, though they work themselves out through dollars and cents. And the especial beauty of this arrangement is that these moral rewards work back into more dollars and cents for you.

Another service—not so grateful a one to you, perhaps, but one that will do you a power of good in the long run—which the presence of rich women in the wage-earning field is going to perform, is that of raising the standard of competence among women. It's as easy as whistling to see that no young woman is going to raise the wage level except by offering superior competence for the high wages she demands. She may be uncomfortably rich and grimly determined to have good wages or none at all, but she won't get them unless she is worth them.

It is also easy to see, if you think about it a minute, that the well-to-do young woman is pretty likely to be precisely the competent one. She has had time and opportunity to make herself so, and the same love for work that led her into it will make her competent in the work. One of the best known and most skillful women physicians in New York is the daughter of a rich man who died leaving her, while still young, with a fortune. She loved medicine; she went to London, to Paris and to Vienna, and came back with all that they could teach her. The same love that made her a physician made her a good physician. When work is elective it is sure to be superior.

The last objection of the keen-brained young woman who reads this and refuses to take a word of stock in it, is this—that after all, the rich young woman won't insist on any of these higher things which, she can see, may really make her presence among working women beneficial in the long run. Says this shrewd young doubter: "The rich woman is going to do just as the rest of us have to, get down from her throne and hustle round for her wages. That's what business is, and she is going to come to it, sooner or later."

Is she? Hold this distinctly in your mind. She isn't working for wages first and alone. She's working because she wants to. She's a clear-headed, clear-sighted young woman or she wouldn't have seen that there is anything better than the life she was born in. If she has had moral vision and determination enough to rise out of the riches that are so much harder to overcome than poverty, she'll have moral vision and determination enough to help other women and not help to rob them.

Lastly, are there any such rich young women as these—women who would be glad to work, to work hard, to work from pure love of it and of its highest rewards? Are there any women so foolish? you ask.

Within three months I have received letters from six, all strangers, and all asking for opportunities. HELEN WATTERSON.

NEWEST HEADGEAR.

What New York Women Are Wearing on Their Heads.

NEW YORK, November 14.—[Special to The Constitution.]—It is morning at the French milliner's in Fifth avenue. The sun slanting through the lace-curtained front falls in bars like music measures on the thick pile of carpet. Along each side of the wall gilded mirrors make diversion at intervals. Before each one stand high-backed, plush-seated chairs which move on balls of crystal. In the center of the room a table bears up a load of wonder-



THE HAT BERNHARDT BOUGHT IN CHICAGO.

ful confections—examples of the winter's designs created by the most renowned artists in headwear. An impressionist picture of the table would show great discs with films of black lace, and ribbons depending from them, and above these, feather clusters, raven's wings, and ribbon loops seeming to hover like butterflies.

Women with trailing garments move quietly about; they push the chairs into better position for the patrons, who sink into them with Delsartian grace. Voices fall in softest murmurs on the air, heavy with warmth and perfume. Groups of twos or threes are before each mirror—the customer with her attendant maid or friends. The saleswoman stands behind the chair and lays now this hat, now that, down upon the head before her, trying for one which will combine well with the face. Before an unbecoming one has had time to embarrass the lady it has been drawn away and another laid gently in its place. The saleswoman is an artist.

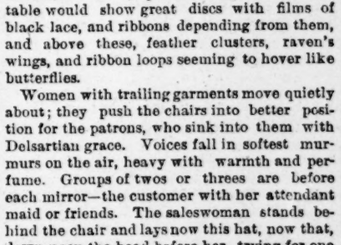
"Ah, madame, this at length suits you."

Madame, holding an oval glass, turns her head about and sighs contentedly. Yes; it will do. "The price?" she queries incidentally.

"Thirty dollars, madame. A mere bagatelle for such a confection." And madame goes her way, having parted with her money as a breath falls. No vulgar limit of price mars the smiling serenity of the place. There is here but one consideration—what is suitable.

Well; a hat may be worth $30, or whatever one can afford to pay for it. The value so rated will not be in materials, nor in the hand labor of it, but in a certain indescribable something that art gives. But women who must count their money and make a hat or two answer all purposes for the season want taste and exclusive style just as much as though they could pay for it. How can it be had? Here is advice.

Trim your own hat and make your own bonnet; or at least direct your milliner, instead of deferring to her. Do not believe that because a woman has a trade she is therefore an artist. You yourself must supply the taste. Post



yourself on the season's fashion, and direct her. Don't take any single hat in a window for a model, but learn the general characteristics of all. In this way you may get a recherche hat from even a poor milliner. Voila tout!

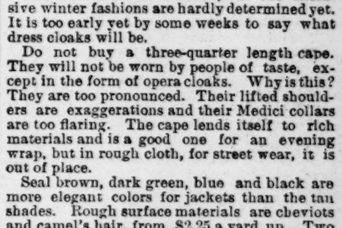
The large hats this season have low flat crowns and five-inch circular brims, which droop slightly on the side and grow narrow or else are caught up at the back. They are of soft felt, of shaggy beaver, of velvet, and of satin. The small hats are toques and turbans and soft felts in walking shapes. Among the bonnets are several new shapes, especially one, a cross between bonnet and hat, that seems to fill a real want of pretty young women.

Ribot makes an exquisite satin hat of pale green, with appliques of black passementerie upon it. Three small satin rosettes catch up the back, and a prince of Wales cluster of black tips is in front.

The light tans have white mingled with self color, in the trimmings. A fawn-colored plush hat has round the crown a bandeau of white velvet, black ostrich tips are in front, and white satin rosettes fasten up the back; white strings.

The leading elements of the trimming are clusters of black ostrich tips, usually three, and frequently arranged in a pompon in imitation of the crest of the prince of Wales.

Rosettes are another beautiful feature of the trimmings. They are made from satin ribbon two inches wide, and are of all sizes, from those which serve as pompons to the tiny four-loop ones that head bonnet strings. Strings are on nearly all the large hats, as well as on the bonnets. They are of satin ribbon about two inches wide, and cross at the back and tie in



THE NEWEST HEADGEAR

front, not close under the chin, but loosely about the throat.

The trimming is, for the most part, centered in high at the back and allowed to fall over the crown. High trimming is occasionally added to the front also, but the high effect of both back and front is not new, nor is it seen as often as in the summer.

Less dressy but stylish hats for common wear are soft, English felts, called Tyroleans. They are without trimming, except for a bow, or wing, at the side, and are too severe for all faces. A more becoming shape is a soft astrakhan turban, crossed through the middle. A severely stylish walking hat, called the "Paul Jones," is of beaver, rolled up at back and sides. It is trimmed high at the back, with an enormous rosette and a cluster of tips.

The middle ground between hat and bonnet is still occupied by the toque, which is still trimmed with cloth and velvet mingled in soft folds, and centering at the back with wings or a knot. A good model for a turban has a low bell-shaped crown of beaver with a brim of velvet. Two standing loops of velvet and a wing are placed at the back.

The new design in bonnets mentioned, has a small, flat crown, like that of a hat, and a poke rim. The trimming should be a ruche set round the edge, on the upper side, with a small ornament set in the ruche at the extreme front edge. A simple vandeau encircles the crown and falls at the back to form strings.

A dressy model is of silver passementerie, trimmed with a black lace ruche and a pale blue satin rosette in front, out of which rise two small black wings. Blue satin strings are set on four inches apart under tiny rosettes. For street bonnets these two shapes lend themselves well to the mink-tail border, which is popular.

The market is full of cloaks, but the exclusive winter fashions are hardly determined yet. It is too early yet by some weeks to say what dress cloaks will be.

Do not buy a three-quarter length cape. They will not be worn by people of taste, except in the form of opera cloaks. Why is this? They are too pronounced. Their lifted shoulders are exaggerations and their Medici collars are too flaring. The cape lends itself to rich materials and is a good one for an evening wrap, but in rough cloth, for street wear, it is out of place.

Seal brown, dark green, blue and black are more elegant colors for jackets than the tan shades. Rough surface materials are cheviots and camel's hair, from $2.25 a yard up. Two yards are required. Bedford cord, at $6, is elegant, so also is ladies' cloth, which may be had at $1.45, sufficiently heavy. The last needs interlining. All jackets are lined. Astrakhan is shown also for jackets. It costs from $4 to $17, and is slightly narrower than other cloakings. Beautiful open-work passementeries come by the yard for jackets, and are very elegant and newer than fur. A black astrakhan collar facing is frequently used with them. ADA CONE.

A PERFECT SHOE FOR A BABY.

With all the discussion of hygienic clothing and the many schemes for dress reform, the foot covering of the babies is too often at fault. In spite of the fact that the chamois moccasin makes a perfect infant's shoe by far the greater number of children are left to endure the everlasting sock.

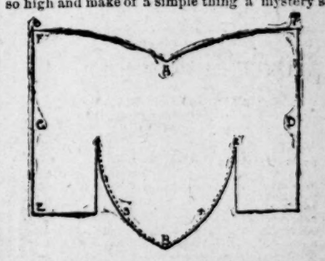
The moccasin is soft and pliable, warm and pleasant to the touch; it presents no holes through



THE CHAMOIS SHOE COMPLETE.

which wee toes protrude, no meshes in which the tiny nails can catch, and it is far simpler and easier of construction than the worsted shoe. Yet only a few lucky infants have learned the comfort it has to give.

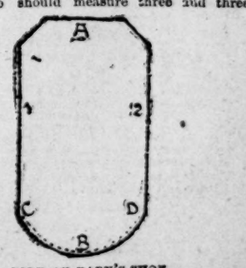
The worsted sock, or "bootie" as it is called, is on the other hand open to many objections. It has troublesome meshes, it readily falls into holes, it is irritating to the tender skin and its wearers protest against its trials with all the vigor born of cold feet and colic. The dealers, as is their wont, are largely responsible for the ridiculously small number of moccasins worn. They keep the price so high and make of a simple thing a mystery so



THE UPPER AND TOP OF SHOE.

great that even sensible mothers have failed to profit by this really excellent shoe, but whosoever will follow the directions given below can make for herself as perfect a moccasin as the one the illustration shows.

Cut two pieces of fine chamois skin of the shape given in the diagram, and let the proportions be as follows: The distance a-b in the larger piece should measure six and three-eighths (6⅜) inches, c-d ten and one-eighth (10⅛), e-f five and one-quarter (5¼), 1-2 four and one-half (4½), 3-4 four and one-eighth (4⅛) inches. For the smaller piece, a-b should measure three and three-



SOLE OF BABY'S SHOE.

quarters (3¾), c-d two and five-eighths (2⅝) inches. When both pieces are carefully cut and measured, gather the curved space 3-4 in the larger piece so that it shall exactly fit c-d in the smaller. Then seam the two pieces together from 1 to 2, and also the back of the larger piece from 5 to 6, when the moccasin will be perfect so far as shape is concerned. After all the seams are neatly stitched, go over each on the outside with a row of fine line stitching, which must be made to open the seams so that there may be no roughness on the inner side. Lastly, turn in all the edges neatly, finish with line stitching; cut slits round the ankle, run a ribbon through them and the shoe will be ready for wear.

Popular with Men.

The fine shoes found at R. C. Black's, 35 Whitehall, have sprung into popularity. His assortment of French calf, Cordovan and patent leathers can't be excelled. sun tues thurs

swers in the soft, soothing fabrics found to keep warm the little rosebuds of life. Therefore, my dear woman, if you are a loving and many times mother, don't ask to look at children's cloaks before

by having each one ... wrought on its edges with black, the ribbons black as well.

"Such," says the writer, "is the chemise in its edition de luxe form, but it embraces as

light is cut off and the rose pink rays that fall softly down only round out and tint and freshen. Pink and deep yellow are the most satisfactory colors to use. Let any woman beware how she experiments with blue or bright red or green.

to perform, is that of raising the standard of competence among women. It's as easy as whistling to see that no young woman is going to raise the wage level except by offering su-

and white satin rosettes fasten up the back, white strings.

The leading elements of the trimming are clusters of black ostrich tips, usually three,

The fine shoes found at R. C. Black's, 35 Whitehall, have sprung into popularity. His assortment of French calf, Cordovan and patent leathers can't be excelled.

THE COMING FIBER.

An Exhibit of Ramie Fabrics to Be Held in Atlanta.

THE COTTON MILL MEN TO ATTEND.

The Development of Ramie Fiber Reaches the Commercial Stage—May Be Spun and Woven in Cotton Mills.

An exhibit of ramie fiber and cloth made from it, with a man dressed in a handsome suit of ramie cloth, is a project now talked of for Atlanta. Mr. Walter Forbes is the mover in the matter and the United States government may send down its great display of ramie fabrics.

There is a future for the ramie plant in the south. Its fiber, soft as silk and white as the driven snow when bleached, is regarded by experts as the most promising of the undeveloped textiles.

The French have already done wonders with it. There is hardly anything made in the linen industries which they have not approximated or surpassed in ramie. Mr. Walter Forbes, whose "digester" developes its fiber to a higher point of excellence than it has ever reached before, shows unbroken strands nearly a foot long, white as snow, strong as flax and lustrous as silk. No fruit of the silk worm's poor body, no post mortem glory of his little sarcophagus of a "cocoon," has excelled the beauty of this new fiber—this old fiber, rather, in a new and shining dress.

The situation in the south with regard to ramie culture is just this: The farmers would be glad to take hold of the plant and cultivate it extensively if they were assured of a money return for the crop. The yield is, under favorable circumstances, something enormous, and would pay at almost any appreciable price per pound.

On the other hand, the masters of the textile industry would be glad to take hold of the fiber and pay a fair price for it, if they were assured of getting it at its best uniform in quality and unstinted as to quanity. But they are not willing to put in expensive plants to work a fiber the preparation of which is still in the experimental stage.

This was the situation a few months ago. Now, happily, it is changed. The problem of preparing the fiber for the spindle seems to be solved, and solved in a way that is eminently satisfactory. No one could hope for a stronger or more beautiful fiber from this plant than Mr. Forbes has produced by means of his "digester."

One more problem remains to be solved—the cost of preparing ramie fiber in merchantable quantities. This Mr. Forbes claims to have solved on a basis so economical that the last obstacle in the way of the ramie industry is dissipated. He has tested this in Mexico, and so much to the satisfaction of those interested, President Diaz among the number, that they have bought Mr. Forbes out at a price which gives substantial compensation for his efforts. In a speech to the Mexican congress a few months ago, President Diaz said:

"It is only a very short time since the ramie experiment has taken place in the fields at the Hacienda de Motzorongo. The results obtained by the Compania Mexicana seem to be entirely satisfactory, for in some regions of said company it will yield as much as six crops a year. Besides, it is ascertained, and with reason, that the productions will give good results in twenty-two states of the republic.

"Being helped efficaciously by General Don Carlos Pacheco, minister of public works, the Mexican Ramie Company has in its possession different kinds of machines for the decortication of the fiber, but the apparatus and process of Mr. Forbes, by its quickness and economy in the production of the fiber, will assure considerable profits to the undertakers of the enterprise. Notwithstanding, there is plenty of hope to arrive soon with this process at a still more economical way of proceeding, so that the fiber will compete most advantageously with the best products known up to this day. The company has already sent the first fibers extracted by this process to several factories in the country in order to make the study of their application in the weaving and spinning separately or mixed with wool, silk and other threads."

In reproducing this extract, Mr. Charles Richards Dodge, the special agent of the United States government in fiber investigations, says:

"If the results of the recent experiments in Mexico are fully verified when the enterprise is fairly established on a commercial basis, we are nearer the solution of the question of economical decortication than we have dared to hope."

The exhibition mentioned above is a practical measure to promote the culture of the ramie plant in Georgia, and the manufacture of the fiber in our factories. The plant is easy of culture, produces large crops and furnishes a fiber which excels cotton and linen, and closely competes with silk. Indeed, it is stated by experts that considerable quantities of ramie are now imported into the United States, under the name of silk, to be used in the manufacture of ribbons and other fabrics supposed to be made entirely of silk.

It is the purpose of Mr. Forbes and his associates to ask the United States government to lend its collection of ramie fiber and fabrics made of it. This includes fine bleached goods closely resembling the linen used in shirt fronts, fine suitings for ladies' dresses, beaver loose-woven basket patterns for gentlemen's vests and suits and many other kinds of cloth. The goods resemble a fine quality of linen more than anything else, but have a luster more like that of silk. This makes the finer patterns very handsome. Some of the basket weaves for vest patterns and suitings are particularly so.

General Sewell, formerly of Louisiana, where he spent some time in ramie culture, afterwards became the director of the Mexican Ramie Company. In a recent letter to the department of agriculture he says Mr. Forbes did effectually all he engaged to do and earned the full price agreed upon. "The factory under full blast was then placed under the strict inspection of commissioners," says he, "when tests were made, showing clearly and positively that the fiber ready for the spinners could be produced at 12½ cents Mexican per kilo, which is equal to .0938 American, and as a kilo is equal to two pounds American weight at the present exchange, one pound of fiber reduced in Mexican would only cost .0469. And taking into consideration the heavy products of the land, say five or six crops yearly, it makes ramie cultivation exceedingly profitable in Mexico. And although Louisiana can only yield two crops, and occasionally three crops, yearly, the Forbes process would make it profitable to cultivate in Louisiana, because the ramie stalks in that state grow taller and stouter, and each acre would give a heavier yield than elsewhere."

The Manufacture of Ramie.

At the coming ramie exhibition, which will probably be held at the capitol in Atlanta, it is expected that the leading spinners of the state will be present. Mr. Forbes says Georgia cotton mills can spin and weave ramie on the same machines used for the finer grades of goods, supplemented by a special ramie carder, which is an inexpensive machine, the cost of which he estimates at three hundred or four hundred dollars.

The industry is still in a formative stage, though considerable progress has been made in the manufacture of ramie. Those who feel an interest in the subject will find just the information they want in a special ramie pamphlet recently issued by the department of agriculture. Probably the most valuable part of this pamphlet is an extended extract from an article by Dr. Karl Hassock, which first appeared in an Austrian periodical last January. Here is the most important part of the article:

The Austrian ramie-spinning mill at Bregenz, which has been in operation since June, 1890, uses the patented methods of its director, Th. Eg. Schiefner, as does also the factory at Emmendingen (Baden). By this process there is obtained a fiber of pale, yellowish-white color and of silken luster. This fiber is prepared in combing machines for spinning, and is finally spun to yarn. Yarns are sometimes found in the market raw white (ceru); they are generally, however, bleached or colored or "lust red" in the mills. The last operation imparts to the fiber its complete beauty and silk luster, while raw yarn looks rough and dull on account of numerous projecting fiber ends.

The ramie factory at Bregenz and that at Emmendingen spin in single, double, triple, etc., thread the Nos. 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30, 36, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, the prices varying according to fineness from 1.90 to 5.40 florins per kilogramme. The numbering corresponds to that of "Chappe" silk, the number accordingly expresses the number of 1,000 meters per kilogramme (e. g., of No. 15 yarn 15,000 meters weigh 1 kilogramme). Remarkable it is that the specific gravity of ramie yarn is less than that of linen yarn in the ratio of 6 to 10, so that 1 kilogramme linen yarn No. 10 measures 6,000 meters, while the same weight of ramie yarn measures 10,000 meters. This peculiarity lessens the apparent difference in the price of the two yarns. On the other hand, ramie yarn is heavier than cotton in the ratio of 6 to 5.

Ramie yarn is easily distinguishable from other yarns by its high luster and silky appearance, in which it excels linen and cotton; ramie fibers are distinguished from all other fibers by their great length, usually from 10 to 15 centimeters (often 25 to 40 centimeters and more), by a certain straightness and stiffness, and by the considerable breadth of from 0.04 to 0.06 millimeters (flax 0.016, cotton 0.014 to 0.024, silk 0.009 to 0.029). The strength of the fiber is quite extraordinary, being about double that of hemp.

This last-named property of the ramie fiber brings it at once into prominence for the manufacture of ropes, cables, twine and thread; in fact, in China it has been the common material for ropes and fishing nets for a long time, and the war department of France a few years ago introduced ramie for the manufacture of cables for war balloons and of powder sacks. Ramie is also being introduced as sewing thread. This thread is sold by the "Magasin de la Ramie a Paris" under the name of "Fil Hanio."

Ramie yarn has been used for various woven tissues, although many of these attempts have to be regarded only as interesting experiments. But for certain purposes ramie is most suitable; in the first place, for the manufacture of tissues that formerly were made of flax. In this respect it is not to be regarded as a substitute for flax, like the cheap and correspondingly poor cotton fiber, its high price precluding that at present. But "linens," damask, etc., made of ramie excel tissues made of flax, both in beauty of appearance and in strength and durability. This employment of ramie tissues is considerable in France, where several of the largest restaurants and hotels have introduced "table linin" made of ramie. The only disadvantage of ramie goods compared with linen goods is the fact that the former acquire, after some use, a certain roughness produced by fine, stiff, projecting fiber ends, and this peculiarity interferes with their use as body garments. The greatest obstacle to the general employment of ramie yarn for such purposes is the high price (20 per cent higher than linen yarn).

In the wool and embroidery industry ramie is destined soon to find frequent employment with us, as it has already done in Berlin, Apolda and Liengnitz; here ramie may successfully be made to imitate silk. This is true also for the use of ramie for piano covers and table cloths, where it advantageously replaces the tussah silk used for the ground of the design. Ramie will be used in the future for making furniture plush. Products of this sort made in France are distinguished by great brilliancy and softness. Finally, ramie is used in making Guipure curtains (so-called English curtains). An Austrian factory has begun employing ramie yarn for this purpose, and its manufacturers bring out the brilliant luster of the material in the most exquisite manner. The use of ramie yarn in France has assumed considerable dimensions, especially in Les Vosges, Caudry, St. Pierre-les-Calais, Roubaix, Lille, and Paris, and in Germany its employment is daily gaining ground.

Dr. Hassock also states that the whole supply came from China a few years ago, but of late nearly all tropical countries had experimented with it. Though it is grown in southern France, Italy and Hungary, the prospect for its extensive production in Europe is poor, for the climate is not warm enough. The general culture of the plant within the last few years, says he, "has lowered the price of raw fiber in the European markets from 160 to 170 francs, a few years ago, to 100 to 125 francs per 100 kilogrammes."

This price, $20 to $25 per 220 pounds, is equal, in round figures, to 9 and 11 cents per pound.



Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. Children enjoy it rather than otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

PRINTERS!



DO YOU READ THE American Art Printer?

It is the Best Printers' Magazine Published.

Every Compositor and Pressman should have it.

It is full of Useful Information and Instruction.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONTH.

$3.00 a Year; 25c. a copy.

C. E. Bartholomew, PUBLISHER, 22 College Place, New York.

JONES'S Piedmont Detective Agency.

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Established: Atlanta, Ga., 1870. Office No. 110 Gullatt St., Atlanta, Ga.

All work strictly private and confidential. Can give any reference required. Licensed by the police commissioners of Atlanta, Ga. I operate none but gentlemen and experienced detectives.

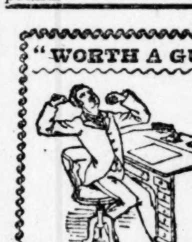
Sewer Ordinance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT LAST meeting of council, an ordinance was introduced to construct a sewer along Marietta and Thurman streets, from the foundry to the Western and Atlantic railroad, at an estimated cost of seven hundred dollars. Said sewer to be of eight, ten and twelve inches in diameter. Said ordinance will come up for action at next regular meeting of council. A. P. WOODWARD, City Clerk.

nov 10—d10t

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

Sleepy.



If a man is drowsy in the day time after a good night's sleep, there's indigestion and stomach disorder.

BEECHAM'S PILLS by removing the waste matter which is clogging the system, **will cure all Billous and Nervous disorders, and will quickly relieve Sick Headache.**

Of all druggists. Price **25** cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St. 33

oct4—d1y wed fri sun wk fol nteir m

FIRST PREMIUM.

The Brosius Motor Sewing Machine was awarded first premium at the Piedmont Exposition just closed. Machines can now be seen at our city salesroom; orders left at No. 117 Whitehall street.

nov 10 2t-sun tues

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids Wanted for the Erection of the

New Station House.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MAYOR AND GENeral council sealed bids will be received up to 12 o'clock noon Thursday, December 3, 1891, for the building of a new station house and stables on the lot purchased by the city on Decatur street. Bids will be received for the entire building complete. Separate bids for cell work are also invited. Plans and specifications can be seen or procured from Mr. G. L. Norrman, architect, old capitol building. A certified check for $200 must accompany each bid, which will be forfeited if the successful bidder fails to enter into a contract in accordance with his bid and said plans and specifications and give satisfactory bond in case the contract is awarded to him. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. J. G. WOODWARD, Chm'n Committee.

nov12-d8t-thu sun tues

D. O. STEWART. D. M. RYEL

D. O. STEWART & CO.,

REAL ESTATE.

No. 36 N. Broad St.

$2,800 for a 5-room house, water and gas, bathrooms, etc.; house most new; two and a half blocks from Kimball house; this is a sure bargain.
$2,600 for a 5-room house on lot 50x150, close in, good neighborhood; 150 feet from electric line.
6,370 acres of virgin pine land in Clinch county, Ga., $1.25 per acre, covered with as fine timber as any land in Georgia. Never been tapped for turpentine; half cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
$5,000 for lot 50x200 to 10 foot alley, on West Harris st.; 7 r-h, water and gas; 4 room house on alley.
$6,500 for 7 room house on Pryor st., close in; lot 100x210; a big bargain.
Six room house on Windsor st.; best portion of the street; lot 50x200, side alley, $4,500; water and gas.
$1,500 for new 3 room house, Summit ave.; lot 45x128, close to Forest ave.; $250 cash, balance $15 monthly

G. W. ADAIR

Has for rent on Park street, in West End, two clean, new 7-room houses; gas in every room, electric cars, paved street and brick sidewalk in front, excellent locality, beautiful homes. Come at once.

G. W. ADAIR,

14 WALL STREET, KIMBALL HOUSE.

nov 25 con-8p

O, Mamma! what a lovely stock of Solid Gold Rhine Stone Earrings A. L. Delkin & Co. have, over 100 styles, at only $1.00 per pair. 69 Whitehall street.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville. Or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon positively the only line running Pullman vestibuled trains, electric lighted, steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.

W. H. McDOEL, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. Agent

april4-d1y

REAL ESTATE SALES.

WARE & OWENS REAL ESTATE.

$3,250—6-r. h. and lot, 70 feet front, on corner, within ¾ mile circle.
$1,800 Stonewall st., 4-r. h., newly painted and plastered.
Smith st., 6-r. h., lot 50x240, with cottage on back end of lot renting for $10 month.
$2,500—5-r. h., Johnson ave.; good neighborhood; 50x150.
$4,000—Capitol ave., near in; corner lot, 50x160, worth $100 foot.
$5,500—Currier st., near Courtland, 6-r. h., lot 57x185. This lot is 114 wide at rear end. If you want a good home, buy this.
$4,500—A beauty; 6-r. cottage; good elevation, pretty shade, on a good street, within the one-mile circle, 100x200 to 20-foot alley.
$2,000—Washington st., 50x200 to alley.
$40 per acre; 50 acres with ordinary improvements, 1½ miles of East Point, one-half mile of Manchester.
$1,600—Pryor st. lot 50x160 to alley.
$1,500—Cooper st. lot 50x160, on top of hill.
$2,750—Woodward ave. (Jones st.) 4-r. h. and lot 50x200.
$3,750—Pulliam st. 7-r. h., modern, 50x190. This house will rent for $30 a month.
$1,100—Park ave, 50x211 to alley, V., shaded.
$2,000—Jones ave. 5-r. h., street car in front.
$500 cash and $25 month for new 3-r. cottage, on Houston st.
$2,000—Jones ave. 6-r. h., ¼ cash, balance easy.
$1,800—For 12 lots within 100 feet of electric car line; lays well and in good renting section.

WARE & OWENS, Cor. Broad and Alabama. Telephone 506.

HARRY HILL

Real Estate

OFFICE, 41 N. BROAD ST.

NOVEMBER BARGAINS:

$1,250—Summit ave., 50x128, 2-room new house.
$1,650—Summit ave., 44x128, 3-r house; easy terms.
$6,000—Wheat st., 50x200, 7-room house, late improvements.
$6,000—Courtland ave., 60x127, 6-room house, with all conveniences.
$4,750—Juniper st., 75x200, beautiful building corner lot, with native shade trees.
$2,500—Spring st., 50x115, 3-r house; easy terms.
$17,000—Peachtree st., 73x210; the grandest building corner lot on this delightful street.
$16,000—Will buy the ideal villa site of Atlanta. I will show this particular property in person.
Acreage in all directions. HARRY HILL.

A. J. WEST & CO. REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

7 PRYOR ST., KIMBALL HOUSE.

A beautiful Peachtree st. lot, near Capt. Grant's, $12,500.
Vacant West End lots on Lee st. and West End ave.
No. 29 Capitol square, $8,000.
2,500 acres fine Texas land.
House and lot, Pine st., $4,000.
300 feet front Boulevard, $15,000.
House and lot, Pine st., $3,800.
Beautiful Peachtree st. home, near Ponce de Leon ave., $15,000.
South Kirkwood lot, $600.
200x150 feet, North ave., near Boulevard, $15 per front foot.
Finest piece of central property on the market for the money, $12,000.
House and lot, Courtland ave.
Beautiful vacant lot, Courtland ave.; will sell or exchange.
Inman Park lots cheap, and easy terms.
3 special bargains in tracts near the city, now ready for subdivision.
50x190 feet, Pine street; only lot left from block of seven, $1,500.
Bring us in a description of what you want and sold. We are loaning money and discounting purchase money notes. We invite you to visit us. A. J. WEST & CO., Real Estate.

Valuable Farms and Timber Lands for sale by Respess & Co., real estate agents, No. 5 old, 37 new, Broad street.

All farms sold on very liberal terms and easy payments.
3,300 acres extra fine middle Georgia farm, with good residence; also other necessary improvements; ginnery, fine water power and mill. Offered very cheap, only $12,500.
We have in Greene county, either stock or farm lands:
483 acres 3 miles from Greensboro, $6 per acre.
116 acres 4 miles from Greensboro, $8 per acre.
225 acres 5 miles from Greensboro, $6 per acre.
200 acres 5 miles from Greensboro, $6 per acre.
356 acres 6 miles from Greensboro, $6 per acre.
658 and 1,045 acres 12 miles from Greensboro, $10 per acre.
2 Putnam county farms, well improved, 667 and 570 acres, only $10 per acre.
160 and 200 acres near East Point; cheap.
36½ acres near Manchester.
408 acres on R. and D., near Atlanta.
6,370 acres virgin growth, pine timber land, $150 per acre.
16,500 acres on East Tennessee, $2.50 per acre.
25,000 acres near Brunswick and Western, at $3 per acre.
Also small tracts all around the city, for subdivisions, at bargains.
Read our advertisement in The Journal for city improved and vacant property.
RESPESS & CO., No. 5 old number and 37 new, Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

H. L. WILSON, AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE.

THE GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY PROPERTY.

25 VERY VALUABLE LOTS 25

Tuesday, December 1st, 1891,

On the Premises.

This includes some of the most valuable and desirable property in Atlanta—right in the very heart of the city. Four storehouses, lots front opposite the postoffice and opera house. When the new stieel bridge is finished on Forsyth street no real estate in Atlanta will be worth more per front foot than the property we now offer to the highest bidder. Now is a most opportune time to buy, for 'tis an admitted fact that Atlanta property enhances in value annually. The substantial brick building on the corner of Forsyth and Walton streets is yielding a handsome income at present. The 21 vacant lots in Inman Park are shaded with beautiful native oaks. Just the place for a gentleman to make an elegant home.

Edgewood avenue runs due east from the center of the city to Inman Park, passing directly through 21 of these lots. On it is the most perfect system of electric cars to be found in the United States and one of the grandest drives in the city. More expensive and handsome buildings are to be seen on this beautiful thoroughfare than upon any line of street leading from the center of Atlanta. One building alone when completed is to cost a cool million dollars. You may never have so favurable an opportunity to buy such property as this. Then attend the sale and secure your family a first-class location on a high and healthful ridge where the surroundings are choice and the real estate will continue to enhance for years to come. Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder. Titles indisputable. Terms cash. Remember the Forsyth street lots are in the same block with the Seltzer stores that I sold to eager purchasers at fair prices in 1890, our oldest citizens paying the best prices and securing the lots. Apply at my office, No. 20 Kimball house, Pryor street, for plats or information.

H. L. WILSON, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

nov 15-d15t

The Atlanta Rubber Co.'s Store, is on Decatur street, between Peachtree and Pryor, old number 16, new number 20, opposite ladies' entrance to Kimball House.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ANSLEY BROS.,

REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—For a beautiful corner lot on Juniper st.; nicely shaded. A bargain.
$6,000—7-room house on nice shaded lot on Courtland ave., near Ellis st. A splendid home.
$3,000—Corner lot, 100x150, on Georgia ave., near Capitol ave.; 2 splendid lots.
$50—Front foot for Piedmont ave. lots, nicely shaded. This is the best property on north side to make money on, and is cheap at price.
$3,000—3 lots on Crumley st., near Pryor.
$2,600—South Pryor st. lot, this side of Rawson.
$2,000—Capitol ave. lot, 53x197, lies beautifully, near Georgia ave.; paved street and sidewalk.
$50—Per acre for a beautiful 65 acre farm just east of Decatur, on splendid road.
$15,000—Peachtree house and lot, on prettiest part of street; not too far out, and cheap.
$6,000—9-room house and nice lot on Houston st., near Jackson; lot 20x200, to alley.
$3,500—For Edgewood ave. Inman Park lot, 80x200.
$10,000—Elegant home on Capitol ave.
$2,400—The cheapest lot on Jackson st.; a lot 60 feet front, nicely shaded; other property nearly twice the price of this, in ½ block; a good investment.
$2,900—6-room cottage in 4 blocks of carshed.
$5,500—West Peachtree lot, 50x200, to alley.
$4,000—Spring st. house and corner lot, near in.
$300—Front foot for South Pryor business corner.
$80—Front foot for something that will do to buy and hold; sure profit in this; come see it.
HOME—Sweet Home—Don't let up on your husband till he gets you one. Tell him to see what we have. If he isn't able, buy it yourself.
DECATUR—Always in it; but no room to tell you of the things we have for sale there today.
Office, 12 E. Alabama street. Telephone 363.

SAM'L W. GOODE. ALBERT L. BECK.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

REAL ESTATE OFFERS.

3 vacant lots, each 50x120 ft. to alley, high, level, shady, for $500 each, ¼ cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months with interest; near Capitol ave. and Grant park electric line.

South Boulevard lots, choice from $1,000 up.

Peachtree lots for permanent homes; call and see our list.

Juniper street lots, which you will like if you see them.

Wilson ave. lots between Peachtree and Piedmont park gate.

Center street lots near Peachtree street.

Small farms near the city in every direction at prices for speculation and profit, or for trucking and dairying.

30 acres with 5-r cottage, new barn, orchard, vineyard, running water, land in good condition, 3 miles from Kimball house on Capitol ave. or McDonough road, all with rear on E. T., V. and G. R. R.; $500 per acre.

24 acres, 3 miles from Kimball house on McDonough road, beautiful grove, long railroad front, choice for home subdivision end for manufacturing; $500 per acre. Come and look at it.

45 acres for $200 per acre, 3½ miles from city on E. T., V. and G. and A. and F. railroads; easy payments.

North side home, one block from Peachtree, one block from Piedmont ave., new, two stories, seven rooms, water, gas, lot 75x195 feet to alley, high, level and beautifully shaded, $7,500.

Boulevard lots near North ave. and Ponce de Leon ave. at proper prices.

Spring street lots near the Baltimore block and North ave.

4 central lots, high and level, belgian block street and brick walk pavements down; also water, gas and sewerage, excellent neighborhood, only half block from Spring street electric car line; $4,500 for all four, on easy terms.

5-room central cottage on lot 36x105 feet, together with a vacant corner lot 40x105 feet, 150 feet from electric line, both lots high, level and graded, good neighborhood, both lots and the house for $3,500 on easy payments.

Homes to suit all buyers, from a small cottage to a Peachtree mansion. Call and see our lists.

Investors and home-seekers are especially invited to call at our office. Men and conveyances always ready to show you property anywhere in and about the city.

SAMUEL W. GOODE & CO., No. 1 Marietta, Corner Peachtree Street.

W. F. SHELLMAN, REAL ESTATE.

No. 16 East Wall Street, Kimball House.

Choice property on all principal streets. Will be glad to show it.

Those having property they wish to sell are solicited to list with me. oct27-d30

M. H. LUCAS & CO.,

6 S. PRYOR ST., JACKSON BUILDING.

We offer you as special bargains: 2 3-room houses, perfectly new, well built, on high ground, rented now at $13.50 per month, which is 16 1-5 per cent on the purchase price, $1,000 cash for both. This offer good for Monday.

And near the Elsas May factory, four practically new, 3-room houses, rented at $32 per month, for $2,500, one-half cash; this is 15⅓ per cent in rents on the investment.

We expect to see you early Monday morning.

M. H. LUCAS & CO.

6 S. PRYOR ST.

J. C. HENDRIX. LAWRENCE HARRISON.

FOR SALE BY

J.C. HENDRIX & CO.

We are now offering some of the best property on the market and should you wish to purchase we can make it to your interest to call and consult us.

We have a large lot only six hundred feet from the union depot at a bargain.

A splendid new ten-room residence on large lot in the very best part of Inman Park. Electric cars in front of door.

A large and choice lot on Jackson street suitable for subdivision; money can be made out of it.

A splendid home, large house, large grounds near Decatur, Ga.

We have fifty acres of the Spinks property divided into acre lots between Payden on Georgia Pacific and Bolton on W. & A. railroads with new electric car line now being built through the grounds, all laid off with wide avenues and beautiful shade trees, etc., on every lot. We sell special bargains to parties who will build good houses at once.

A large block in the center of West End that we will give some bargains to home-seekers. Only two short blocks from electric car line.

Twenty-five acres on East Tenn. railroad and McDonough road at a bargain.

Choice residence lots on Peachtree, West Peachtree, Washington, Pryor, Hendrix avenue, Boulevard, Jackson street, Ponce de Leon circle and on all the prominent streets.

A bargain in a large shaded lot on top of Copenhill. Don't fail to see us before you buy.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

NO. 7 S. BROAD STREET.

W. A. OSBORN. G. S. BREWSTER.

W. A. Osborn & Co.

Real Estate and Loan Brokers.

If you want to make money, call on us. Always ready to give information. For central, suburban, or acreage, can please you. nov4-d1y

REAL ESTATE SALES.

GOLDSMITH,

30 S. BROAD STREET.—3 NEW NO.

Beautiful lots on and near Boulevard. Very cheap. Call.

Beautiful lots near electric line, on Pryor street. Very choice and cheap.

Beautiful lots out on near electric line, at West End. Nery desirable and cheap.

Acreage property, beautifully located, very cheap. Right in the swim in West End. Now is the time to buy this.

The very best chance for the prettiest property on Fulton county electric line. Right at Edgewood depot and across the street from Judge Palmer and Senator Colquitt. A great bargain.

The cheapest and prettiest lot in the center of the city for a residence. You can get this cheaper now than it has been offered. Now is the time.

Large house on beautiful and large ground, right in center of city. Very place to improve. Very place for investment. The cheapest place on the market. A rare opportunity for some fortunate purchaser.

Just think! In a few months all this property will reach a figure with a profit to the men who will buy now. Call and see our list.

GOLDSMITH,

30 South Broad Street—3 New Number.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS, ACRES.

We select a few bargains which we shall take pleasure in showing to intending buyers.
Courtland st., near in, 7-r. house, good neighborhood and on electric railway, $4,000.
Mangum st., 10-r. house, lot 56x160, $5,500.
Mangum st., 2-story store, lot 48x160, $7,000.
Mitchell, 180x150, $9,000.
Georgia ave., 100x150, $3,000.
Berean ave., 4-r. house, lot 25x90, $800.
West End, 285 ft. on Holderness and 320 on Greenwich st., lays well with fine natural shade, $2,500.
600-acre plantation, close to railway station, good house and outbuildings, fine grove and water, $4,000.
38⅓ acres near Constitution, 22 acres of bottom land well adapted to truck farming, $30 per acre.
Fruit farm, 60 acres, close to Fort Valley, 25 acres in peaches, pears, apples and plums, 3-r. house, stable, corn crib, etc., good pasture with pond, $2,000.
7,000 acres, Wilcox county, $5 per acre.
545-acre fruit farm, near Macon, $30 per acre.
329 acres McDuffie county, $4,200.
Fine farm, Greene county, 405 acres, good dwelling, ginhouse, etc., $4,000.
Choice farm of 325 acres, twenty-five miles from Atlanta and two and one-half miles from county seat and railway, new house and barn, $4,000.
400-acre farm, twenty miles from Atlanta, 30 acres open land, 6-r. house, barn, ginhouse, three tenant houses, $4,500.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 5 S. Pryor st., Atlanta, Ga.

ROBERT MILLER, Manager.

L. M. WARD, Sec'y and Treas.

NOTICE.

We desire to dispose of part of our real estate holdings and have decided to offer the following list of properties at less than prevailing values:
39x120—Vacant central business.
22x120—Vacant central business.
75x100—Vacant central business.
50x113—Vacant central business.
42x115—Vacant central business.
50x175—5-r h, central business.
50x150—Elegant 6-room, lovely, Queen Anne cottage.
69x175—Vacant, opposite Judge Hopkins, Boulevard.
Large close-in railroad front, cheap.
20 pretty level lots at $200 to $350 each, for cash and by installments, and inside city limits.
44 acres, 3 miles from Kimball house, dirt cheap.
17 acres inside city limits at $2,000 per acre.
14½ acres inside city limits at $1,200 per acre.
6 acres inside mile and a half circle at $1,300 per acre.
Stop and think. Where can you, inside the city limits, obtain land at such figures?

SCIPLE SONS, Office 6 Loyd Street just below Markham House

oct25 d-1m

T. C. MAYSON. J. W. MAYSON.

MAYSON,

No. 3 MARIETTA STREET.

80 acres of land at Buckhead only $150 per acre.
$3,700 buys a modern 6-room house on Glenn st.
$3,000 buys a 5-room house, near in, lot 50x200.
We have several bargains in 3 and 5-room houses that we can offer on easy monthly payments.
$8,000 buys a 11-r h and 7½ acres of land in the center of Decatur, Ga. A fine wind mill and all necessary improvements.
$2,500 buys a 6-r cottage, Decatur, Ga.
18 beautiful lots at Decatur, Ga. Cheap and long easy terms.
$1,400 buys a 5-r h on Anna street; $150 cash, balance $15 per month.
We handle all classes of property. If you want a bargain come to see us. Auction sales of real estate a specialty.

nov 3—d1m

HAWTHORNE & NEGLEY

Real Estate and Investment Brokers, Money Loaned.

ROOM 30, GOULD BUILDING.

Forest avenue (50x160 feet), 200 feet from electric car line, $2,900; small cash payment; balance easy terms.
West Harris st., 4-room house, just off Peachtree, $2,850; easy terms; a bargain.
Johnson avenue 4-room house, large lot, $2,000.
Peachtree st., 50x200 ft., close in, $300 per foot.
Peachtree st., 48x141 ft., corner lot, $5,000.
Jones ave. 11-room house, electric cars, $3,350.
Erwin st., West End, 8 lots, 50x190 ft., $25 per ft.
Bough st., West End, 11 lots, 50x190 ft., $25 per ft.
Boulevard, 10 acres fronting 800 feet, $21 per foot.
Walton st., corner Forsyth, 100x130 feet, with building; very cheap; best of terms.
Also choice lots in every part of the city, Edgewood, Manchester, West End and Copenhill.
Choice list of timber and mineral lands.
Property shown with pleasure.
List your property with us. oct30-d3m

EDWARD PARSONS

Real Estate Broker.

Mineral, Timber, Country and City Lands for Sale.

I have upward of one million dollars' worth of mineral, timber, country and city lands to select from for sale.

No. 120. 5-r h, 121 acres, 2½ miles from Marietta, Ga.; price .... $ 2,000
No. 123. 5½ acres 3½ from center of city, 400 yards from 9 mile circle, on Johnson road 1,000
No. 129. 4-r h, lot 94x250, Marietta, Ga., Atlanta street 1,100
No. 130. 4-r h, 150 acres, on M. & N. Ga. R. R. 5 miles from Marietta, Ga 2,250
No. 134. 1 lot 36x216, between Houston and Ellis streets 1,250
No. 135. Two 3-r h, 30x100, on Meansstreet 650
No. 136. Two 4-r h, 2 settlements, 360 acres, 2 miles from Palmetto, Ga 3,000
No. 133. 1 lot 52x100, Ira street 600
No. 137. 6-r h, 50x150, Capitol avenue; beautifully finished 6,500
No. 139. 8-r h, 4 new cottages, 10 acres land; a bargain; Marietta, Ga 6,000
No. 140. 333 acres, Alma, Ga., on Ga. R. R., 3 houses, store, postoffice, pottery clay 20,000
No. 141. Lot 99¾x75, on Trinity avenue, corner Loyd street, per foot 200
No. 145. 7-r h, 2¼ acres, city Marietta, Ga., storehouse 7,000
No. 146. 3 good cottages, 33⅓ acres, Duluth, R. & D. railroad, per acre 15
No. 147. 5-r h, good store; ¾ acres, land business carried on, Duluth, Ga 600
No. 148. 4-r h, 43x97, high elevation, Stonewall street 1,000
No. 149. Lot 110x300, between Ridge avenue and E. T., V. & G. R. R 1,000
No. 150. 900 acres, six settlements, 200 acres bottom land, 14 miles from city 10,000

THIS PAPER C... 24 PA...

VOL. XXIII.

THE FAIR

OUR $2.25 BROADCL... MARKED ... (Sweetgum, Steel, Mar...

Tomorrow...

A Su... or Serge, brown, a... $4.50; on... Dress Go... may choo... you prefe... 33⅓c Ladi... 15c pair; plated W... lar $1.50... camel's-h... sound ba... row, at 7... worth $1... Baby Ca... spring sea... One lot o... One lot Ch... One lot of... tures at 25... tain high; ... Linen Note... largest Dic... Linen Colla... 25c; all col...

Where a Child ...

W...

Our large ... vite your inspec... Choicest ... Dress -:- ...

In this depar... have an unequa... of attractions, i... designs and sha... cannot fail to ...

All the new We... All the new Sha... All the new Com... DON'T FAIL TO ... HOSI...

We paid... departments, a... Misses, Childre... wear, which me... SHOES ... We have ... all shades, all le... CHAM... 6...

AMUSEM... OPERA H...

Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 16th and 17th.

The Eminent Am... Lewis M... In his entirely new and re... scenic and dramatic ... "FAU...

EVERY SCENE EVERY COSTUME EVERY PROPERTY

The Wonderful "B... Embellished with Flashes o... Marvelous Mechanical a...

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 24 PAGES

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THIRD PART. PAGES 17 to 24

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE FAIR

OUR $2.25 BROADCLOTH MARKED DOWN TO $1.44

(Sweetgum, Steel, Maroon, Green, Etc.)

THE FAIR

FEATHER TRIMMINGS, THAT WERE $2.50, ARE $1.98.

Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs at 63c.

THE FAIR

FIRE SETS, 74C.

BAMBOO EASELS, 74C.

SEAMLESS GOBLETS, 5C.

Tea Sets (56 Pieces), Decorated, at $5

Tomorrow, Up to the Noon Hour Only, at The Fair

A Suit (7 yards of 40-inch goods) in all-wool Cashmere or Serge, including new shades—tans, navy blue, gray, wood brown, also in black—at $2.75 per suit; marked down from $4.50; only one Dress or Suit to a customer, and this special Dress Goods Sale only up to the noon hour Monday. You may choose an all-wool Flannel Suit at $2.75, worth $4.50, if you prefer. 45 dozen, to be sold until all are gone, of our regular 33⅓c Ladies' Hose, fast black, full regular make, 40 gauge, at 15c pair; one pair to a customer. Rodgers's A No. 1 Silver-plated Ware, at $3.24 dozen up; worth double. Large regular $1.50 Bed Comforts at 99c. One lot of 40-inch imported camel's-hair Dress Goods, (marked $1 in plain figures, and a sound bargain at $1 a yard) will go, up to the noon hour tomorrow, at 75c yard. Fine Felt Hats, for Ladies and Children, worth $1.25 each, at 25c; only one to a customer. Children's Baby Carriages, 25c up. Boys' Velocipedes, iron, and leather spring seats, at $2.74; worth $5. Tricycles at $5.48; worth $9. One lot of $10 Cloaks at $5. One lot of $25 Plush Cloaks at $10.

One lot Chenille Portieres, worth $8.50, at $5; this quantity is limited. One lot of Lace Curtains, 3 yards and tape edge, at $1; poles and fixtures at 25c. Remnants (on Captain Cook's Domestic Counter) mountain high; come for them quick. Canton Flannel, 5c. Red Flannel, 15c. Linen Note paper and Envelopes, worth 25c, at 14c per box. Webster's largest Dictionary, $1.50. Cloth-bound Books, 25c. Gentlemen's 4-ply Linen Collars at 8c. Great 10c Ribbon Sale, including Ribbons worth 25c; all colors. Come tomorrow if yot want Bargains.

THE FAIR,

Sleepless, Tireless, Daylight Bargain Givers,

Where a Child Buys as Safely as a Man---Upstairs and Down and Basements.

Winter Styles!

Our large second purchases of goods for this season are here, and we invite your inspection to the

Choicest Line of Novelties in Every Department!

Dress -:- Goods

In this department, we have an unequaled array of attractions, in the latest designs and shades, which cannot fail to please you.

All the new Weaves.

All the new Shades.

All the new Combinations.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM

CLOAKS!

In original unipue and popular shapes, we have an unsurpassed selection, in all sizes and lengths, in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wraps. See them.

WE CAN FIT YOU.

TRIMMINGS

Buttons in all shapes and shades. JET in all widths and innumerable designs.

GIMPS in a countless variety of styles and shades.

SILKS, VELVETS, BROCADES.

Black and Colored-Feathers and Fur Bands.

HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR!

We paid particular attention to the selection of goods for these departments, and we have all sizes in weights to suit the climate. Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents can find a choice line of mixed and all-wool Underwear, which merits their inspection.

SHOES - - - - SHOES - - - - SHOES

We have have just received a complete line of Undressed Kid Oxfords, in all shades, all lengths, all widths. We can fit you at

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.'S

66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET.

AMUSEMENTS

OPERA HOUSE

Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 16th and 17th. MATINEE Tuesday at 2:30.

The Eminent American Actor,

Lewis Morrison,

In his entirely new and reconstructed sublime scenic and dramatic production of

"FAUST."

EVERY SCENE, EVERY COSTUME, EVERY PROPERTY } NEW.

The Wonderful "Brocken Scene,"

Embellished with Flashes of Genuine Lightning! Marvelous Mechanical and Electric Effects!

Wednesday and Thursday November 18th and 19th. Matinee Thursday at 2:30 o'clock.

Al G. Field & Co.'s

FAMOUS

MINSTRELS!

An entertainment full of Sensational Novelties and Startling Surprises.

Prices—$1, 75c, 50c and 25c. nov15-tf

TWO NIGHTS.

Friday and Saturday, November 20th and 21st. Matinee Saturday at 2:30 o'clock.

R. D. MacLEAN,

MARIE PRESCOTT,

Supported by their own company in 3 great plays, Friday Night, November 20th,

SPARTACUS.

Saturday Matinee,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Saturday Night,

CLEOPATRA.

Magnificent costumes. Superb, new and elaborate scenery. nov 15 18 19 20 21

EDGEWOOD AVENUE THEATER.

TWO NIGHTS. COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 16 } { MATINEE TUESDAY.

The leading German Dialect Comedian and Singer.

"PETE" BAKER!

In his greatest success, plays that have met with the approbation of the people of every city visited. Monday night, also Tuesday matinee, in his newly constructed musical comedy,

THE EMIGRANT.

Tuesday night his latest comedy-drama,

BISMARCK.

New songs, pretty faces, exquisite toilets, elegant costumes, magnificent scenery. Prices, $1, 50c and 25c. Reserved seats on sale at Beermann & Silverman's. nov13—5t

Thursday and Friday, Nov. 19th and 20th, Matinee Friday at 2:30 P. M.

An exceptionally strong offering to those who admire Refined Negro Minstrelsy. The

Billy Emerson Minstrels

Under the Direction of

J. H. HAVERLY.

The Only Genuine Minstrel Show in the World.

Haverly Visits Atlanta!

Every performance under Mr. Haverly's personal direction. Seats on sale at Beermann & Silverman. Prices, $1, 50c and 25c.

Wood & Beaumont Stove and Furniture Co.



SEVEN SISTERS

THE MOST POPULAR AND RELIABLE HEATER IN AMERICA.

1,000 HEATERS ON HAND.

No. 3, worth $4.50, only $1.50; No. 4, worth $6, only $2.50; No. 5, worth $7.50, only $3.50; No. 6 worth $9, only $4.50; No. 8, worth $12, only $6; No. 10, worth $15, only $7.50; No. 12, worth $18, only $9. Over 200 styles of Heating Stoves on our floors.

WOOD & BEAUMOMT FURNITURE COMPANY, 85-87 WHITEHALL. 70-72 BROAD.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

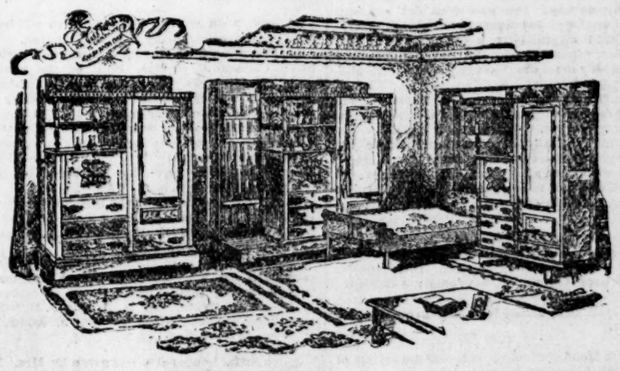
SPECIAL.—200 Wire Fenders and Spark Guards to keep babies from falling in the fire.

MILLER'S.

A finer collection of all kinds of FURNITURE is not to be found in this market.

Our floors are literally packed with the most desirable goods from the best factories. If you want to buy nice Furniture cheap, now is your time. We have a very elegant line of fresh new CARPETS, RUGS, SHADES, SILK and LACE CURTAINS in attractive patterns and at the lowest possible prices.

Our Mantel Department has been replenished with a most superb stock of Mantels, Tiles in all the new hues, and Grates that challenge any competition. We are exclusive agents for the "Gunn Folding Bed,"



The finest Bed on earth. See our goods, and if they don't suit you, we don't ask you to buy. Honest goods at honest prices by honest people is our motto.

Our new numbers are 60 and 62 Peachtree street.

ANDREW J. MILLER & SON.

INSTRUCTION.

SOUTHERN

Shorthand, Book-keeping, Type-writing, Penmanship, Telegraphy, Mathematics, Spelling, Correspondence, Reporting, Punctuation, Business and Legal Forms.



—AND—

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

20 E. Hunter Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Telephone, 526.

A. C. BRISCOE, - - - - Manager.
L. W. ARNOLD, - - Assistant Manager.
MISS ALICE TULLER, - - - Typist.
F. B. WHITE, - Prin. Bookkeeping Dep't.
P. E. MURRAY, - Prin. Telegraphy Dep't.

Large catalogue and circulars sent free.

Crichton's School,

49 Whitehall St., Atlanta.

We give our entire time to teaching

Shorthand and Typewriting.

Every graduate finds immediate employment. The following seventeen pupils obtained positions last month: Mrs. McWaters, Mrs. Starke, Misses Neal, Allym, Messrs. Glover, Fulton, Cain, Smith, Holbrook, Darracott, Hunter, Able, T. Glover, Swain, Walker, Baker, Cason. Catalogue free.

CRICHTON'S SCHOOL.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S Business College. ATLANTA, GA.

ONE OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST BUSINESS Colleges in America. Hundreds of graduates in good positions. Three first-class penmen. Same guaranteed. Send for Catalogue. 1y

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 13, 1891.

At a meeting of the buyers of lots at Rockdale, near Marietta st., the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the majority of the stockholders assembled this day to determine the number of their lots in what is known as Rockdale; therefore be it

"Resolved, by said stockholders, That the drawing, which was the method elected by said stockholders for determining their lots, took place and was to the entire satisfaction of all the stockholders present."

W. BERRIEN BURROUGHS, Chairman.

A. F. LIEBMAN, Sec.

REMEMBER

We aim to furnish only reliable timekeepers in stplish and durable cases, and if you want a watch, save money by calling on A. L. Delkin & Co., 69 Whitehall street.

The Wonderful "Brocken Scene,"
Embellished with Flashes of Genuine Lightning! Marvelous Mechanical and Electric Effects!
ling Surprises.
Prices—$1, 75c, 50c and 25c. nov15-12

CLEOPATRA.
Magnificent costumes. Superb, new and elaborate scenery. nov 15 18 19 20 21

New songs, pretty faces, exquisite toilets, elegant costumes, magnificent scenery.
Prices, $1, 50c and 25c. Reserved seats on sale at Beerman & Silverman's. nov13—5t

Every performance under Mr. Haverly's personal direction. Seats on sale at Beerman & Silverman.
Prices. $1, 50c and 25c.
Whitehall street.

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN SOCIETY.

MANY EVENTS OF INTEREST

Have Occurred During the Past Week and Many Are to Come.

SOME NOTABLE WEDDINGS THIS WEEK.

Mr. Jackson and Miss Grant; Mr. Fleming and Miss Gay; Dr. Greene and Miss Rhodes—Gossip About People.

The week has passed swiftly for fashion, whose fan and feet have been almost constantly in motion for the past seven days. When dancing is announced on the invitations to large social functions, or when it is added as a pleasant surprise, people are sure at least of escaping the boredom that prevails with nothing to break up tete-a-tetes, and, indeed, a dancing party is pretty generally enjoyed.

Mrs. Dickson's compliment to Miss Wilkins surpassed any other she has ever given in the matter of brilliancy and artistic decoration, which means everything complimentary.

Mayor and Mrs. Hemphill's entertainment to the Chi Psi fraternity, Thursday evening, was elegant and delightful in every way. It was simply wonderful to witness the ease with which so large a company was entertained and how comfortable and uncrowded everybody was. The mansion is a spacious one, and its arrangement seems particularly designed for entertaining many guests. I don't think I ever saw young people have a better time, and certainly the visiting fraternity men will have every reason on account of this and many other charming courtesies to remember Atlanta with intense pleasure.

The Nine O'clock Club's bal poudre was simply perfect. The german was just large enough to be pretty and small enough to prevent crowding and confusion. Mr. John Grant led it with the grace which characterizes him, a grace not gainsaid even by his social rivals. Indeed, I heard some younger men paying some very magnanimous tributes to him that evening.

Miss Birdie Brown was charming on the occasion in white tulle over silk. She is always a belle and in Atlanta she has many ardent admirers.

Miss Williams, of Buffalo, is a very lovely, distinguished-looking girl, tall and willowy with wavy nut-brown hair, and a face both intellectual and patrician.

Miss Wyolene Lowe was one of the handsomest debutantes, and she had a great many lovely things said about her looks and bearing by men who are conceded to be the best social judges. I never saw a train managed more gracefully than hers in dancing, and this in itself is a gift of grace. She is the sort of willowy figure one reads about, and seldom finds in real life—a slenderness, it is, without angularity; and her face, with its dark, expressive eyes, and dusky frame of wavy hair, is full of ever changing and always enchanting expression.

"The Misses Goldsmith," remarked a man just returned from abroad, "have certainly brought back a great deal of Paris with them." They were indeed notably well gowned, wearing costumes whose every bow and frill bespoke the dwelling place of Worth and Felix.

This week there is something to be done in the matter of social duties the entire six days.

The cotillion Monday evening will, I hear, be the handsomest ever given by a club whose taste in decorations and lavishness in expenditure is noted.

On Tuesday comes Miss Rankin's reception in the afternoon and the Fleming-Gay wedding in the evening.

The Jackson-Grant wedding will monopolize Wednesday evening. At high noon of that day the marriage of Dr. Clem Greene and Miss Mae Rhodes occurs.

On Thursday Judge and Mrs. Bigby will entertain their friends in honor of their charming daughter, Miss Louise Bigby. An elegant reception will be held during the afternoon and later in the evening the young dancing set will be entertained.

Then I believe Mr. Sam Hall will give a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Fuller some time during the week, and there are besides this a number of other select parties arranged for the theater or passing pleasant evenings at home.

Mr. Jackson's friends seem doing everything in their power to make the last days left of his benedict life pass on the wings of pleasure. Mr. Corbett's dinner to him in Macon last evening, was an elegant one, at which flashed and sparkled the wit of many notedly clever men. The toasts were unique and brilliant, and the dinner as perfect and as beautiful a one as was ever given.

Mr. Daniel Rountree's luncheon to Mr. Jackson will be given next Tuesday afternoon at the Capital City Club, and to it a goodly company of charming bachelors are summoned to give the bridegroom-elect a royal adieu. Mr. Rountree has added to his own good taste in the arrangement of the affair that of several lady friends, known as perfect artists in matters social, and I hear that the decorations, the favors and the service for this entertainment will be surpassingly brilliant, and out of the common order of such things.

After next week I think there will be a lull for some five or ten days, and then some more weddings and receptions, which will precede the holiday season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson will, I believe, open their country house to their friends either at Christmas or some time in January, and this fact is the reason of much rejoicing on the part of all the people who know them intimately.

Mr. Thompson is a cordial and charming host and one who has always made and maintained the warmest friendships with people really worth knowing. Mrs. Thompson is not only an overweeningly beautiful and delightful woman herself, but she has discernment most remarkable in a much-flattered woman which enables her to take unto herself only the most agreeable and compensating people among her world of admirers Her women friends never fail to be blessed with good looks and minds and manners distinctly delightful.

I believe she intends filling her house continually with people worth knowing, and am sure that many Atlantains will be charmed to know that Mrs. Pembroke Jones, of North Carolina, and Mrs. Andrew Simons, Jr., of Charleston, will be her guests in the early weeks of the coming year.

The return of Miss Aline Stocking has been the reason for many pleasant remarks from all the people who know her, and all society indeed, is congratulating itself upon her debut therein.

Miss stocking has the matchless grace and dignity of a true patrician and, to my mind, her figure, bearing, face and dressing comes more closely to that of the perfectly groomed New York woman's than that of any southern girl. I know she is possessed also of the most brilliant mind, original and enthusiastic, and she received, while away this summer, more flattering attention than has ever been accorded any young southern girl in northern social life.

Mrs. L. E. Bradford has issued invitations to the wedding of her daughter, Miss Annie Bradford, to Mr. Clarence Tappan. The ceremony will occur upon Wednesday, November 25th, at 2 o'clock p.m., at 74 Oak street, in West End.

The wedding of Mr. Charles C. Fleming and Miss Minnie Gay, which occurs at St. Luke's Tuesday evening will be a beautiful and brilliant one.

The altar will be adorned in white and yellow chrysanthemums and the bridesmaids' gowns will be white and gold.

The order of the wedding party is as follows:

RIBBON GIRLS.
Miss Catharine Gay.
Miss Nannie Nicolson.

USHERS.
Judge W. T. Newman, Dr. R. B. Ridley.
Mr. John Ruse, Dr. William Perrin Nicolson.
Mr. George A. Nicolson, Mr. Dan B. Harris.

ATTENDANTS.
Miss Bolton, Miss Tiny Hammond.
Mr. Charles S. Northen, Mr. R. O. Campbell.
Miss Marie Cooke, Miss Virgie Brock.
Mr. W. R. Prescott, Mr. William A. Cooke.
Miss Joan Clarke, Miss Kathleen Jones.
Mr. W. E. Chapin, Mr. John H. Raine.
Miss Ella Powell, Miss Helen Prescott.
Mr. A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., Mr. James M. Fleming.

MAID OF HONOR.
Miss Alice Condit-Smith.

BEST MAN.
Mr. Clarence Knowles.

The entertainment at the residence of Hon. R. J. Griffin, in north Atlanta, on last Friday evening was a crowning success, and the good people who arranged the affair are to be congratulated.

About two hundred and twenty-five dollars were realized, and will be spent in completing the North Avenue mission.

This snug sum will supply the finishing touches to the beautiful little chapel, and the mission people are consequently very happy.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffin never looked happier, and were never more hospitable, than they were on that occasion.

About four hundred people were present, and a more agreeable and happy company of young people could not be gathered together.

The following programme was superbly rendered:

Tenor Solo—Mr. William Owens.
Instrumental Solo—Miss Carrie Matthews.
Flute Solo—Dr. William Crenshaw.
Recitation—Dr. J. B. Hawthorne.
Recitation (in costume)—Miss Mamie Young.
Recitation—Miss Sadie Lycette.

The most exciting and interesting feature of the evening's programme was the voting of a very handsome diamond ring to the most popular young lady. The voting was carried on for about two hours, and the young people enjoyed the fun immensely.

Not the slightest hard feeling was noticed during the contest, and about one hundred and fifty dollars were realized on the ballots.

Miss Jessie Griffin received 1,068 votes, Miss Hattie Dougherty, 959; Miss Blodgett, 383; Miss Gray, 281; Miss Eiseman, 218.

The success of the entertainment is largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Dr. Hawthorne, Mrs. Orme, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Peeples, Mrs. Edward White, Jr., Mrs. Bun Wiley, Mrs. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, and the large number of beautiful young ladies who so nobly assisted in the good work.

There was a happy marriage in Talladega, Ala., on Friday last. Miss Sallie Henderson, a beautiful and intelligent young lady of that place, was married to Dr. Thomas D. McKown, of Chickamauga, Ga. Messrs. J. W. English, Jr., Sam Parrott, John S. McKown and Gordon Lee were the male attendants.

Miss Henderson belongs to one of the most prominent families in Alabama. Her father was for eighteen years judge of the superior court of the Talladega circuit.

Dr. McKown is well known in Atlanta, and has achieved quite a reputation as a skillful surgeon. He has for seven years held the position of surgeon of the Chattahoochee Brick Company and of the Crawfish Springs Land Company.

The happy couple reached Atlanta yesterday, and spent the day at the residence of Captain J. W. English, on Cone street.

A decidedly interesting event of the past week was the entertainment by the Rifles of that charming actress, Patti Rosa. The little actress is an honorary member of the Rifles, and a great favorite with all the boys. Her annual visits are, therefore, events of interest to the members of the company, and some sort of recognition of their friendship is always the proper thing. This time the Rifles attended the theater in a body, each arrayed in his full-dress attire, and afterwards there was a banquet at the Vigneaux restaurant, which was a most delightful affair. Miss Rosa, her husband, Mr. Dunne, Mr. Griffin and Mr. Mandeville, of her company, were the special guests of the evening, and right royally were they entertained by Captain Spencer and his men. The Rifles always "do things up in shape," and this banquet was no exception. They are fortunate indeed in having so charming a member as Patti Rosa, and she is certainly to be congratulated upon having so many staunch supporters as she has in the champion company of the United States.

On Tuesday, November 10th, at 3:50 o'clock p. m., at the residence of Mrs. E. P. O'Connor, on Marietta street, Miss Kathleen O'Connor was united in marriage to Mr. W. L. Dull. The marriage was a quiet one, only the immediate relatives being present.

As a young lady, the bride was surrounded by a large circle of friends, who prized her for her many graces of character, sweet, sunny disposition and winsome ways, and who wish for her long years of unalloyed happiness in her new life.

Mr. Dull is originally from Charlottesville, Va., but is now connected with the Richmond Terminal Company here, and belongs to one of the oldest Virginia families. He is a young man of sterling worth and business integrity, whose friends predict for him a prosperous future, and is, in every way, worthy of his charming bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Dull left immediately after the ceremony on a short wedding tour. Their many friends wish them all joy and happiness. In the union of two such congenial spirits there cannot fail to be an exquisitely rounded married life.

A most enjoyable matinee box party was given on yesterday afternoon by Miss Genie West to a few of her young lady friends. Those present were Misses Comer, of Savannah; Adkins, of Knoxville, and Misses Bates, Broyles, Dougherty, Jones, Markham, Raine, West, Slaton and Mrs. A. T. West.

On last Monday evening there was a meeting of "La Circle Litteraire Francais," for the purpose of electing new officers and members. There was quite a number present, and business and pleasure were most pleasantly combined during the course of the evening.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Mr. J. Perry Stevens; vice president, Mrs. Willie B. Lowe; second vice president, Miss Isma Dooly; secretary, Miss Chloe Belle White; treasurer, Mr. Clifford Anderson; historian, Miss Agatha Sheehan. Those appointed on the committee on arrangements for receptions, etc., were: Miss Annie Adair, Miss Mattie Sue Howard and the Misses Scruggs.

On Monday evening, November 23d, there will be a regular meeting of the society at the Berlitz schoolrooms, upon which occasion there will be an interesting programme rendered.

The club, since its formation, has grown wonderfully, and, at present, numbers about forty members. The circle could have done nothing to further advance itself than to have elected as president the gentleman whom it did, for Mr. Stevens not only speaks French most fluently and with a truly Parisian accent, but is energetic and untiring in his efforts to bring together all the cultured people of Atlanta who speak "la belle langue."

Mr. James M. Cochran, well known in Atlanta business circles, married in New York on October 27th Miss Annie M. Sanford, the highly accomplished musician so well known throughout the state, and late of Barnesville. After a brief visit to parents in the east, the happy young couple have returned to Atlanta and will be at home to their friends after the 15th instant, at the Talmadge house on Walnut street.

Invitations have been issued by the Misses Prather to a matinee musical at their home on West Peachtree next Wednesday afternoon, and the fortunate guests invited are congratulating themselves upon the prospect of such an artistic feast as these young ladies have the ability of giving.

Miss Clio Prather has made a name for herself already as one of the leading young instrumentalists in the city, and she will render several brilliant piano selections. Miss Louise Prather has a delightful, highly cultivated and sympathetic voice, and this vocal gift will add a great deal to the enjoyment of the afternoon. The young ladies will be assisted by several other leading musicians, who will render vocal and instrumental selections, and the select company invited certainly have a musical treat before them.

At high noon next Wednesday there will be a pretty marriage ceremony at Trinity church.

At that time Miss Mae Rhodes will be married to Dr. Clement C. Greene. Both of the young people live in this city, and have great numbers of friends, who extend hearty congratulations to the happy couple on their union.

Miss Rhodes is a very beautiful and fascinating young lady, and has only been here about a year, coming here from Bay City, Mich. In the short time she has lived here she has made by her bright, winsome ways many friends.

Dr. Clem Greene is one of the best-known young physicians in Atlanta. He was born and raised here, and since entering the practice of medicine has built up a large practice.

There will be no lady attendants at the wedding ceremony. Dr. N. O. Harris will act as best man. The following gentlemen will act as ushers: Messrs. W. D. Greene, A. N. Greene, J. H. Dawson, Cicero Maddox, Mitchell Jones, J. Adair, R. R. Wood, Mr. Gwynne.

A delightful house party was given by Mrs. Ed Herrin at her beautiful country home near Marietta, on Friday evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Parker M. Rice. A party composed of Miss Stella Knott, Miss Armantine Sanders, Miss Lizzie Fry and Miss Corday Rice, left Atlanta on the noon train and were immediately driven out, reaching there in good time to join in the gaiety of the evening. Many of Marietta's most popular young men were there. The dining room was beautifully decorated, and long will all remember the feast that there was spread. The Atlanta party returned Saturday to the city, with pleasant remembrances of "Bonnie Glen," the name given many years ago to this delightful spot.

Personal Points.

Mrs. S. S. Upson, of Lexington, Ga., visited her nieces, Mrs. McK. Bussey and Miss McKinley, last week. Mrs. Upson, though now quite an old lady, retains much of the beauty and charming grace of her earlier days, when, as Miss Serena McKinley, she was one of the noted belles of Georgia. Mrs. Upson will, with Mrs. Oliver who accompanied her, spend the winter with Mrs. W. H. Sims, her only daughter, at Columbus, Miss.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Lyndon are entertaining at their beautiful old southern mansion, at Newnan, quite a pleasant house party. Among their guests are Miss Mollie Winter and Miss Estelle Whelan, of Atlanta; Lieutenant Oscar Brown, United States army; Mr. George Brown, Mr. Lucien Smith and others. Mrs. Lyndon is a delightful hostess, and already many pleasant parties have been arranged for her guests.

A. J. Lyndon, Jr., of Newnan, Ga., visited relatives in Atlanta last week. This young gentleman, though only eight years old, bids fair to be a fine amateur photographer, and gives much time and patience to the work.

Miss Nellie Inman and Miss Henrietta Inman are expected to reach Atlanta early this week. They are now with Mr. S. M. Inman in New York, the party having reached there from the Pacific slope some days since.

Miss Zula Watkins, of east Alabama, is visiting Mrs. Herron at 12 Kelly street, this city.

The friends of Mr. Will Owen, the charming young actor, who is pleasantly remembered here in Atlanta where he is well known, will be glad to hear of his coming this week. Mr. Owen is leading man in Mr. Morrison's company, playing Faust to the latter's Mephisto.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Jackson, of Nashville, Tenn., are the guests of Mrs. Henry S. Jackson, at the home of Colonel R. F. Maddox.

Miss Loulie Hanner, of Tennessee, is visiting Miss Clara Boynton on Washington street.

Miss Mamie Balick, one of the fascinating society belles of Winnsboro, S. C., has returned home after a stay of two weeks in Atlanta, the guest of her friend, Miss Lily Aiken, at 63 South Pryor street.

Mr. Will Walker is still quite ill at his home, the Kimball. Mr. Walker's many friends will regret exceedingly to know this.

Miss Annie Steele Coleman, a beautiful and fascinating young lady of Selma, Ala., is visiting Misses Etta and Nellie Bowen, 213 Pryor, corner Jones.

The many friends of Mrs. Dodge, the wife of Rev. W. A. Dodge, the well known minister and editor of The Way of Life, will regret to learn that she sustained a fall a day or two since at her home on Stonewall street, that resulted in her fracturing a rib and sustaining other injuries. She was reported getting along nicely yesterday, and expects to be well again in a few days.

Miss Leila Benson left yesterday for her home in Augusta, after a delightful visit of two weeks to her sister, Mrs. C. C. Cary, 225 Crumley st.

Mrs. Calhoun Clark will leave on Monday for Charleston, S. C., where she will spend some time.

Miss Hanson, of Macon, is the guest of Mrs. W. D. Palmer, 610 Piedmont avenue.

Mrs. L. H. Turner, of Elberton, Ga., who has been visiting Mrs. S. H. Stovall, corner Wylie and Lee streets, has returned home.

Mrs. J. S. Hogue and Miss Lessie Burnett, of Madison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. M. W. Martin, of this city.

Miss Lillie Shulhafer, one of Atlanta's accomplished young ladies, has returned from Macon, where she has been visiting relatives and friends for a month past.

Miss Lizzie Mulherrin, who has been visiting friends in Atlanta, returned to her home in Augusta, during the week. She was accompanied by Miss Marie Holliday, who will be her guest while in Augusta.

Miss Viola Wright, a charming young lady of Rome, after a pleasant visit to relatives in Atlanta, returned home yesterday much, to the regret of her many friends and admirers in the Gate City.

There is to be a concert given by the Ys at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, December 8, 1891. The programme has not been made out yet, but some of the best talent will take part. The proceeds are to go to the free kindergarten at the Barclay mission.

Miss Stella Laird, of LaGrange, a young lady of most charming originality, who has been visiting relatives here has returned home.

CALHOUN, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—The young ladies of the "S. L. D.," the cooking club, entertained their friends in a most delightful way at a pink tea at the Haynes hotel on Friday evening. Calhoun's most beautiful young ladies, uniformed in lovely pink costumes, presented a scene of unusual beauty. Those present were: Misses Laura Haynes, Emma Hill, Nettie Wells, May Hudgins, Fannie Fields, Edna Pulliam, Mattie Boyd, Bessie and Maggie Thornton, Lida Thomason, Mattie Humphrey, Bertha Norton, Laura Mathews, Fannie and Kitty Ellis, Bessie and Bertie Fain; Mesdames Thomas, Logan, Smith, Norton and Doughty; Messrs. Hall, Logan, Haynes, Wilson, Norton, J. C. Fain, Jr., Hines, Malone, Dr. Harbin, Bankston, of Ringgold; Dr. McKnight, of Dalton.

CLARKSVILLE, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—The marriage of Mr. Edwin C. Crane, of Atlanta, Ga., to Miss Pauline Houston, of this place, that was announced a few weeks ago, occurred at the Presbyterian church Wednesday evening, November 11th, at 5 o'clock. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The pulpit and organ were completely covered with lovely floral decorations. The decorations were made more beautiful by the lights from many tapers.

The bridal party entered the church by the sweet strains of the wedding march beautifully rendered by Miss Tallie Sutton. The attendants were Miss Houston, of Athens, and Mr. Austin, of Atlanta. The bride was attired in an elegant traveling suit of the most costly fabric. The ceremony was impressively performed by the Rev. Mr. Simpson.

From The Greensboro Herald-Journal.

The announcement has been made that Mr. Clarence A. Tappan, a native of this county, but now a prominent and rising young merchant of Atlanta, will be married on the 25th of November to Miss Annie Bradford, of West End. Mr. Tappan is a pushing, energetic and bright young man who is steadily moving to the front in the Gate City, and he has hundreds of warm friends and admirers in this section who will congratulate him on winning so fair and accomplished a bride as his affianced is said to be, and they will join with us in wishing for the young couple that joy and prosperity commensurate with their high deserts.

Young Men,
save your extra change and buy one of these beautiful East Lake lots. Only $2 cash and balance $1 a week. No interest. Price $100 each. Call on or address Thomas C. Hampton, Secretary, No. 2 South Broad street. sun tues thurs

Gold-headed Canes for presentation purposes at Maier & Berkele's, 93 Whitehall st. nov11—7t

St. Charles Hotel, Charleston, S. C.
In the business center; the most liberal managed hotel in the south. Commercial travelers' headquarters. nov15 3w sun wed thu

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, pape hanger, house and sign painter, 27 East Hunter st

The largest stock of opera glasses in Atlanta at reasonable prices. Maier & Berkele, 93 Whitehall street. nov11-d7t

Beautiful Shade, Beautiful Sun, Beautiful Water.
Everything beautiful can be found at East Lake. Don't forget where to call or address for further information. Thomas C. Hampton, Secretary, 2 South Broad street. sun tues thurs

A Beautiful Window.
Ns show window in Atlanta ever presented a more artistic appearance than did that of J. M. High & Co., on yesterday.

The window contained a skillful representation of the staircase and hall in the Vanderbilt mansion on Fifth avenue, New York. It is adorned by lovely carpets, beautiful silk draperies, fine furniture and real wooster-ware.

The stair case is an imitation of real Italian marble. The lady coming down the stairway is so life-like that many people thought it was a real flesh and blood woman. It is the work of the prince of designers, Mr. F. A. O'Connor.

A beautiful Christmas present for a girl is a pretty bracelet. Nowhere in the city can you find such an assortment as at Maier & Berkele's, 93 Whitehall street.

Probably the most elaborate assortment of furniture ever exposed to view in the south can be seen in the extensive warerooms of P. H. Snook & Son on Marietta street. Four spacious floors are filled from bottom to top with a magnificent collection of handsome furniture from the celebrated Grand Rapids factories. One decided advantage this house possesses is the great variety of styles and prices always found on their floors, ranging from the plain cottage furniture to the most costly and palatial, and but few houses in this great city, be it the humble home of the working man or the mansion of the banker, that does not contain one or more articles from this old and reliable house. We advise our friends to drop into their establishment and judge for themselves.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.
The meeting for men only this afternoon at 3 o'clock will be led by Rev. W. M. Doggett, evangelist of the Presbyterian synod of Georgia.

An earnest invitation is extended to all young men to attend.

A Child's Death.
Nettie, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Gatlin, died at their home, 470 Pulliam street, yesterday morning. The child will be buried at Rock Springs this morning.

836

Is the Lucky Number.
Mr. George Sinclair Dyer, 146 Loyd street, Atlanta, Ga., is the winner of the great Memphi stove, which was given by the Memphi Store Company, at the exposition, to the person guessing nearest the number of seed in the pumpkin. This is to certify that I cut the pumpkin and found therein 836 seed—A. B. Connolly, Chief of Police. A few of the parties guessing near the lucky number were: Captain Z. B. Moon, city, 833; G. K. Saunders, city, 833; Miss Mary Walker, Greenville, S. C., 833; J. A. Nabors, Bowman, Ga., 829; W. E. Arnold, Decatur, Ga., 840; F. R. Hodge, city, 842; W. J. Dau, city, 825; Miss Mamie Bishop, city, 825; and the great champion pumpkin cutter, Captain A. B. Connolly, guessed 823. We congratulate Mr. Dyer, and if he will call at 98 Whitehall street, we will deliver to him the premium stove, which is guaranteed by the firm for five years. Memphi Stove Company, E. A. Nelms, business manager.

Whitehall Street Is Ahead.
The only specially finished wall paper reception room in Atlanta has just been completed, in good and stylish taste, at McNeal's immense wall paper and paint store, 114 and 116 Whitehall street. The room is beautifully decorated with fine shaded and blended colors. The floor is laid with walnut and Georgia pine alternately. The windows are furnished with white ground glass, soft and pleasing to the eye; a special set of exhibit tables to show wall paper on have been ordered for this open court, for such it is simply set aside, where other customers and hands will not disturb those who go there to select their paper for rooms, halls, etc. Mr. McNeal is with us to stay. Some weeks ago he thought of selling out and retiring to his splendid suburban home, Montville Springs. A reconsideration gives back to Atlanta one of her best and safest business men, and his store is greatly enlarged and conveniently arranged, filled to overflowing with a heavy and well assorted stock of wall papers, paints and painters' supplies. Long live the hustler at 114 and 116 Whitehall street.



THE MOST INTENSE HAPPINESS follows the purchase of an engagement ring from us; this we guarantee.

In an experience of over twenty years in manufacturing and selling engagement rings, we have never known of a single instance of failure.

Besides this feature, which is comfortable to contemplate, our prices are so much lower than what others charge, it puts one in a pleasant frame of mind. Young men will find it to their interest to consult us. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Grand Art Sale at Auction

Of the magnificent collection of JAPANESE BRIC-A-BRAC AND WORKS OF ART, exhibited by I. E. Canini, importer, of New York and Saratoga, N. Y., at the late PIEDMONT EXPOSITION. In order to avoid the trouble and expense of shipping back this beautiful and valuable collection, which comprises specimens of all the finest and most costly JAPANESE ART PORCELAINS, such as Satsuma, Tokio, Tokonabi wares, etc., and which has been admired as the most interesting and attractive display made at the late exposition, it will be sold, without reserve, at auction, at the store,

No. 27 East Hunter Street,
Between Whitehall and Pryor Streets.

The collection will be on exhibition Saturday and Monday, November 14th and 16th, and the SALE will begin on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, at 11 o'clock a. m., and will continue at 11 o'clock a. m., and at 3 p. m., each day until all the articles are sold. LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED. R. Fowler, auctioneer. nov14-4t next to sun.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.,
40 WHITEHALL ST.

Astrakhan Capes, with raised shoulders, for five days only,
$1.98.

French Black Hair Muffs, also grey Astrakhan Muffs, for five days, only
75c.

Ladies' Striped Newmarkets, wonderful value,
$1.75.
They are worth $3.50 to $5.

Children's and Misses' Cloaks, both light and heavy weight, made in Gretchen style, at
$2.25.
Worth from $4 to $5.

Ladies' all-wool Newmarkets and Connemaras, plain and plaid effects,
At $2.75.
Worth $4.50, $5.50 and $6.50.

Ladies' all-wool Connemaras, Irish Peasants and Cape Newmarkets, worth $6, $8 and $10, for
$3.98.

High-grade novelties in Misses' Cloaks, in plaid, stripes and plain,
At $4.75.
Regular price $8 to $10.

Misses' Cape Newmarkets, sizes 14 to 18 years; these are the finest garments made, worth from $12 up;
Choice for $5.98.

Ladies' London Coats, in tan and gray, satin-lined throughout, worth $15, for
$9.98.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.,
40 WHITEHALL ST.

THE BREAK HAS COME.
TOMORROW THE BEGINNING OF A GIGANTIC
CLOAK SACRIFICE SALE
AND TO CONTINUE FOR
FIVE DAYS ONLY!
UNMERCIFUL PRICE-CUTTING
OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Cloaks, Wraps, Jackets, Capes and Newmarkets

That we must sell! sell! sell! utterly disregarding true worth or even OUR OWN COST. You cannot afford to miss a sale like this whether you need a garment or not.

Plenty of Salespeople to serve you, but to convince yourself come early and avoid the afternoon rush.

Misses' Jackets, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, in all the finest grades of cloth, made up in the latest styles, worth $7, $8, $10 each; choice for $3.75.

Ladies' light and medium weight Beaver Jackets, also a few wide Wale Jackets worth $3.50, for $1.98.

Ladies' Cheviots and Stockinette Jackets, military fronts, were $4.50, now $2.25.

Ladies' Jackets, made in fine Beaver, Cheviot, Diagonals, English Corkscrew Cloths, half-satin lined, in black and navy. They are worth all the way up to $15. Your choice Monday $4.50.

Ladies' fine Cloth Cape Paletots, elegantly trimmed with nail heads and braided in the latest design, worth $15, for $10.50.

Ladies' gray and tan Bedford Cords with opossum or mink fur, shawl front, were $18, now $11.98.

Ladies' fine black Cheviot Reefers with real Astrakhan shawl fronts, sizes 36, 38 and 40 only, real value $15; to close out $7.98.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.,
THE SURPRISE STORE.
40 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.,
40 WHITEHALL ST.

MILLINERY BARGAINS.
Ladies' black rustic straw Vassars, sold everywhere at 25c,
For 15c.

Ladies' fluted crown, cloth-covered Vassars, ready for wear
For 39c.

Ladies' velvet crown Vassars, ready for wear
For 59c.

Ladies' wool felt Hats, all shapes and colors, at 25c each, worth 50 and 75c.

The "Hixon" Turban is the most stylish hat worn, never sold for less than 50 or 75c anywhere.
Tomorrow, 25c.

RIBBONS.
All-silk black Ribbon, No. 16, 22, and 30, Gros. Grain satin edge,
For 15c per yard.

All-silk Moire Ribbon, in all colors at 3c, worth 8c, for 5c, worth 10c and for 10c worth 15c.

Small birds and fancy feathers in endless variety
At 15c.

Birds, Fancy Feathers, Jetted, all of the latest novelties
At 25c.

Children's Cloaks in tan, striped and fancy
At $1.48.

Children's Plush and Silk Caps, for tomorrow,
At 25c each.

J. REGENSTEIN & CO.,
40 WHITEHALL ST.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Miss Zula Watkins, of east Alabama, is visiting Mrs. Herron at 12 Kelly street, this city.

The friends of Mr. Will Owen, the charming young actor, who is pleasantly remembered here

CLARKSVILLE, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—The marriage of Mr. Edwin C. Crane, of Atlanta, Ga., to Miss Pauline Houston, of this place, that was announced a few weeks ago, occurred at the

A Child's Death.

Nettie, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Gatlin, died at their home, 479 Pulliam street, yesterday morning. The child will be buried at Bar Shaam this morning.

Between Whitehall and Pryor Streets.

The collection will be on exhibition Saturday and Monday, November 14th and 16th, and the SALE will begin on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, at 11 o'clock a. m., and will continue at 11 o'clock a. m., and at 3 p. m., each day until all the articles are sold. LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED. H. E. Fowler, auctioneer. nov14-4t sat2 to sun

GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

Cleveland Has Not Been As Succesful in Law

AS PEOPLE THOUGHT HE WOULD BE.

Republicans Alarmed About the Next Legislature,

LEST THE DEMOCRATS CONTROL IT

The Proposed Underground Rapid Transit Mrs. Leslie Shows Business in Her Marriage.

NEW YORK, November 14.—[Special.]—There is much curiosity and speculation among lawyers in this city as to the volume and value of the law practice of ex-President Cleveland. When he removed to this city at the expiration of his term of office many extravagant stories were published about the enormous guarantee he was to receive as a member of a prominent legal firm. His reputation as an ex-democratic president, not as a lawyer, was expected to attract wealthy clients. Cleveland never ranked very high as a lawyer or counsellor when he practiced in Buffalo before he became governor. It is generally believed among those in position to know something of his practice that he has not been as successful in New York as he anticipated. It is rather remarkable that with his great prestige of position and all the free education he has received, the ex-president has never appeared in a court in this city in a really important case. His is an office practice almost exclusively. This kind of a business is very profitable in this city when a lawyer is the legal adviser of a score or more of big corporations, but Mr. Cleveland has very little of that kind of practice. His former private secretary, Dan Lamont, and his secretary of the navy, W. C. Whitney, are both connected with a number of important corporations and business enterprises in this city, but Mr. Cleveland has never been retained as the attorney of any of them. The only way he has ever appeared prominently before the public in this city as a lawyer was as referee to take testimony in a divorce case, by appointment of the court. Mr. Cleveland is out of the city every summer for three or four months, which is conclusive evidence that he has not been retained as counsellor or adviser in any big cases pending in the courts. It is said that while he enjoys a fairly profitable office practice, his success as a lawyer has been a disappointment, both to himself and his friends.

Republicans Nervous.

The republicans of this state are greatly alarmed at the prospect of the next legislature being safely democratic on joint ballot by a majority large enough to insure the reapportionment of the state and the passage of any other party measures that may be introduced. If the state is reapportioned, the republicans fear a gerrymander that will make it impossible for them to ever again elect a congressman from the state or secure a majority in either branch of the legislature. The Tammany democrats of this city have a long list of grievances against the republican senate of last winter, which defeated so much important general and party legislation, and if they control both houses the minority will receive little or no consideration. For several years past republican legislatives have wasted a large amount of mandatory legislation for this city, some of which is very galling to Tammany hall. All this will be repeated and laws enacted that will give Tammany absolute and unrestricted control of the city and county government.

The Underground Railroad.

A resolution that the city issue bonds and build the proposed underground rapid transit railroad will be introduced probably at the next meeting of the board of aldermen, and when it is done it will raise the greatest howl from the anti-Tammany factions that has been heard in this city since the Tweed ring was exposed. It will cost not less than seventy-five million dollars to build the road, and it may cost twice that sum. The idea of placing such an immense sum of public money in the hands of a Tammany administration, to be paid out to Tammany contractors, will give some good republicans and county democrats the horrors. But the matter is likely to be pushed in the board of aldermen, and the fate of the proposition will depend largely on the newspapers. If a majority of them favor the proposition for the city to build and own the road the measure will go through, but if a majority opposes, it will probably be defeated. There are many strong arguments for and against the proposition to have the city build the road. The growth of the city is limited with the present means of transit. Every one recognizes the importance of rapid transit, and it is argued that private capital will not build the road for five years yet, as it would not pay in less time. The city, better than private citizens, could afford to wait a few years for returns on the capital invested, because the building of the road would greatly increase the value of property and the amount of taxes. But the issue of $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 of bonds and the expenditure of the money would offer the golden opportunities for official jobbery and corruption.

A Source of Litigation.

The peculiar marriage laws of this state are the source of countless domestic wars and a constantly increasing volume of litigation. It is easy to get married here, but it is sometimes hard to prove it. No license is necessary to a marriage ceremony. To make it legal beyond question it is necessary to have witnesses and to have the fact that a ceremony was performed, properly recorded, but time and again the courts have declared marriages legal when none of the usual requirements had been complied with. To get a divorce you must first prove a marriage. This explains the frequent publication in the newspapers of notices of marriages that occurred five or ten years ago. These notices are usually followed a day or two later by a notice of divorce proceedings. These imperfect marriage laws have led to the establishment in this city of numerous marriage bureaux, where marriages are performed and their legality insured, without the publicity of having them recorded. For a reasonable fee it is an easy matter to get married and have the fact kept secret until it is made public in the divorce courts.

Other Mention.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's well-known economical business methods seem to be well illustrated by her last marriage. Mr. Willie Wilde, her husband, is a bright young man, a clever writer and editor. Such a man commands a good salary, so Mrs. Leslie probably found it cheaper to marry him. She needed an editor and secretary to assist her and it is said Mr. Wilde is filling the position to her entire satisfaction. By permission of the courts Mrs. Leslie retains her name and Mr. Willie Wilde's identity is lost. In future he will be known simply as Mrs. Frank Leslie's husband. The only hope for him is that he may outlive her, as he is a number of years her junior. For the present his duties will consist of reading manuscripts and attending to the large correspondence of his wife.

Does it pay to be funny? Colonel J. Armoy Knox, the Texas humorist, would probably answer the question in the negative. Some time ago the colonel withdrew from the staff of Texas Siftings and opened a bureau of information. A day or two ago the outfit of Siftings was attached for a debt of $1,000. The paper seems to have been in a bad way since the death of Minor Griswold, the "Fat Contributor." Colonel Knox, in addition to keeping his bureau stocked with information, which is sold for cash, writes letters for the syndicates, but he is trying to be serious now. While a few humorous publications in this city have succeeded, those that have died premature deaths would fill a large cemetery.

Within three years the Italians have practically obtained a monopoly of the boot-blacking business in this city. The American small boy bootblack so often pictured on the stage has disappeared. For a long time an Italian and an Irishman ran opposition stands in the city hall. There was not enough business for both of them, so a few days ago they agreed to fight, marquis of Queensberry rules, to a finish, to see who should move out. It was a bloody battle, but the Italian won in the third round, and now enjoys a monopoly of the city hall business.

MONTT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Chilean Minister Presents His Papers to the President.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Senor Montt, the Chilean minister, was formally presented to the president at 11:30 o'clock this morning by the secretary of state. The minister was accompanied by Senors Anibal Cruz, secretary of the legation, and Guillermo Arenaetegan Valentine Del Campo, attaches. They were all in full evening dress, in accordance with the custom in South American countries on state occasions. They first waited on Secretary Blaine at the state department and were by him escorted to the white house. The president received them standing in the blue parlor, which was illuminated with electric lights for the occasion. After formal introductions by Secretary Blaine, Senor Montt advanced and addressed the president in Spanish as follows:

Mr. President— I have the honor to present credentials which accredit me in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Chile in the United States of North America. The object of the mission which the government of Chile has confided to me is to cultivate and maintain relations of peace and friendship between the United States and Chile, which have ever been close and cordial. For the accomplishment of this purpose, I rely upon the kindness and good will which the United States's government has always manifested for representatives of Chile. Permit me to express my country's sincere wishes for the prosperity and welfare of this noble country, which is so highly favored by Providence and for your own happiness.

To this President Harrison made an appropriate reply. Mr. Blaine accompanied the gentlemen to their carriages.

LOOKING AT THE PICTURE.

Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie Compliment the Work of Browne.

RICHMOND, Va., November 14.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie, accompanied by their host and hostess, General and Mrs Anderson, by invitation visited the Westmoreland Club today to see the picture of Mr. Davis recently made by Browne. As Saturday is "ladies day" at the club, the time selected was very appropriate. To meet the distinguished party there were present: Charles E. Wortham, president of the Westmoreland Club; C. O. B. Cowardin, vice president; Thomas M. Rutherford, of the house committee, and Mr. Roswell Page, of the library committee, together with General Dabney H. Maury and Major Robert S. Archer, friends of Mrs. Davis.

Upon entering the handsome parlors, some time was spent in viewing a life-size portrait of the late president of the confederacy, and this the work of Browne, which has been so favorably commended, at length stood this supreme test, the gaze of the wife and daughter, in a manner that should be as gratifying to the owners of the picture—the Westmoreland Club—as it must be flattering to the artist. The satisfaction given the near relatives of the leader of the "lost cause" was clearly written upon the countenances of the wife and daughter, as they eagerly and tenderly looked upon the life-like presentment of one so dear to them. Their expressions of gratification were unstinted, and Mrs. Davis at last said in earnest and expressive accents:

"Oh! I think it is a beautiful likeness. It is entirely satisfactory."

THE WEST IS WITH SAVANNAH.

All the Country Favors a $3,000,000 Appropriation for the River.

LINCOLN, Neb., November 14.—[Special.]—Captain D. G. Purse, of Georgia, has been here in the interest of deep water for Savannah, and is greatly pleased at his reception and success. He secured the endorsement of the project by the commercial and municipal bodies here and was given a princely reception and entertainment.

Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, formerly United States senator, has interested himself in the movement, and he promised Captain Purse to recommend to the state legislature that it endorse Savannah's pet project.

Captain Purse has been eminently successful everywhere in the west in getting co-operation with the south Atlantic's chief port in the matter of securing a three-million-dollar appropriation from congress for deepening the Savannah river. Captain Purse left here tonight for Omaha.

Omaha Favors Savannah.

OMAHA, Neb., November 14.—[Special.]—Omaha endorses Savannah's effort for deeper water, with a full appreciation of their own deep interest in its success.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Futures opened buoyant, presently declined, closing dull at partially one point advance from yesterday's closing prices. The early rise was due to a much stronger report from Liverpool, where there was an advance in futures amounting to 3-64, but when this market had run up six to seven points, the bears again jumped on the market, alleging the prospects of continued large port receipts as their justification, and the early advance was soon lost. It was estimated that the outturn of the crop on the 1st of December will be about four and three-quarter millions, greatly exceeding all precedents in the history of cotton.

The Same Old Squabble.

CLEVELAND, O., November 14.—The Methodist general missionary committee struck the old snag of relationship between the churches of the north and south today. Opposition to appropriations for southern territories appeared in several quarters and Bishop Foster made an impassioned speech, in which he said that he had seen the effects of nothern interference with the field occupied by the southern church, which were so terrible that he would not describe it. The matter is as yet undecided, though $3,500 was voted to Alabama missions.

Football in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 14.—[Special.]—The first football game ever played in Nashville was won today by the Washington university team, of St. Louis, they defeating the Vanderbilt team by a score of 24 to 6. The Washingtons worked well together, and would have had a much more vigorous contest but for the fact that the Vanderbilt eleven had not been coached. Three men were disabled during the contest, being Rankin and Munson, of the Washingtons, and Call, of the Vanderbilts. Rankin's injury was the worst, he having the small bone in his left leg broken below the knee.

Calls on the Governor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 14.—[Special.]—Colonel Livingston, member-elect to congress, and president of the Farmers' Alliance of Georgia, was in the city today, en route to Indianapolis to attend the national meeting. He called on Governor Buchanan early this morning and spent the morning with him.

San Francisco's Offer.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—Subscriptions amounting to $50,000 have been received for a preliminary guarantee fund to bring either or both the republican and democratic national conventions here. A committee will leave for the east with an offer to pay the transportation of all delegates to and from San Francisco, and also all incidental expenses of the convention.

There Is Nothing in It.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Commodore Ramsay, who is acting secretary of the navy, today denies positively that any orders have been sent to the United States steamship Charleston to seize the Hawaiian islands, under any state of affairs, as has been reported.

ON TRIAL FOR LIFE.

The Howard-Bickerstaff Case at Columbus, Ga.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENDANTS

Tell the Causes That Led Up to the Tragedy.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD HOWARD.

A Recess Taken Until Monday Morning, When the Argument Will Begin. Criminal News of the Day.

COLUMBUS, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Today was the most interesting one of the week in the Howard-Bickerstaff case. Court convened at 8:30 o'clock, and several witnesses for the defense testified, without materially adding to or detracting from the evidence already in.

Mrs. Julia Gatewood, a sister of Messrs. Robert and Richard Howard, was placed upon the stand, and stated that she had lived in Glennville up to four years ago, when she removed to Montgomery; that she knew Dawson and his family, and that her sister, Ruth Howard, was a frequent visitor to their home when Dawson lived in Glennville.

The state objected to going into these details.

Judge McNeill said they wished to show that Ruth Howard had been a frequent visitor at the house where Dawson was living; that he betrayed her under his own roof, and that after this occurred he acknowledged the fact to Mrs. Gatewood; that after that Dawson married Ruth Howard, but they soon separated and in some way their child was destroyed.

"We wish to show that the betrayal occurred in Alabama, and further that these facts had been communicated to Robert Howard forty-eight hours before the difficulty occurred, and that Dawson came here for the purpose of killing the Howards."

Judge Blandford cited Judge Gamble to the law touching on the question.

"You can show the feeling by fact, what caused the feeling, that it did exist, etc., but you can't show any previous details of what caused the feeling, is my opinion of the rule on this question," said Judge Gamble.

Attorneys for defense then read decisions in similar cases, and said they wished to introduce Mrs. Gatewood's testimony to show the motive of both parties, the Howards and Dawson.

"I do not rule that you cannot show that Dawson was charged with betraying the sister of the defendants, but you can't go into the merits of this alleged charge," said the judge.

McNeill then proceeded to question Mrs. Gatewood.

Mrs. Gatewood's Story.

She testified that the state of feeling between her brothers and Mr. Dawson was unfriendly. The cause of the feeling was the ruin of their sister.

"My brother Richard went to Alabama after the desertion to find Dawson and to have him prosecuted."

"The betrayal did take place at Dawson's home, did it not?" the defense asked.

The state objected, but withdrew their objection and Mrs. Gatewood replied:

"It was charged to have taken place in Mr. Dawson's sister's home in Glennville, Ala. My brother Robert, was in Ohio during all of this time."

"After the alleged betrayal Mr. Dawson married Ruth Howard?"

"He did."

"Do you know whether or not any child was born?"

Here the state objected and the question was ruled out.

"I do not know whether the facts of her betrayal and desertion, etc., were communicated to my brother Robert before he came from Ohio. Two days before the difficulty I spoke with him about the facts."

"Did you tell him the facts?"

"We object!" came in a chorus from the prosecuting attorneys.

The objection was overruled.

"I did tell him the facts."

A. Revell testified, but upon motion of the state his testimony was ruled out.

The defense then offered the proceedings of the court of ordinary in 1889, declaring Ruth Howard as insane, but it was ruled out.

James Bickerstaff's Story.

The defense then offered the statute of Alabama on the question of seduction. The state objected, but was overruled.

The defense then announced that it had no further evidence, and James Bickerstaff made his statement.

He said he was a brother-in-law of Robert and Richard Howard; that he was on the exposition grounds the day of the tragedy; met Robert and Richard Howard in the main hall, but got lost from them. After one race he bought a badge and went across the track near the judge's stand. There he saw Robert and Richard Howard. Robert was talking to Mayor Dozier; saw Dawson in the roadster race; was surprised, knowing the ill feeling between them; was standing west of the judge's stand when his attention was attracted by pistol shots, and saw Dawson firing at the Howards. Didn't see any knife in the hands of the Howards, or any pistols. Dawson made a circle, and came towards him (Bickerstaff) pointing his pistol. Dawson shot, but whether at the defendant or not he didn't know. Dawson kept advancing. Mayor Dozier came up and said, 'Don't shoot.' Defendant said he saw he was in danger, and at last drew his pistol and hurriedly fired twice. At the second shot Dawson fell. Defendant said he had always been a peaceable man and tried to avoid difficulties.

Richard Howard's Statement.

Richard Howard then made a statement. Mr. Howard began by saying he would give a plain statement of the sad affair from beginning to end. He gave a brief of his life and struggle to support a widowed mother and eight single sisters. No blot or stain had been on the name of that happy and loving family. In March, '89, he learned that his sister Ruth was in a precarious condition. The shock came upon him like a cloud-burst. Mr. Howard then gave a history of the affair in detail from beginning to end, occupying an hour in doing so. He told about going to Glennville to see Dawson to get him to marry his sister, which he consented to do, and did so; also about the birth of the child and the subsequent abandonment by Dawson; the placing of his sister in the insane asylum. Up to the time of abandonment he said he thought that Dawson had acted as manly a part as any man could have done under the circumstances. Dawson, he said, had an instrument of writing signed by his wife, saying he was not the father of the child, and would never live with her again. Mr. Howard spoke feelingly and eloquently of his efforts to avoid bloodshed, and protect the honor of his family. He heard of reports slandering his sister and his family, and he did send Dawson word that he would not cross his path, and hoped that he (Dawson) would never cross his. He had heard that Dawson would be there and would drive in the race. He did not intend to attack Dawson, neither did he intend to run from him. While he went to see the exposition and got out in the open where Dawson could see him, he heard that Dawson had threatened his life and believed his life was in danger. He saw Dawson come under the railing, and from the motion of his hand as he came by the rear end of the carriage he thought he was rying to draw a pistol. I told brother to lookout, and saw him strike Dawson. Three or four shots were fired, but he did not fire them. He thought his brother had been shot, and drew his pistol and then fired. He saw Dawson fire toward Bickerstaff, who was facing him. Bickerstaff shot and Dawson fell with his head toward the stables. He asked for another pistol, and some one handed him one. In concluding his statement at 11:55 o'clock, Mr. Howard said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I ask for simple justice, nothing more."

Robert Howard's Story.

Mr. Robert Howard took the stand and read his statement, which was practically the same as that made on the former trial.

At the afternoon session Mr. Comer was introduced by the state to explain that portion of Mr. Richard Howard's statement which referred to his (Comer's) employment to institute proceedings against Dawson in the Alabama courts.

At 3 o'clock the court took recess until Monday morning, when argument will begin. Four speeches will be made on either side. Colonel Lee will open for the state.

THEY MOBBED THE PRIEST,

But Policemen Were on Hand and Prevented Violence.

MONTREAL, November 14.—Priest Gregoire, who is lecturing on Catholicism, had a narrow escape last night. Students and their friends arrived in force at the church where he was to speak, but found the edifice somewhat occupied. Each pew contained one or more gentlemen, while in the rear sat ten apparent civilians. Outside the church the street was black with people, but policemen kept the crowd moving. As soon as Priest Gregoire began to tell of the confessional a student began to show his disapproval. When he first opened his mouth a quiet-looking man sitting beside him collared him; the next instant he was flung from the church. To those who remained it was plain that each pew contained one or more armed policemen, while the gentlemen in the rear were the entire detective force. Under these circumstances, a disturbance was out of the question.

When the service closed the entire police reserve promptly cleared the sidewalk. A hack drew up, around which the police formed a cordon, and Priest Gregoire was quickly placed inside. Several stones were thrown, and the mob breaking the cordon made a desperate effort to pull Gregoire out. The horses were whipped up, however, and amid horrible yells were driven west on St. Catherine street. The mob chased the hack to Bleury street, but there a strong force of police prevented them from going further. Students Daudelin and Corbeith were arrested.

FOUGHT LIKE A MADMAN

When the Officers Tried to Take Him from Court to Jail.

ELIZABETH, N. J., November 14.—This morning Judge McCormick sentenced Samuel Beekman, colored, and Jennie Wylie, his white paramour, to ten years each in the state prison at hard labor. The woman fainted when she heard her sentence. Beekman made a great scene. He loudly declared he would not go to prison, nor would he serve out his sentence. He defied Judge McCormick and defied the officers in the court-room to enforce the sentence. Two deputy sheriffs seized him and tried to hustle him out of the room. Beekman, however, fought them off. Other officers went to the assitance of the deputies, and Beekman in turn fought them off. Still others joined in the struggle and Beekman kicked, bit and clawed at them like a tiger. It took twelve men to overpower him and place him in a cell.

After being locked up he cursed and raved like a mad man. Jennie Wylie was revived and was led off to her cell. The crime was causing the death, by inhuman treatment, of a child of Beekman's wife before he fell in with the dissolute Jennie Wylie.

THEY CALLED ON THE SAME WOMAN,

And One of Them Used the Pistol Upon His Rival.

ANNISTON, Ala., November 14.—[Special.]—Sam Ray and Allen Daniels met at a house of ill repute, near Piedmont last night. For some time past there has been bad blood between the two, and at the time they were excited by liquor. A dispute arose between them, which terminated in the shooting of Daniels's by Ray. Two shots took effect, one in Daniels thigh and one under the armpit, the last wound being a fatal one. The ball entered under the arm, broke a rib, penetrated a lung and lodged in or near the spine. Daniels died in a few hours, but, in the meantime, Ray had taken refuge in a cabin on the mountain side, a mile away, where he was arrested this morning by Sheriff Rowland, and is now in the Jacksonville jail. Ray claims that he killed Daniels in self-defense. Both men calling on the same woman was the cause of the trouble.

Trial of the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, November 14.—The anarchist cases were resumed this morning. Ernest Ruppert, who was arrested with a revolver upon his person, was the first witness examined. He denied being an anarchist and explained that the revolver was in his pocket by the merest accident and declared that he had no idea of using it. He was fined $50 for carrying concealed weapons, Conrad $10 for drunkenness, that being the only charge which could be proved against him, while David Leter took a change of venue. The justice withheld his decision in the case of Henry Miller, who averred that he only carried a weapon at night for protection.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A Committee to Be Appointed to Revise the Constitution.

TOLEDO, O., November 14.—The Knights of Labor convention today decided that all who do not accept all the principles enumerated in the platform of the order must leave the order or be expelled. It was decided that the general masterworkman should appoint a committee to amend the constitution and have the new constitution published to the order one month before the meeting of the next general assembly. The rest of the forenoon's session was taken up in discussing whether those holding state, county or city offices should be accepted by the order.

At the afternoon session the general assembly adopted a resolution recommending that, as a rule, assemblies should refrain from electing to membership any one holding or seeking a political position.

The assembly then went into secret session, continuing the remodeling of the ritual of the order.

The report of the finance committee was submitted, showing an increase of 5c per capita tax. This does not include the thousands of members exonerated and restored to full membership. The finances of the order are in excellent condition.

A resolution was adopted favoring the holding of the industrial conference, now fixed for Washington city, on February 22d next, at some more central city, Cincinnati and St. Louis being most favored by the delegates. It was decided that the representation of the order at that industrial conference shall be one delegate from each local or district assembly. General officers will represent the general assembly. The convention may complete its work by Monday evening and will certainly not extend the session later than Tuesday evening.

Wholesale Dismissal of Postoffice Employes.

OMAHA, Neb., November 14.—The postmaster general has ordered that sixteen mail carriers and five clerks be dismissed in the Omaha postoffice. Soon after Postmaster Clarkson assumed the duties of his office here, the United States civil service commission called attention to the fact that in the appointment of clerks and carriers in the Omaha postoffice the civil service laws had not been strictly observed, in that men had not been appointed with reference to the time of taking the examination. Some of the men who had passed the required examination and had failed of appointment, entered complaint with the commission at Washington, which resulted in an inspector being sent here, who recommended the dismissal, and that the men whose interests had not been protected and had stood the examination should be appointed in their stead.

Investigating the Road.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 14.—[Special.]—H. B. Plant, president of the Plant Investment Company, with several prominent officials of the Plant railway, arrived in Montgomery tonight, inspecting the Savannah, Florida and Western and also the Alabama Midland, accompanied by General Superintendent B. Dunham.

Snowstorm in Iowa.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., November 14.—It has been snowing here several hours and indications are favorable for a big snow storm. Snow is reported in other places in Iowa.

FOUR SMALL WORDS

Of the Emperor Which Are Causing a Little Sensation,

AS THEY ARE VERY SIGNIFICANT.

The Financial Flurry in Germany's Capital,

CAUSED BY THE CORRUPT BANKERS,

Who Lead Fast Lives and Then Fail, Leaving Their Depositors in the Lurch—Romantic Story.

BERLIN, November 14.—[Copyright, 1891, by New York Associated Press.]—Despite the excited articles which have recently appeared in the newspapers proclaiming a financial crisis here no crisis exists, and notwithstanding the failure of Private Bankers Hirschfeld & Wolff, Friedlander and Sommerfeld, and the house of which Herr Maas was the head, and trouble threatening other houses of the same character the position of the large banks and greater finance firms remains solid and public confidence in the general situation is unshaken. The run of depositors on private banks continued steady during the past week, and has been accelerated since the surrender of Herr Maas, but money deposits and securities of all kinds which have been withdrawn from smaller concerns have been deposited with larger financial institutions. The bourse doubtless experienced a severe shaking up, not through losses arising from the failures, for the firms mentioned had no large engagements with bankers or operators on the exchange, but mainly through the revelation of the "flash" nature of the prosperity which was supposed to be permanent and genuine. In each case the collapse affected depositors dealing with second or third rate bankers paying a high rate of interest on their deposits.

The System Denounced.

Under the prevailing system, private banks take on deposit shares without guaranteeing to return the identical stock, but merely in equal values of the same stock.

The system has been repeatedly denounced as tending to encourage fraud and the public has been warned again and again against entrusting investments to men able to use them in their personal speculations.

The present developments cause no surprise among leaders in high financial circles, who have long expected that "bubble" houses would burst.

Some firms of greater importance than any which have yet collapsed, finding that the run of the public was threatening their existence, have submitted statements to the large financiers, and are obtaining assistance from them to meet the calls made upon them.

There Is No Panic.

Naturally, though there is no panic, commercial depression is consistent with the decline of values on the bourse. The period of general inflation, which reached a climax last year, has been succeeded by a persistent reaction downwards. Since this reaction set in shares of disconts Gesellschaft bank of highest repute, have gone down 83 per cent; the stock of Handel Gesellschaft has declined 75 per cent, that of the Daronstadt bank 61 per cent, of the Dresden bank 54 per cent, of Harpener mine 164 per cent, of Bochum Union 60 per cent, and of Laura mine 59 per cent.

These striking figures carry their own comments. During the week just ended the bourse has been little affected. Since Saturday last shares of Harpener mine have lost five points, and those of Deutsche bank two points, while Prussian funds have actually scored a fractional rise. The sum of the matter is that the business community, though awaiting brighter times, feels assured that the basis of business banks and of bankers is strong and safe.

He Was a High Roller.

Herr Maas, the self-confessed embezzler, lived with the same ostentatious extravagance displayed by Herr Wolff. He had two houses, one at Charlottenburg and a splendid residence at Sevinemunde. He entertained extensively and his grand parties and banquets were the subject of much comment. As usual in cases of the kind the cry is raised by certain journals that the government ought to interfere as special providence for the investors.

The Germania demands that the government shall assume the supervision and regulation of dealings on the bourse. The Kreuz Zeitung declares that half the banks in Berlin are rotten and urges the government to institute an inquiry into their condition.

What the Emperor Wrote.

The municipal council of Munich has questioned the burgomaster of that city as to the truth of the report that Emperor William, on his recent visit to Munich, inscribed his name in the golden book of the city, adding the words "supreme lex regis voluntas." The statement was admitted to be true by the burgomaster. The Bavarian press protests strongly against the assumption by his majesty of prerogatives never conceded to Bavarian sovereign, and organs of the freisinnige party profess to find in the incident an illustration of the despotic ideas of the emperor, which the contract with parliament must correct.

The reichstag will resume its sittings on Tuesday next. The report that Prince Bismarck had taken up his residence in Berlin for the session of the reichstag is untrue. It is not yet known when the prince will appear in the house. His health requires careful attention, and he will undertake a parliamentary campaign only when assured of his ability to do so by his physicians.

Official inquiry into the report that American pork infected with trichinæ, has been imported into Dusseldorf brings out the fact that the diseased pork did not bear the stamp of American inspection. Consequently there will be no interference with the admission of American pork, the healthy condition of which has been properly certified to.

Reads Like a Romance.

The case of Mrs. Catherine Robinson and Miss Ida Green, who have been suing for the estate of the late Baron von Barnekow, has just been decided in favor of the claimants. Miss Green, the courts decide, is entitled to call herself Baroness von Barnekow and receives the whole of the baron's property after his debts are paid.

Years ago Baron Kjell von Barnekow, an officer of the German army, after a life of dissipation fled to America, and after a varied career become a runner for a hotel in San Francisco, under the alias of Fred Green. While employed in this capacity he became acquainted with a girl named Galligan. The couple lived together, though not legally married, but after the death of a daughter the baron yielded to the importunity of the girl and married her, thereby, under the laws of California, making his daughter, though born out of wedlock, his legal issue. The baron soon resumed his dissipated life, neglecting and finally deserting his family. His wife applied for and was granted a divorce.

Baron von Barnekow subsequently returned to Germany, falling heir to the family title and estates. Without obtaining a divorce he married again. In 1887, the year before his California wife obtained her divorce, the baron died. His second marriage was naturally illegal. Without knowing that her husband was dead, Mrs. Green obtained the divorce, and later on married a sailor named Robinson.

A sister of the baron, Countess von Moltke, wife of a major in the army, a near relative of the field marshal, suspecting the truth, instituted a search, which resulted in the finding of the former wife and child of the baron, and led to the establishment of their claims as the legal heirs to a large, though heavily encumbered, estate.

The war department has concluded its experiments with American corn, and has decided to recommend the use by the army of bread made of equal proportions of corn and rye. It is believed the department of the interior will follow this example. Hon. William Walter Phelps, the American minister here, anticipates that, in consequence of this decision, German markets will be thrown open for the admission of many million bushels of American grain.

DEFENDS MRS. PARNELL.

Michael Davitt Objects to the Abuse Heaped Upon the Widow.

DUBLIN, November 14.—It is an undeniable fact that since the death of Parnell, the attacks upon his widow made by some of the opponents of the Parnellite section of the Irish parliamentary party have grown more and more virulent in their character. The matter has been carried to such an extent that even a large number of those who opposed Parnell politically are growing tired of the coarse language used toward his widow and deem that the interest of Ireland would be better conserved by discussing political and not moral issues.

What Davitt Says.

Among those who are of this way of thinking is Michael Davitt. Today a letter written over the signature of Mr. Davitt has been made public, in which he objects, in very strong terms, to the abusive references made by certain anti-Parnellites in connection with Mrs. Parnell. "The attacks that have been made upon her," says Mr. Davitt, "have been couched in most insulting language."

Further on in his letter Mr. Davitt shows that, though he opposed Parnell as a leader, there was yet a tender spot in his heart for him as a friend. He shows also that he appreciates fully the extent of Parnell's devotion to the woman who subsequently he made his wife, for he writes that all these attacks made against Mrs. Parnell are against one for whom Parnell made the most appalling sacrifices. Continuing, Mr. Davitt declares that the attacks upon Mrs. Parnell will in no way serve the cause of the Irish people, and he concludes his letter by stating that in the United States there is the keenest feeling of indignant regret at the billingsgate character of the controversy the Parnellites and McCarthyites have assumed.

EXCITED FRENCH MINERS.

A Great Strike Inevitable on Account of Dissatisfaction with Wages.

PARIS, November 14.—A dispatch from Arras, the capital of the department of Pas de Calais, states that there is considerable excitement throughout the department in consequence of the action taken last evening by the owners of the coal mines in which the department abounds.

Much dissatisfaction has extsted among the miners for some time regarding their hours of labor and their wages. The men recently formulated a series of demands and gave the mine owners until November 15th to consider their grievances and decide whether they would concede their demands. Last night a joint meeting of the mine owners was held and it was decided that no concessions would be made to their employes. When this decision was made known to the men there was intense excitement among them. The men refuse to work under the present conditions and a great strike is inevitable. An attempt to enforce their demands will begin Monday, on which day the strike will be inaugurated.

ROBBED THE WRONG MAN.

Bandits in Turkey Strike the Wrong House. Created a Panic.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 14.—Advices received here state that a party of brigands recently made a raid upon Samsoun Villaget, of Trebizonde, and plundered the house of Arnand, director of the tobacco regie. Arnand and his wife and son were brutally treated by the robbers, who secured a small amount of booty and then departed, leaving no clue by which they might be traced. Their object was to secure a considerable amount of bullion which had been sent to Samsoun to establish a branch of the Ottoman bank. This treasure was consigned to the agent of the bank, whose name also was Arnand, the gang mistook the house of the director of the regie for the one occupied by the agent of the bank. The raid of the thieves created a panic in town, which was placed in a state of semi-siege.

ANOTHER GLADSTONIAN WINS,

And Another Seat in Parliament Taken from the Conservatives.

LONDON, November 14.—An election to fill the vacancy in the house of commons for South Melton division of Devonshire was held yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the liberal candidate, George Lambert.

The campaign in the division has been quite an exciting one, many of the meetings having been broken up by gangs of roughs, who were charged with being in the employ of the candidate against whose interest the meeting was being held. The candidate of the liberal unionists and conservatives was Charles W. Bullard, a Devonshire man, barrister and Irish landlord. The liberal unionist expected to win, but Lambert has 1,200 majority.

This great liberal gain of 2,901 votes, and the return of a Gladstonian to fill a seat previously occupied by a unionist, has caused great rejoicing among Gladstone's supporters.

Charged with Immorality.

PARIS, November 14.—A sensation has been caused in military circles at Chalon-sur-Saone by disclosures affecting the characters of a number of officers and men belonging to a corps of the army stationed at that town. The disclosures were made public by the arrest of two officers and six men belonging to a Chasseur regiment in camp at Chalon-sur-Saone, who were taken into custody on charges of conduct unbecoming officers and soldiers and subversive of the discipline of the army. These are the technical charges, but the offenses of which the prisoners are accused are grossly immoral.

Accident on an Italian Railroad.

ROME, November 14.—A fatal accident is reported to have occured today on the railroad between this city and Turin. The fast train from Rome for Turin collided with an ordinary passenger train from Genoa for this city. At Galera station the trains crashed together with terrific violence, causing a wreck that blocked the line for hours. Three persons were killed and seven injured. Little hope is entertained of the recovery of five of the injured. The accident was due to a disregard of signals.

Will Leave Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.—A large number of German colonists along the Volga river became discontented with the condition prevailing in Russia, and many of them have determined to give up their holdings and leave the country. A large number will go to the United States and others to South Africa. The emigrants are thirty and industrious, and a majority of them are fairly well-to-do.

Buckley Is in Canada.

MONTREAL, November 14.—Christopher Buckley, the well known blind political leader, of San Francisco, who is under indictment in that city charged with having received money for obtaining the passage of certain measures by a former board of supervisors, has established himself in this city apparently for the winter.

Bank Examiners in Charge.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Mr. Lacey, comptroller of currency, has instructed bank examiners to take charge of the Cheyenne National bank of Cheyenne, Wyo., and the National bank of San Diego, Cal., both of which failed during the week. Their officers are somewhat connected, as the same man was frequently in charge of both houses. Mr. Lacey says he does not know whether the report that Senator Sherman is a stockholder of the Cheyenne bank is true or not.

An Author Bounced.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Secretary Noble today dismissed from the service, Lewis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, Mo., a clerk in the pension office, for having written and published a novel of an objectionable character on official life in Washington. In making his report upon the subject to Secretary Noble, Governor Raum says:

"The book has scarcely a redeeming feature between its covers. Its motives seems to be to present official and social life in Washington in the worst possible light."

HOW THEY TOOK IT.

Most of the Citizens' Ticket Made Up of Surprises.

THE PEOPLE SOUGHT THE MEN

This Time—How Some of the Candidates Received News of Their Nomination. At the Theater and the German.

The open, honest face presented below is that of the next councilman from the third ward, the nominee of the citizens ticket—John McWaters.

"The truth of the matter is," said he yesterday, "I have been working so hard for such a long time that I have not had time to stop to have a picture taken. But I hope this will satisfy THE CONSTITUTION," and with that he handed the reporter the picture from which this cut is made.



JOHN M'WATERS.

Mr. McWaters has been connected with the Atlanta and West Point road since 1868, having begun service at that time as a fireman. He was given an engine in 1872, and three years later took charge of an engine on one of the fast passenger trains on the road, and from that day to this he has been at it steadily. He has never been reprimanded by the management of the road, and has been exceedingly attentive to his duties, and has the unbounded confidence and respect not only of his associates but of the officers of the road.

Mr. McWaters was born in Atlanta in 1850, when it was a mere village. His father then lived on the spot where the S. S. S building now stands, near the new capitol. He received a primary education at the schools of Atlanta, and is in every respect an Atlanta man from top to bottom.

"I was born," said he, "on that platform, stand on it now, and will always be found fighting for the welfare of the city."

THE CONSTITUTION could not present his picture in yesterday's paper with the other councilmen nominated by the citizens because Mr. McWaters was out of the city, and it was impossible to get a photograph.

"I was in Montgomery," said he, "last night, and was very much surprised, as well as gratified, to hear of my nomination. My people have shown me a mark of esteem which I shall not forget. As I am going to be elected by an overwhelming majority, I suppose it is not out of place to say now that I will do my best for Atlanta during the next two years. I am committed to no man for any office, and shall not commit myself. I am absolutely free to act for the best interests of the city, and I shall do so to the best of my ability."

Mr. McWaters is a prominent member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and was unanimously endorsed by the Railroad League.

At the Theater.

It is an interesting fact, as well as a strong testimonial to the make-up of the citizens' ticket, that about one-half of the men nominated had not the slightest connection with any effort to get on the ticket, and did not know that their names were being even seriously considered, until they were informed that the citizens had called them.

Tom Meador, the nominee from the sixth ward, occupied a box at the theater with his wife and some friends, and at the very moment that his name was being voted on by the committee of 100, he was laughing heartily at the capers of pretty little Patti Rosa. As soon as the performance was through he went home, and had been there only a short while when he was summoned to the door by a CONSTITUTION reporter, who asked him for his picture for use in the paper.

"What for?" said he.

"You have been nominated for council from the sixth ward," said the reporter.

"The deuce I have," said he, and with that the popular nominee of the sixth ward went in search of his photograph, which he handed to the reporter with the remark:

"Well, this is news. I do not know but that I am sorry. Of course I appreciate the honor, but it is lots of work and I always make it a rule whenever I undertake to do anything to do it well."

With that Mr. Meador joined his family, and received their hearty congratulations, they being as much surprised as he.

Charley Northen's Mother.

The true caliber of a man can always be sized by his devotion to his mother, and if ever a man loved his mother more than Charley Northen his name has not been recorded. He treats her like a sweetheart and says he enjoys her company more than that of anybody else in the world, "though of course," he said, with a significant smile, "I do not mean to say there is nobody else whose company I do not enjoy powerful well, for there is."

He was not a candidate, and had no idea that his name was being considered, and when a CONSTITUTION reporter telephoned last night to ask for a photograph, his mother said that Charley had gone to the theater and had not returned.

"You know he has been nominated for the council," said the reporter.

"You don't tell me so," said Mrs. Northen. "Well, if he makes as good a councilman as he is a son, I will be satisfied."

After leaving the theater the handsome young nominee from the fifth ward went to the german at the Kimball house, where he was seen by a reporter, who told him of his nomination.

"Yes," said he, "on my way from the opera house I met the fifth ward delegation returning from the meeting and they told me about it. Of course I appreciate it, and I will do the best I can for the city if I am elected, and I suppose the whole citizens' ticket will be," and with that the dashing young colonel and standard bearer of the citizens of the fifth ward was led out on the floor by one of the belles of the evening and was lost in the mazes of the dance.

A Veteran Citizen.

Mr. O. Reneau, the nominee for council from the first ward, came to Atlanta forty years ago. He was a conductor on the Western and Atlantic railroad when Howell Cobb was governor, and, after three years' service on that road, became a conductor on the Central, under the administration of Mr. Wadley, and has been with that road ever since.

"I love Atlanta," said he yesterday, "as I love nothing on this earth, outside of my own family. I am ready to consecrate my best energies to it for the next two years.

"There is one thing I would like THE CONSTITUTION to do," said he, "and that is to urge all conservative citizens and well wishers of Atlanta to register. It is necessary to pay city taxes for last year to get a registration receipt, and this can be very easily done if people will only think about it. They should not be lukewarm, because the opposition to the citizens' movement has thoroughly organized the registration movement in their behalf, and we should see to it that we lose nothing by reason of disqualification on account of lack of registration."

The Member from the Fourth.

"So Billy Hill is going to become a city father, is he?" said one of his devoted admirers yesterday. "I am glad of it."

Mr. Hill is the only lawyer nominated on the citizens' ticket, the complexion of which, from a business standpoint, is as follows:

One lawyer, Hill; one conductor, Reneau; union baggage master, Colvin; one insurance man, Northen; one merchant, Meador; one engineer, McWaters; one manufacturer, Boyd; Western Union superintendent, Stephens. Pretty good combination, isn't it? It is not often that a ticket is selected representing such a diversity of interests.

Happy John Colvin.

"It did not make much difference to me whether I was nominated or not," said John Colvin, of the sixth, yesterday, "I would have been happy anyhow. I am gratified that a committee of such representatsve citizens should thus honor me, and I will do my best to show how much I appreciate the selection. I hope that Atlanta will never be torn up again by factional strife, and it never will be as long as conservatism is the order of the day. I have always been very strong in the expression of my opinion, and in the views I held on public questions. But I am always ready to meet conservatism half way."

Mr. Colvin was busy receiving congratulations all day yesterday, and wore a broad smile on his face from day light until dark.

Wouldn't Run—Nominated Anyway.

The nominee for alderman from the north side is one of Atlanta's most prominent manufacturers—Captain Wallace W. Boyd. One of the most decided compliments ever paid a nominee for a similar position was paid him by the committee of 100, which met on Friday night. Captain Boyd wrote a card, which appeared in Friday morning's CONSTITUTION, in which he positively announced that he was not a candidate for the position, and withdrew his name from consideration, being averse to going into a pow-wow for office. "I was content to let the committee select from others," said he, "and there are plenty of others whose names were mentioned who would have made splendid representatives of the city's interests."

Captain Boyd is one of Atlanta's best business men, and will go immediately to the front as one of the most prominent members of the general council.

Lucky Jim Stephens's Doubles.

"Good luck runs in doubles with Jim Stephens," said a friend of his yesterday. "I remember one occasin when in walking from his home to his office he found a hundred-dollar bill on the Nelson street bridge. He remarked to me that his luck always ran in doubles, and said to me, 'Watch what I tell you, this will be followed by something else before the week is out.' And sure enough, before he reached the Western Union office he found a pocket-book containing $200 near Jones's stable. Unfortunately, however, Harry Stockdell's name was on it, and a short while afterward he had the good luck to have his book returned to him by his neighbor Stephens."

This story is told simply to show how the luck of the aldermanic nominee from the south side runs in doubles.

But a few weeks ago he was honored with the appointment of district superintendent of the Western Union, this division being one of the largest, as well as one of the most important, south of the Ohio river. A short while afterwards his friends decided to push him for the council, and more than a week ago he said:

"While I cannot afford the time to take an active interest in the matter, I have a decided premonition that I am going to be nominated, because the double to my appointment has not yet come."

Sure enough, it came Friday evening.

As a member of the council two years ago, Mr. Stephens made a record which will fully justify the assurance that he will be a valuable factor in the work of the board of aldermen.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

A Dwelling Burned on Crew Street with All Its Contents.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning a six-roomed house at 269 Crew street, belonging to Mr. F. R. Paine, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents.

The house was occupied by Mr. Hugh A. Usme, who had $2,000 insurance on the building and $1,000 on the contents.

NOW GO REGISTER.

The Books Are Open and Collector Maddox Is Ready.

The registration books are yet open.
But will close two weeks from today.
Have you registered?
If you have not you will find it to your advantage to do so at once.

The registration has been slow with all parties up to a few days ago, when the work began to increase.

The negroes are giving registration more attention than the whites, and the indications are that they will be able to poll their full vote. Any one who has paid his taxes is entitled to a vote, but before exercising that right he must register.

Go register!

The Editor in Atlanta.

From The Buena Vista Patriot.

The editor spent a few days in Atlanta last week to see the exposition and the other attractions that were brought there for that special occasion.

We have visited many larger cities than Atlanta but few of them wear that metropolitian air or have the get up and get the Gate City has. There is something that always interests the visitor and causes him to admire the capital city of Georgia.

An Explanation.

From The Ellijay, Ga., Courier.

While in Atlanta we visited the Keeley institute for the cure of the opium and whisky habit.—Ellijay Courier.

Well, brother, did you get cured?—Marietta Journal.

No, brother, we got an "ad" and that's what we went after.—Ellijay Courier.

Wanted to Know.

The elderly visitor smiled a capacious smile and disclosed a pair of gold-crowned bicuspids.

"Mammy," said Tommy, "what makes Mrs. Fly-about——"

"Hush, Tommy!"

"Carry her——"

"Keep still, Tommy!

"Cuff buttons in her mouth?"

Got Only a Bite—From the Dog.

From The New York Weekly.

Sour-faced Woman—You get right out of here or I'll call my husband.

Tramp—Y'r husband ain't at home.

Sour-faced Woman—How do you know he ain't?

Tramp—I've allers noticed, mum, that w'en a man is married to a woman wot looks like you he never is at home except at meal time.

Another Advantage of Life Insurance.

From Harper's Bazar.

"I hear you fought a duel with Parker."

"I did."

"Weren't you afraid to stand up before a loaded pistol?"

"Not with Parker holding it. I am insured in his company."

A GOOD TICKET.

The Citizens' Ticket Endorsed by the Leading Citizens of the City.

GOOD MEN WHO WILL WIN

At the December Election—Great Enthusiasm Menifested by the People. What the People Say.

The citizens' ticket receives the unqualified endorsement of the people.

The leading business men approve of the selections made, and unite in predicting success at the election in December.

No ticket ever launched before the voters of Atlanta gave better satisfaction or created more enthusiasm.

Below is given the opinion of some of the leading citziens of Atlanta of the ticket, and it will be seen that all are proud of the men selected, and are hopeful for victory:

JUDGE GEORGE HILLYER: "Whichever of the two tickets comes out for low taxation and financial reform, will be the ticket that will win. The committee of 100, which nominated the citizens' ticket passed a resolution declaring in favor of as low taxation as would meet the demands of the city government. If the gentlemen nominated by that committee stand on that platform it is a great card in their favor. The citizens' ticket has some excellent men on it."

COLONEL WILLIAM H. HULSEY: "It is a good ticket—an excellent ticket. The gentlemen whose names are on it are a good, square, responsible set of men. I believe they will be elected without any question. The gentlemen form as good a representation as our city usually has. A man looking for faults can find them in any ticket, and this one is no exception, but it is a good, sound ticket. It will win."

MR. JOSEPH HIRSCH: "It's a very good ticket. The gentlemen composing it, if elected—and I believe they will be—will make a splendid council, that will zealously guard our city's finances."

CAPTAIN ANDREW J. WEST: "I think it is a ticket that will represent and subserve the very best interests of the city. Being business men, many of them of long citizenship in Atlanta, and of experience, and whose whole interests are here, they cannot afford, and will not do otherwise than look watchfully and carefully to her $1,500,000 annual income. They will move on a high plane of business principles, ignoring petty factions, extreme measures, and policies that have been tried and proven a failure. The ticket will be elected by a large majority and Atlanta will move along growingly to a population of 200,000, which she will easily reach in the next ten years."

COLONEL W. C. GLENN: "It's a good ticket, selected from Atlanta's best municipal timber. The gentlemen nominated will make good councilmen. I confidently prophesy victory for it."

DR. J. D. TURNER: "The ticket is a good one, I think. I believe all the nominees on it will round up all right on election day."

JUDGE J. T. DORSEY: "It's a first-rate set of men on the citizens' ticket, and they will make up wise legislators for the city if they are elected. It looks encouraging for the welfare of Atlanta to see such men put up."

MR. WILLIAM LAIRD: "The ticket has some excellent names on it—names of as good citizens as there are in Atlanta."

MR. PAUL ROMARE: "That's a good, all around ticket. I like it very much. The men on it are good, intelligent citizens, and they'll get through, too."

MR. M. N. BLOUNT: "As a citizen of Atlanta, and with an eye to her interests, I am satisfied with the ticket. It is composed of men who will serve the city well."

JUDGE HOWARD VAN EPPS: "The ticket is most excellent, and I shall give it my cordial support. It will be easily elected. It contains men of high reputation, who will act for Atlanta's best interest. It is reasonable to assume this, judging by their past. This movement by the citizens of Atlanta, if I mistake not, represents an important idea: it means that the best men of the city, irrespective of opinions touching the whisky question, have come together on one common platform—Atlanta. This means that they deprecate any agitation of that issue, and I am heartily in accordance with them on this line. Only harm can result from such agitation. These men are representative citizens from various walks of life. They enjoy the confidence of the taxpayers of the city. I shall, as I said, cheerfully vote for the ticket, and it will, I presume, be overwhelmingly elected."

HON. FRANK P. RICE: "The committee of 100 showed good judgment in every selection it made. The gentlemen selected from the six wards are thoroughly identified with the city's interest, own homes here, and are identified with no cliques or rings. It will receive the enthusiastic support and endorsement of the progressive citizens of Atlanta."

HON. H. G. HUTCHISON: "Eight safer, more industrious, or conservative men, it would have been hard to select. They are all splendid men and the city's interests will be safe in their hands. It will certainly give us great pleasure to support the entire ticket."

MR. SAM W. WILKES: "It's a good ticket. I feel gratified to see three of the best members of the Railroad League on the ticket, and I am for everybody on that ticket."

MR. GEORGE W. PARROTT: "The ticket is composed of as good representative Atlanta citizens as could well be selected. They will look after the welfare of their respective wards with a watchful eye, and no class or interest will be allowed to suffer. I think it an excellent ticket."

MR. R. A. BROYLES: "I am positively enthusiastic over last night's work. I don't think any stronger or more representative ticket was ever offered to the voters for their support. Our organization asked for two places on the ticket and they gave us three, so we are more than pleased. The entire ticket will win easily, and Atlanta will be blessed with a set of conservative, progressive, earnest and useful aldermen and councilmen. A few of the nominees are not widely known, it is true, yet they are men of practical common sense and honesty of purpose. Atlanta's interests will be perfectly safe in their keeping. Yes, I am thoroughly satisfied."

MR. J. C. JENKINS: "The ticket is so strong that it will be elected by a large majority."

MR. LEWIS G. THOMAS: "An exceedingly good ticket. I am for it, but opposed to any reduction in taxation. We cannot have a live city without spending money freely for public improvements. The ticket will, I suppose, be easily elected."

MR. J. J. BARNES: "A strong ticket that must win."

MAJOR W. F. SLATON: "Atlanta needs men of nerve, push and alert intelligence. The ticket selected last night by the 100 citizens fills the bill. It ought to be easily elected."

MR. JOHN TYLER COOPER: "I am delighted with the ticket. It will win certainly."

MR. ANDY STEWART: "I live out of town, yet I suppose I may express the opinion that it is a first-class ticket."

MR. FRANK MYERS: "Individually and collectively it is a number one. It will run like a scared rabbit."

SHERIFF MORROW: "The wisdom of conservative Atlanta is embodied in that ticket. It will receive the support of the tax-paying voters and will be elected. It is a representative ticket."

COLONEL RUBE ARNOLD: "An excellent ticket that will sweep the field."

MR. B. B. CREW: "It is an admirable ticket. I know the men nominated, and they will serve Atlanta well. There is no reason why the ticket should not be elected. I shall cheerfully support it."

DR. J. F. ALEXANDER: "It's a very good ticket. The men on it are all right, every one of them, and there isn't any doubt about their pulling through. I think that they were well chosen."

MAJOR JOHN A. FITTEN: "I think it is just as good a ticket as could have been made. In fact I don't see how a better one could have been made. They are all good men, and I shall vote for it."

MR. JOHN SILVEY: "That committee of 100 pleased me and I am going to stand by their mark. Whatever 100 good Atlantians, like they, do is mighty apt to be right. I feel sure that the entire ticket will win."

MR. J. L. SHUFF: "The ticket sent me I think is an admirable one and shall certainly support it."

MR. P. H. SNOOK: "It's hard to beat, and suits me exactly."

CAPTAIN ROBERT J. LOWRY: "I thought it a good ticket last night, and now I know it to be one."

MR. GEORGE WINSHIP: "I think every one is pleased with the ticket. It looks like a fine one."

MR. HUGH PORTER: "That ticket suits me."

MR. HENRY DURAND: "It could not have been made better."

MR. J. J. DUFFY: "I like the ticket and will support it."

COUNCILMAN LAMBERT: "I am well satisfied."

COUNCILMAN PORTER KING: "I can find no objection to it in any way and shall give it my support with all the energy I have."

MR. A. L. KONTZ: "I think it is one of the strongest tickets ever offered to the voters of Atlanta. I deem it necessary to have two tickets in the field in order to poll a full vote on the waterworks bonds. This question is of such vital importance to the city that a full vote is rendered very necessary and this is the only way to get such a vote. I think the ticket will be elected."

MR. A. C. BRUCE: "My sympathies are with the citizens' committee of 100 and I am satisfied with their work. I will support the ticket, which I think is a good one, and I believe that it will carry."

MR. ALBERT PERDUE: "The ticket suits me very well. I will support it heartily, although I am not in politics. It is my opinion that it will give general satisfaction and will be elected."

MAJOR DAN N. SPEER: "I think the men who were selected are good, solid, reliable, conservative business men, in whose hands the best interests of Atlanta will be safe. I endorse the selection heartily, will support them, and believe their election is already assured."

MR. A. E. THORNTON: "I think it is a good conservative ticket and all of the men can be relied upon. It will get my hearty support, and it is my opinion that the ticket will carry."

Guizot's Bad Break.

Eugene Field in The Chicago News.

When in 1840, M. Guizot was the French ambassador to England, he was upon terms of friendly intimacy with the young queen, who was much entertained and instructed by the learned diplomat's varied and brilliant conversation. Upon numerous occassions M. Guizot visited her majesty at Windsor, and there has been published in London a letter written by the ambassador to his daughter during one of his visits.

"The queen retired at 11:30," writes M. Guizot "We stand chatting till midnight when, seeking my apartment, I lost my way in the innumerable corridors and rooms, and, half opening a door which I thought was mine, I saw a lady half undressed attended by her waiting woman. I closed it quickly and went on, meeting some one who conducted me to my room. The next day at dinner the queen said to me, laughingly: 'Do you know that you came to my room at midnight?'

"'How, madam,' I exclaimed, 'Was it your majesty's door that I half opened?'

"'Certainly,' and she recommenced laughing, and so did I.

"I then told her of my mistake, which she had guessed, and I ended by asking permission if ever I wrote my memoirs to put in them how I had at midnight in Windsor castle opened the door of the chamber of the queen of England, who was going to bed. She gave me permission, laughing with all her heart."

Fire in Rome.

ROME, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—This morning at 11:30 o'clock the alarm of fire was sounded at the lower end of Broad street. The reels turned out promptly but not in time to save the building. The fire was in George Battey's warehouse, which was full of machinery. Mr. Battey was in his office and before he had time to lock his safe he was in the midst of flames. He gathered most of his books and papers and ran for his life. The firemen worked very hard and saved all the warehouses around. Vandyke & Henley also had a lot of hay and merchandise in the warehouse. It was a total loss. Mr. Battey only had it insured for about half its value. The total loss could not be ascertained. Two horses were burned in the flames.

Death of Miss Gregg.

Miss Birdie Gregg died at the home of her brother, Mr. R. C. Gregg, shortly after 9 o'clock last evening. She had been ill a long time. She will be carried to South Carolina on Monday.

Indeed He Was.

Relative—Well, I sincerely hope you will be happy with him, 'Mandy. Is he a steady young man?

Miss 'Mandy—Steady? My goodness! Aunt Judy, he's been coming to see me for over eleven years!

MARGIE.

The veil of flesh is rent a-twain,
And Margie's voice we hear no more,
But echoes from a happier shore
Will reach her lov'd ones not in vain.
—O. K. B.

HER BROTHER TALKS.

Mr. Charles Vezin Comes to Professor Barili's Defense.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLICATION DENOUNCED.

A Sensational Article Rebuked by Mrs. Barili's Brother—Friends Trying to Bring About a Reconciliation.

Since the publication in THE CONSTITUTION a few days ago, of the story of Professor and Mrs. Barili's separation, scarcely anything else has been talked about among the musicians and society people of Atlanta.

The professor is still in Philadelphia, while his wife and children remain in Atlanta at the Washington seminary.

The facts disclosed in that pathetic story have caused Mrs. Barili's friends to flock to her. Her music class has grown like magic.

Mrs. Barili's Brother.

Last night's mail brought a communication anent the Barili story from Mr. Charles Vezin, Mrs. Barili's brother. Mr. Vezin visited his sister in Atlanta year before last, and during his stay here made the acquaintance of many of Mr. Barili's friends and admirers.

The letter is as follows:

"EDITOR CONSTITUTION—Sir: A special dispatch from Atlanta to The Philadelphia Press declares that Alfredo Barili has deserted his wife for his aunt, Mme. Adelina Patti, and that the latter had instigated the desertion. As a brother of Mr. Barili's wife, I am in a position to know that every detail of this article is untrue, excepting the fact that my brother-in-law has left his wife. In justice to Mme. Patti, I wish to say that she is in no way responsible for Mr. Barili's course. He has been at all times extremely kind to Mrs. Barili, and the only reason the latter has not accompanied her husband on his visits to the castle in Wales is that she would not leave her children, and to take them all would have been a greater trouble and expense than the short time allowed would have warranted. The best proof of this statement are the many loving letters sent by Mme. Patti, together with numerous costly presents to my sister, which the latter can produce.

"However greatly I may condemn my brother-in-law in thus leaving his wife, I wish to defend him against the attacks on his character made in this article in The Philadelphia Press. He has never been unduly attentive to other women, and the uncommon purity of his character has always raised him above the numerous temptations of his profession.

"He, up to this unaccountable course, has been especially dear to me. I therefore am impelled to deny the accusations against him that are absolutely untrue.

"The best refutation of the charge that he 'deserts his wife for Patti' will be the fact that he is not going to Mme. Patti at all, and that he will work harder than ever at his arduous calling. Very respectfully,

"CHARLES VEZIN.

"New York, November 12, 1891."

The Matter Complained Of.

The article to which Mr. Vezin takes umbrage, was published in The Philadelphia Press of November 12th. It bore these startling headlines:

"DESERTS WIFE FOR PATTI.

"Alfredo Barili, the Well-Known Musician, to Join the Prima Donna.

"After a Visit to the Castle in Wales He Loses All Interest in His Work and Neglects His Wife for a Purpose."

Then follows a very sensational article, the opening paragraph of which is as follows: "Musical and society circles in Atlanta are agitated over the discovery that Alfredo Barili, a well-known musician of this city, has abandoned his wife for his aunt, Adelina Patti, the prima donna, whom he visited at her castle in Wales a few months ago. Barili held the highest social position in Atlanta, and his reputation as a musician extends all over the United States."

The writer in the Philadelphia paper proceeds to narrate the alleged facts which antedated the estrangement between Mr. and Mrs. Barili.

The part of the article, however, which offends Mr. Vezin most is that which hints at peculiar relations with women of Atlanta.

Mr. Barili's friends are incensed at these insinuations. The intimations are vague, it is true, yet are sufficient to arouse the indignation of those who were most intimately associated with Mr. Barili during his long residence in Atlanta.

A letter from Philadelphia says Mr. Barili was full of wrath when he read the piece published in The Press. He indignantly repels the accusations made against him.

"I was closely associated with Mr. Barili," a well-known merchant said last night, "and I had the very best opportunities for seeing any irregularity in his professional walk. I never knew a man so devoid of coarseness or viciousness. He was the most effeminate man I ever knew. Why his manners were as soft as those of a woman. He was scrupulously free from those faults which so often are the concomitants of a highly wrought artistic temperament. He was necessarily thrown into confidential relations with hundreds of the purest young women in Atlanta, and had he ever transgressed, one degree, the strictest rules of propriety, he would have been exposed long ago. No, sir, I am convinced Alfredo Barili is blameless in this direction."

He Is Wretched.

Since going to Philadelphia Mr. Barill's health has not improved. In a letter to a friend in Atlanta he admits that he is wretched. He is among his old musical friends, and they are urging him to stay in Philadelphia. It is likely he will, in a few days, go to a large western city, from which he has received a flattering offer.

Will There Be a Reconciliation?

Mutual friends are trying to bring about a reconciliation between the estranged husband and wife. It is said there is no insuperable barrier in the way. A regular correspondence goes on between Mr. and Mrs. Barili. It is not improbable that these peacemakers may accomplish their purpose, so a warm friend of the family declares.

Shooting Match in the Streets.

DALLAS, Tex., November 14.—[Special.]—R. H. Hickman, a wood yard man, shot J. W. Wilson, a milkman, twice on upper Elm street this evening. The wounded man may recover. After a stubborn resistance Hickman was arrested. He had a Winchester and two six-shooters.

John Hinson, a barber, took an overdose of morphine with fatal effect in East Dallas last night.

Death of Mr. E. T. Moore.

SHARON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—This morning just before 3 o'clock Mr. Eullons T. Moore died at his home here, after an illness of about four weeks of typhoid fever. He leaves a wife and an infant son to mourn his untimely end. Mr. Moore was one of our most valued citizens. His vocation in life was that of a farmer, and though only thirty-one years of age, he had already made rapid advancement in his work that would have done great credit to one of larger experience.

PRESTON'S RED-AKE
cures any headache—nothing else.

CORRUPTION IN CANADA.

The Contractor of the Quebec Courthouse and High Officials Implicated.

MONTREAL, November 14.—A tremendous sensation has been created by the publication in The Toronto Empire of startling statements as to payments made by Mr. Whelan, a contractor of this city, in connection with his contract for the construction of the courthouse at Quebec. A commission was appointed by the Quebec government some time ago to inquire into this matter, but Whelan, refusing to answer certain questions, and the question as to the constitutionality of the court having arisen, the commission was allowed to drop for the time being, the principal reason being, it appears, that the ministers were by no means anxious to have the matter inquired into. It has been known for some time that Whelan paid large sums of money to ministers and others with the view to getting his claim against the government settled, but it was never expected the amount had reached such large proportions, nor was it believed that so many of the ministers were implicated.

How It Was Divided.

The total amount distributed was $115,000, divided among Hon. H. Mercier, C. A. Beausoleil, Achille Carrier, Hon. Charles Langelier, Hon. P. Garneau, Hon. A. Turcotte, R. Prefontaine, Mayor McShane, of Montreal, and, besides, a subscription of $14,500 to help liberal candidates in the dominion elections.

Whelan admits making several payments, but claims they were all made for political purposes. Mayor McShane denies having received money although Mr. Whelan is authority for the statement that he asked for $20,000 more towards the election fund. McShane threateas to have actions for libel against both The Empire and Whelan. Other recipients have not yet been heard from.

La Presse, Chaplean's organ, claims that the Mercier "gang" has received $1,100,000 in a similar manner since the advent to power of the nationalist party in 1886.

THE REPORT DENIED

That Some of the Provinces of Brazil Have Seceded.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister, this morning received the following cablegram from the minister of foreign affairs at Rio De Janeiro:

November 13.—Brazilian Minister, Washington: I am in receipt of your telegram of yesterday. The news of the secession of Rio Grande or any other state is untrue; we are in perfect peace.

A telegram from the capital of Rio Grande, published in today's Diaro Official says: "The board of commercial association, representatives of trade and people went to the governor's home and asked Governor Castilhoa in view of the circumstances of the state due to the causes known to him, to resign his office in order to avoid material conflict.

"Governor Castilhoa resigned and the provisional junta was organized as follows: Dr. Assiz, Dr. Casal Riberro and General Osorio. Tranquillity is re-established and public opinion satisfied. CHERMONT."

Minister Mendona feels that the above telegram justifies the confidence he had in the maintenance of peace in Brazil. He explains that Dr. Assiz, Brazil's first member of the junta, is a brother-in-law of Governor Castilhoa, a member of the Brazilian congress, a distinguished man and a good republican.

When the cabinet was formed he was offered a portfolio, but declined it because of his large industrial interests and his preference for his congressional place. He is the author of the best books on republican institutions published in Brazil.

The two other members of the junta represent the material, or old liberal party. In view of the fact that the two leading political parties are thus represented in the composition of the junta, Minister Mendonca feels satisfied that the movement in Rio Grande do Sul is the result of a compromise of existing differences; that a conciliatory policy has prevailed, and that all danger of bloodshed has been averted.

MURDERED 200 YEARS AGO.

A Man Walled Up in a Spanish House and Left to Starve.

HERMOSILLO, N. M., November 13.—A strange discovery has been made here, which shows that a most horrible murder has been committed at some period long past. One of the oldest places in the town is a large adobe house on the southern outskirts, which is said to be the oldest house in the territory. This house was built by the Spaniards when they first came to this country, and has been added to and taken from until only a small part of the original remains. This remaining portion consists of the central portion and was left on account of the solidity of the walls. It was determined not long ago by the owner to tear down part of this wall and change the shape of the building. The workmen had made but a few blows when they found that the apparently solid wall was hollow. An opening was made large enough to show the interior, and it was found that the cavity contained a skeleton. An investigation showed that some man had been chained to the wall and left to die of hunger and thirst. On the wall near the staple where the chain was attached were scratched the words, "Manuel Del Murrilos," which is supposed to have been the name of the unfortunate who was left to die. There is no possible means of determining how long the body had been there, but it must have been placed there 200 years ago.

EXTENDING RECIPROCITY.

Negotiations Between the United States and the British Government.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The department of state is steadily persuing its policy of enlarging the markets for American products in foreign countries by means of reciprocity agreements. At present the trade relations between the United States and the British West Indies and Guiana is under consideration.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, who has charge of the negotiations in behalf of the British government, is availing himself of the expert knowledge of Nevill Lubbock, chairman of the London West Indies committee of sugar producers. Representatives of the British colonies of Jamaica and Barbadoes are now on their way to Washington to furnish the British minister here with such special information respecting the tariffs of their islands as may be useful in the negotiation of the agreement which the United States will endeavor to conclude, to cover all British possessions to the south of the United States.

HE WAS ROBBED IN GEORGIA.

The Missing Italian Turns Up Safe in Little Rock.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 14.—[Special.]—The absconded Charley Burch, whose mysterious disappearance from here since October 4th, created so much comment, has at last been heard from. Mr. Guisseffa Verilla, an industrious fruit dealer in this city, was placed in possession of a letter by Messrs. Joe Gott & Bro., in New Orleans, written by Charley Burch, stating that he is now in Little Rock, Ark., doing business there, and detailing at great length reasons for leaving here and his adventures since he left. While travelling in Georgia he was robbed of $850, and asks Gott & Bro. to have his effects he left here forwarded to him to his place of business, 1309 West Markham street, Little Rock, Ark. The letter was given to Verilla in order to attend to the matter.

Two Resignations in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., November 14.—[Special.]—D. J. Mullaney resigned today as district passenger agent of the Queen and Crescent route for the southern district. He has had charge of the southern department of that system about two years. He will go to Cincinnati, and his successor will be named tomorrow.

Dr. G. W. Dumbell, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church for many years, surprised his congregation today by presenting his resignation to the church. He has accepted a call to one of the leading New York churches. Dr. Dumbell came here from Milwaukee, Wis.

Charged with the Murder of a Young Lady.

DALLAS, Tex., November 14.—[Special.]—B. L. Rich, a dry goods clerk, was arrested in Dallas today upon the charge of murder of Miss Lou Porter, of Vernon, Tex. About two months ago they were out riding. The team ran away. Rich jumped out and tried to stop the horses. Failing to do so the young lady received injuries from which she died recently. The affidavit was made by the dead girl's father.

I love Atlanta," said he yesterday, "as I love nothing on this earth, outside of my own

pistol?"

"Not with Parker holding it. I am insured i his company."

MR. LEWIS G. THOMAS: "An exceedingly good ticket. I am for it, but opposed to any reduction in taxation. We cannot have a live

But echoes from a happier shore
Will reach her lov'd ones not in vain.
—O. K. B.

credit to one of larger experience.

PRESTON'S RED-AKE
cures any headache—nothing else.

ewre out riding. The team ran away. Rich jumped out and tried to stop the horses. Failing to do so the young lady received injuries from which she died recently. The affidavit was made by the deadg irl'sfather.

TION IN CANADA.

f the Quebec Courthouse
fficials Implicated.

ember 14.—A tremendous created by the publication spire of startling statements le by Mr. Whelan, a con- in connection with his con- nction of the courthouse at ssion was appointed by the t some time ago to inquire t Whelan, refusing to an- ions, and the question as to ity of the court having ion was allowedto drop the principal reason being, he ministers were by no ave the matter inquired known for some time that sums of money to ministers view to getting his claim ment settled, but it was amount had reached such or was it believed that so ers were implicated.

Was Divided.

distributed was $115,000, . H. Mercier, C. A. Beaus- er, Hon. Charles Langelier, Hon. A. Turcotte, R. Pre- Shane, of Montreal, and, ion of $14,500 to help lib- he dominion elections. aking several payments, ney were all made urposes. Mayor Me- aving received money lan is authority for the asked for $20,000 more fund. McShane threateas ibel against both The Em- Other recipients have not

an's organ, claims that the received $1,100,000 in a the advent to power of in 1886.

PORT DENIED

Provinces of Brazil Have ceded.

vember 14.—Senor Men- minister, this morning re- cablegram from the min- s at Rio De Janeiro: ilian Minister, Washing- f your telegram of yester- secession of Rio Grande or ue; we are in perfect peace. he capital of Rio Grande, 's Diaro Official says: ercial association, repre- nd people went to the asked Governor Castilhon stances of the state due o him, to resign his office erial conflict. a resigned and the pro- ganized as follows: Dr. Riberro and General is re-established and pub- CHERMONT." feels that the above tel- confidence he had in eace in Brazil. He ex- Brazil's first member of -in-law of Governor Cas- he Brazilian congress, a d a good republican. as formed he was of- declined it because of nterests and his prefer- nal place. He is the ks on republican insti- razil. bers of the junta rep- r old liberal party. In he two leading political ented in the composi- inister Mendonca feels mment in Rio Grande do compromise of existing ciliatory policy has pre- nger of bloodshed has

0 YEARS AGO.

a Spanish House and Starve.

L., November 13.—A een made here, which ible murder has been riod long past. One of e town is a large adobe outskirts, which is said in the territory. This e Spaniards when they y, and has been added l only a small part of This remaining portion portion and was left on of the walls. It was o by the owner to tear and change the shape orkmen had made but found that the appar- ow. An opening was to show the interior, d that the cavity . An investigation man had been left to die of hunger l near the staple where d were scratched the urrilos," which is sup- name of the unfortu- There is no possible ow long the body had ave been placed there

ECIPROCITY.

the United States and overnment.

ber 14.—The depart- persuing its policy of r American products means of reciprocity the trade relations tates and the British ana is under consid-

who has charge of alf of the British gov- mself of the expert ubbock, chairman of s committee of sugar ives of the British Barbadoes are now on to furnish the British special information heir islands as may be on of the agreement will endeavor to con- sh possessions to the

IN GEORGIA.

Turns Up Safe in ock.

mber 14.—[Special.]— ch, whose mysterious ce October 4th, cre- at last been heard , an industrious fruit d in possession of a Bro., in New Orleans, tating that he is now business there, and sons for leaving here left. While traveling $850, and asks Gott ts he left here for- e of business, 1309 tle Rock, Ark. The order to attend to

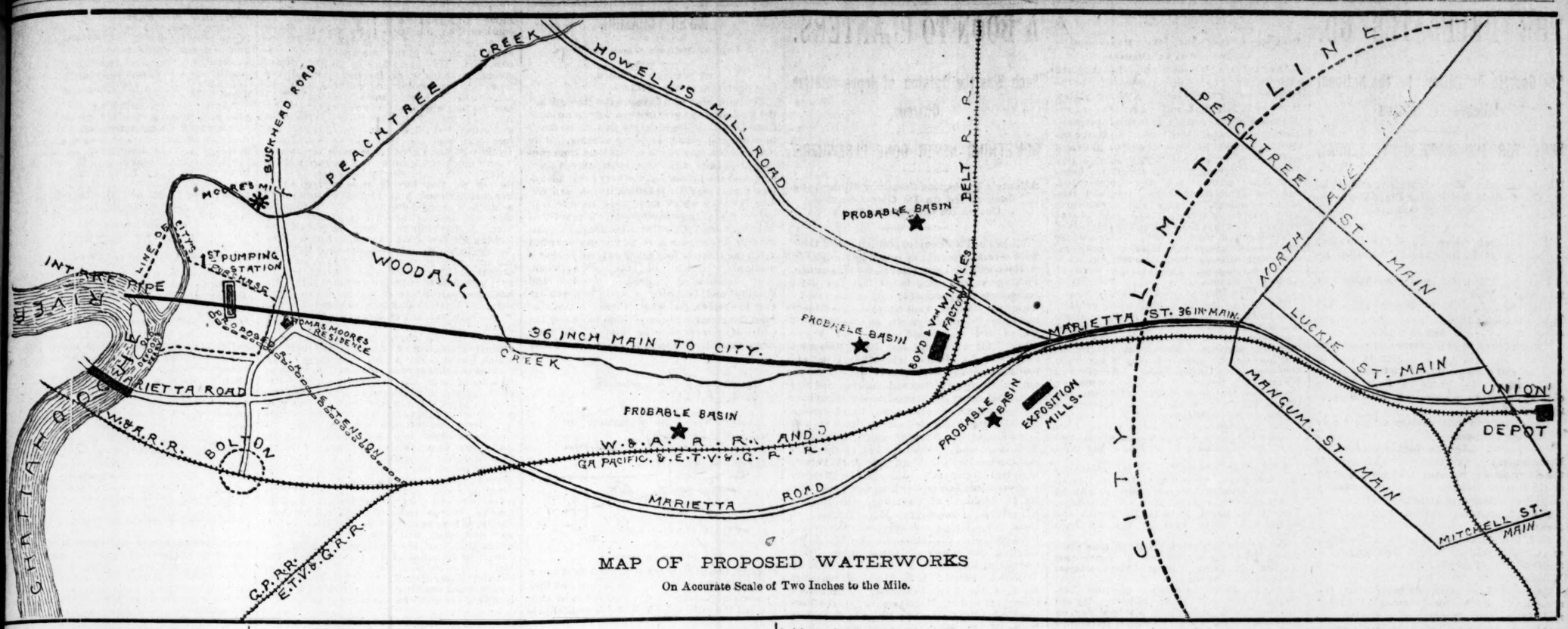
Chattanooga.

November 14.—[Spe igned today as dis Queen and Crescent trict. He has had epartment of that e will go to Cin- will be named to-

ctor of St. Paul's ny years, surprised y presenting his He has accepted a New York churches. from Milwaukee,

of a Young Lady.

14.—[Special.]—B. L. rrested in Dallas to- r of Miss Lou Por- wo months ago they ran away. Rich the horses. Fail- received injuries The affidavit was



MAP OF PROPOSED WATERWORKS

On Accurate Scale of Two Inches to the Mile.

THE WATERWORKS.

The Perfected Plan of the Works Made Clear to Everybody.

WATER WILL BE PUMPED NEXT FALL

If the People Vote the Bonds—A Masterly Statement of the Situation by Hon. H. G. Hutchison.

Atlanta is to have waterworks. The waterworks commission has been silent under the chafing of the city, but it has not been idle, as will appear from this interview with Hon. H. G. Hutchison, chairman of the waterworks committee.

It appears that the work has been thoroughly and admirably planned and a large part of it is already accomplished. The construction of the engines, which requires more time than anything else, is already far advanced.

It only remains for the people to say the word and the work will be done almost before they know it is under way.

Mr. Hutchison begins by stating about the bonds a few things everybody ought to know. Then he takes up the works and gives a masterly description of the plan and the way it is to be executed.

The accompanying map showing the ground from Atlanta to the river, makes everything clear as to the location and arrangement of the plant. The stars are possible sites for the great reservoir, and the main will be laid by the most direct route to which ever point elected.

An Interview with Hon. H. G. Hutchison.

Having been asked to give the status of the work on the waterworks, Mr. Hutchison said:

"We now have authority to issue $250,000 bonds to build waterworks and we want authority to issue $500,000 more. It will take about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars to do the work, and if authority is given the council to issue bonds to this amount we will be pumping water in here from the Chattahoochee river in less than a year from today. This is what the people are to vote on in December, and unless these bonds are voted, the waterworks cannot be built. The council cannot make the necessary contracts without this vote authorizing them to do so. Our city charter plainly prohibits them from going into such a contract until the making of the obligation is authorized by a vote of the people. It is then a question simply of waterworks or no waterworks?

"Are we able to have them? I should think so. The interest on the bonds upon which the people are to vote will be $22,500. The city is losing more than that in tax because of the lack of water for manufacturing purposes. At present we can give no encouragement to manufacturers to extend their plants. We have absolutely to hold them in check. Considering what we lose in tax and what we lose in the sale of water at remunerative rates, the city is actually losing money by delaying the construction of the works. I honestly believe that the increase of revenue the first year will much more than pay the interest on the bonds, and in subsequent years it will double and quadruple. This is a plain, common-sense view of the matter, looking at the city's business just as any conservative business man would look at his own affairs, for no good business man hesitates to spend money when it brings a handsome revenue. The waterworks system is the only city department that is self-sustaining, and shall we hesitate to enlarge the only department which has this record?

"No money can be diverted from this work. Under the law the money derived from the sale of these bonds cannot be used for any purpose except to build the new waterworks. If it costs less than $750,000 to build the works, fewer bonds will be issued. I feel sure from the thorough investigations of the past year, that we can build the works inside of $750,000. The works are gauged for no village. It is no child's play to build them, and when complete on the scale planned, they will be a monument to the enterprise, sagacity and good management of Atlanta and in keeping with her enterprising spirit. The work has been planned slowly, carefully, and with almost painful thoroughness, and all that remains is for the people to say, 'We will do it.' I believe they will. In fact, with the light before me, and looking only to the interest of every citizen of Atlanta, I cannot see how any man can vote against these bonds.

"We not only know that the manufacturers have been held in check and the employment of labor has been cut off by the scarcity of water, but we have seen whole districts of the city absolutely without water and unable to get it because it was useless to extend mains when there was not water enough to supply the pipes we have.

"We have had many parts of the city filled with foul air from the sewers because they needed flushing oftener, but could not be flushed because the water had to be saved for fire purposes. We have felt the discomfort from lack of street sprinkling, and in many other ways it has been brought home to every one that Atlanta is sadly in need of a water supply. Indeed it has almost reached the point where it is a matter of self-preservation, and argument seems superfluous.

"Of all people, the ones most interested in the construction of the waterworks are those living on streets where there are no water mains. It is needless to lay more mains until there is more water. With an abundant supply, the policy of the city will be to lay mains wherever they are needed. So far as I am concerned, I am for water in abundance and as near free as it is practicable to make it.

"With an abundant water supply, the manufacturing interest will receive a stimulus which is impossible at present, and the effect would be immediately apparent in the employment of labor. For instance, take the case of the bleachery Elsas May & Co. wanted to establish. We did not have the water and it could not be built. Otherwise it would be in operation, employing a large number of hands."

Arrangement of the Plant.

"The city has purchased 100 acres of land on the Chattahoochee river for $15,000. This gives all the water front and all the ground necessary for the first pumping station.

"The water will be taken from the river at a point above Peachtree creek, which places it beyond danger of contamination, now or hereafter, from the drainage of the city. The intake, that is, the pipe that will draw water from the river, is forty-eight inches in diameter, and will conduct water into a well. At this point will be stationed two new engines with a daily capacity of 10,000,000 gallons each. They will pump the water through a thirty-inch pipe to the reservoir somewhere near the city limits. This main will be about seven miles long."

With Reference to the Future.

"This site of the intake was not selected without careful consideration. The river has been surveyed and a line of levels taken for some miles. If it should ever become necessary to move the intake upstream in order to avoid contamination from Marietta, Roswell or other manufacturing towns hereafter to be built, then, no matter how far we move the intake up stream, the gravity will be sufficient to carry water to the well on this piece of land, where we have located the first pumping station. The engines will never have to be moved, but will remain, as now, convenient to coal."

A Saving in Fuel.

"The arrangement for getting coal over our branch line from Bolton will save a large item of expense. Drayage on coal to the present works costs 50 cents a ton, or $10 a car of twenty tons. It is probable that the whole, or the large part of this item will be saved, as it is expected that coal will be delivered at the works at Atlanta rates."

The Reservoir.

"The reservoir will have a capacity of about two hundred million gallons. With this large capacity, it will not be necessary to pump from the river to the reservoir every day in the year, and the water will be taken from the stream at the most convenient times, when the river is in the best condition, and no pumping need be done when the water is made muddy and filled with trash from heavy rains.

"This reservoir will provide a supply of water in case the long main between there and the river should be temporarily injured by the heavy strain upon it. It does away with this living from hand to mouth, so far as the water supply is concerned."

"What arrangements have you for filtration?"

"From the reservoir the water is filtered by the Hyatt system, and collected in a clear water basin. From this basin it is pumped into the city. At this point we will place all the engines used at the present works, and a new high duty engine of the Holly system, with a daily capacity of 10,000,000 gallons. This engine is of the latest improved pattern, and is guaranteed to pump against a head of 105 to 160 pounds per square inch. It is so constructed that a variation in load, from the first pressure of 105 pounds to the second pressure of 160 pounds may be made to the highest pressure obtained within two minutes after receiving the fire alarm at the pumping station. It will always be a race between Chief Joyner and the engine as to which gets there first. I may here remark that nothing connected with the waterworks supply has pleased Joyner as much as the placing of this engine at the second station. By the way, this additional protection of an abundance of water and fire engine service, supplemented by a fire department unexcelled, is a matter of vital interest to every man, woman and child in the city. As a financial mattter, the taxpayer will more than save the interest on the bonds by the reduction of insurance rate. It is well known that the business men of this city have paid a high insurance rate. For example, you may take my own case. For the greater portion of the thirteen years that I was in business our firm paid an insurance rate of 2½ per cent, and at no time less than 2¼ per cent. This rate our successors are now paying."

"There can be no increase of tax rate?"

"Under the charter it cannot be increased. On the contrary, I think it is perfectly feasible to reduce it after the new works are completed. I hope the coming year will see the completion of the waterworks and the main sewers of the town. With these pressing needs out of the way the tax rate can be reduced.

"Another advantage in placing the reservoir near the city is that in having it there, less friction of the pipe will have to be overcome by the engine, whereas, if we were pumping directly from the river, the engine would have to overcome the friction of seven miles to the city limits and ten miles to the other side of town. This would be an immense strain on the pipe as well as on the engine, and would put us in great danger of constant breakage, especially under fire pressure."

Distribution of the Water.

"From the clear water basin, the water is pumped through a thirty-inch pipe, by as nearly a direct line as practicable, to the junction of Luckie street with North avenue. From this point the water will be distributed through three principal mains to the different quarters of the city; one running through the fifth ward, across the railroad into the first ward; another directly down Luckie street to the center of the city, and a third in the direction of North Boulevard.

"The main running out North avenue under the railroad into the first ward is a sixteen-inch pipe, and will supply all that portion of the fifth ward and the whole of the first ward. This main is the same size as the big pipe that leads from the present waterworks to the city. Hence, you see the plan is to give an abundant supply to that part of the city which is so much in need of water."

"The pipe down Luckie street to the heart of the city will be twenty inches in diameter, carrying water not only to the center, but to the other side of town.

"At all cross streets leading from Luckie to Marietta, this main will be tapped to carry water to the manufacturing district along the railroad, practically putting them on the main pipe. The proposition is to take care of the manufacturers.

"The North avenue main, running toward the Boulevard, is sixteen inches in diameter.

Everything Utilized.

"All the mains of the present works are just as good as new, and can be relaid as soon as the old works are abandoned. The ten-inch pipe recently bought to go to Pool's branch can be utilized, and the two little engines recently bought to pump water from that place for the temporary supply, will be needed in the construction of the reservoir."

The Best Time to Build.

"Atlanta could not have selected a better time to build waterworks. Iron has been lower this fall than for a number of years, and we have an option on a contract for all the pipe at $21.50 per ton. This contract will be closed as soon as the bonds are voted."

"How long before you will pump water into the city?"

"If the bonds are issued we can be pumping water into the city by next fall, possibly a little earlier if the work is pushed, as I have no doubt it will be. I will give you a reason for the faith that is in me. The work that requires the longest time is the construction of the engines. Two engines, one for the river station and one for the reservoir, are contracted for, and by the terms of the contract are to be delivered and ready for service July 15, 1892. These two will put us in position to begin pumping. The whole length of the pipe to the river will be tested from the present works as it is laid, so that when the engines are ready for service there will be no delay in testing pipes."

THE EARTH'S SHADOW

Will This Evening Hide Luna's Face from View.

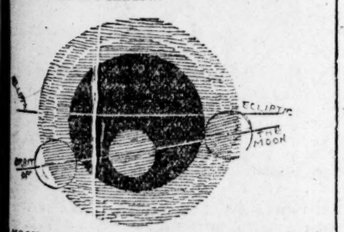
A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

People in Atlanta May See the Phenomenon—Some Very Interesting Facts About the Eclipse.

About sunset this afternoon a total eclipse of the moon will occur, and it will be visible in this latitude. The people in Georgia and the other south Atlantic states will be especially favored by this eclipse, which is the first of its kind to occur since 1874. It is an astronomical event of no mean significance, since it will not occur again till the year 1909.

Such of THE CONSTITUTION'S readers as are fond of watching astronomical phenomena will turn their eyes heavenward just about the time that the last rays of the setting sun gild the western skies.

This eclipse will be total. It will be observed from all parts of the United States. The eclipse is caused by the moon passing through the earth's shadow. In the western states the eclipse will commence before sunset. In Atlanta, however, the moon will be well elevated above the horizon before it enters the earth's shadow.



MOON PASSING THROUGH THE EARTH'S SHADOW.

With a good clear sky the whole of this interesting phenomenon ought to be easily seen from any elevated point in the neighborhood of Atlanta. The moon at the time will be larger and fuller than at almost any other part of the year. It will first be affected by the penumbra and umbra. These are shadows of a shadow, and as they steal across the disk of the moon they may be seen through powerful glasses, but will not be noticed by the ordinary observer unless the air be unusually clear. Then the period of total eclipse will begin.

The readers of THE CONSTITUTION, in 90th meridian time, will note the subjoined calculation:

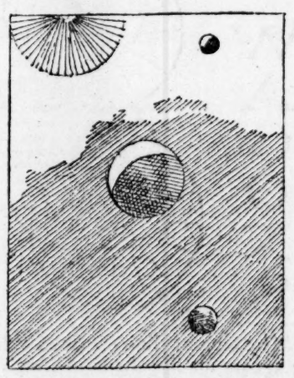
	H.	M.	S.	
Eclipse begins	4	35	0	p.m
Total begins	5	37	0	p.m
Middle	6	18	48	p.m
Total ends	7	00	42	p.m
Eclipse ends	8	3	0	p.m

Magnitude of the eclipse, 1,393. (Moon's diameter, 1.)

The moon will rise at 4:26 o'clock about 20 degrees north of the east point of the horizon. The shadows of the trees cast by the setting sun will point to that part of the horizon where the moon will rise. The first contact will occur on the moon's eastern limb, 55 degrees from the north point, and the last contact on the western limb, 95 degrees from the north point.

It will take some time for the orb of night to pass completely into the deep shadow of the earth, and the progress of the eclipse may be observed in easy stages. On the east side of the moon the indentation of its broad face will begin. A small break will occur in its periphery, and this will get larger and larger, until it looks as if a great piece of the moon had been cut out. Slowly immersing herself in the shadow of the earth the satellite will go on until she looks like a thin crescent or new moon. Then the total eclipse will follow. The moon, however, will not be wholly obscured from sight. Such reflected light as may be lying around loose in the shadow of the earth will enable the moon to be seen as through a glass, darkly.

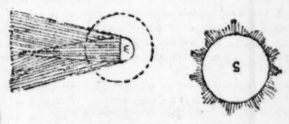
While the moon is passing into the shadow the obscured part cannot be clearly seen by the naked eye, although easily observable through a telescope. But when the entire disk has passed into the shadow it becomes distinctly visible, showing a gradation of tints from a bluish or greenish on the outside to a gradually increasing red. This, further on, changes to a color resembling iron when at a dull read heat.



EARTH AND MOON IN SPACE.

The various points of progress of the moon during the eclipse will enable astronomers to see and photograph the topography of the orb, its mountains and valleys being strongly marked. The amateur photographer has practically come into existence since the last total eclipse of the moon, and next Sunday night he will have a great opportunity if favored by a clear sky. Previously astronomers have been encumbered with the wet plate and other old-fashioned photographic appliances. Now, however, the plates and cameras have been brought to such perfection that remarkable results are looked for by astronomers as a result of next Sunday night's work.

An astronomer who was seen yesterday by a CONSTITUTION reporter consented for a few minutes to bring his mind down from illimitable space to mundane things. "Yes," said he, "I am living in anticipation of Sunday night. Eclipses of the moon are much rarer than eclipses of the sun, although we see more of them. An eclipse of the moon is observable over one-half of the earth, while an eclipse of the sun may only be seen within a small radius. The earth's shadow is conical in shape because the sun is much larger, so that if the moon were far enough away it would not pass through the shadow at all.



ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

"This is the eclipse," said the astronomer, letting his mind run back a few centuries, "which Columbus put to such good use. It occurred on the night of March 1, 1504. He was shipwrecked on the island of Jamaica without provisions, and the Indians refused him assistance. He foretold the eclipse, saying that the gods were displeased with the natives, and the moon would hide her face in anger and put on a threatening look. They laughed at him. But that night they got rattled when they saw the moon do what Columbus predicted. They begged his pardon and he owned the island. It is the same moon we have now."

Divested of much astronomical technicalia, the modus operandi of a lunar eclipse is about this way: The moon passing through the earth's shadow becomes obliterated. The shadow of the earth projected by the sun extends more than three times the distance of the moon from us, and sometimes the lunar orb in its monthly journey around the earth passes through this dark shadow, and is in part, or wholly obscured from view. If the moon comes between us and the sun, the lunar shadow falls upon the earth, causing a solar eclipse.

The moon revolves around the earth once in about every twenty-eight days, and one of the first difficulties presented to the mind is why there is not an eclipse both of the sun and moon every month. This would indeed be the case if the plane of the moon's orbit were parallel to the plane of the earth's orbit; but it is inclined about 5 degrees to the earth's orbit, so that the moon passes in the one case above or below the sun, and in the other above or below the shadow, thus preventing an eclipse. Sometimes the moon passes through the edge of the earth's shadow, causing a partial eclipse, and sometimes it plunges centrally through it, causing a total eclipse.

Some years ago the famous astronomer, Richard A. Proctor, visited Atlanta and delivered twelve lectures in DeGive's opera house. These were illustrated by camera obscura pictures thrown on a large canvas., One of Proctor's lectures was entitled, "The Life and Death of a World," and described graphically the birth, the rise and the decline of a planet. He told how the moon is a dead planet without any atmosphere, fire, water, animal or vegetable life. As the same side is always turned to us we never see but one-half of it. Its days and nights are each two weeks long, thus giving it great vicissitudes of heat and cold. Viewed in the light of cosmical history the moon is but the prototype of our own earth indicating what our planet will be when its central fires shall have cooled off by slow radiation, and the atmosphere and the water shall have been absorbed within the porous mass. There are many popular superstitions about the moon. There is a widespread opinion that the moon in some mysterious way influences the weather, affects the growth of plants and even animals, but these opinions are not sustained by any scientific observations, and most of them are mere superstitions unworthy of the slightest credence. Scientific observations carefully conducted in many parts of the world and extending over a long series of years have failed to show that the weather is in any way affected by the moon. The influence exerted by the moon upon the insane is, on the other hand, a well authenticated fact, as yet unexplained by science.

To scientists the eclipse of the moon this afternoon will be of value, and observations will be made by eminent astronomers in various parts of the United States. In making observations some curious instruments are used. The altizamuth, the heliometer and the refractor telescopes are brought into requisition. In Hartford, Conn., St. Joe, Mo., and at the Lick observatory in California, parties of astronomers will watch the phenomenon and will make full data.

Interest in this eclipse is, however, not confined to men of science. As soon as the sun goes down this afternoon and the moon appears in the skies, thousands of eyes will turn heavenward.

The indications are that the weather will go be perfect. If so, a rare spectacle will be presented.

CHI PHI GOSSIP.

Picked Up in the Wake of the Late National Convention.

Most of the Chi Phi delegates left on yesterday morning's train for their several colleges, but a score remained over to see more of Atlanta.

The guests all expressed themselves very much pleased with Atlanta and their cordial treatment here.

In fact, before separating they adopted resolutions of unqualified thanks to their Chi Phi brothers of Atlanta, and Mayor and Mrs. Hemphill for the warm hospitality and gracious reception tendered them. The committee on arrangements, comprising Messrs. C. F. Rice, chairman; W. H. Pope, Carter W. Fage, Jr., W. D. Ellis, Jr., L. L. Rawson and Arnold Broyles, was particularly commended for its earnest work and successful results.

Mr. Drayton Percival, of Lehigh university, was elected grand gamma of Chi Phi instead of Mr. Will Hunt, as was reported.

Professor H. C. White in his toast referred touchingly to his relations with Henry Grady at the old Alpha chapter at the University of Virginia. His tribute was beautiful and captivated the whole gathering.

Many warm compliments are heard in Chi Phi circles for the magnificent convention poem of Mr. Lucian Knight, of Atlanta. The production contained sixty verses and was pronounced, by competent critics, a literary gem.

A telegram came yesterday from Iota chapter, at Ohio State university, congratulating the convention and breathing a Chi Phi greeting.

The convention photograph, taken by Mr. Motes, is a splendid piece of work, and the local Chi Phis, whether in it or not, are all having one struck off for themselves.

A telegram announced that at the very hour the banquet was in progress the chapter hall of Emory chapter was destroyed by fire. All the records of the chapter were burned, with photographs of every graduating class and many other souvenirs and trophies that cannot be replaced. It is quite a remarkable coincidence that when the Phi Delta Theta convention was in session here last month it also received a telegram from its University of Wisconsin chapter, and also on the day of the banquet that its chapter house had been burned to the ground and the records all destroyed.

A party of the guests drove over the city yesterday afternoon, and others attended the matinee.

The last of the delegates to leave went out last night on the 7:50 o'clock Air-Line train. They were Messrs. Griggs and Slade, of Yale; Post and Strong, of Stephens' institute; Wardlaw, of Cornell; Tyler, Hynds and Cole, of Vanderbilt.

The convention will be held next year in New York city, two days after Thanksgiving Day.

The Woman's Industrial Union.

There will be a meeting of the Woman's Industrial Union Monday afternoon next, at 3:30 o'clock, at the Young Men's library. Annual elections will then be had. Respectfully,

MRS. A. E. BOSEMAN, President.

MRS. E. M. CRAYTON, Secretary.

KIT IS HERE,

And the Negroes Are Wondering What's Next.

THE YELLOWSTONE MEDICINE MAN

Who Gave Away Sacks of Flour, Shoes and Clothes, and Then Bought Atlanta Real Estate.

Yellowstone Kit is in Atlanta.

He reached the city yesterday direct from the New England states and will remain until Thursday or Friday.

From Atlanta he goes direct to New Orleans.

Kit does not look a day older than when he was in Atlanta a few years ago. He is the same dapper, curly haired, swarthy skinned good Samaritan and moves about with the same quick, elastic step.

An hour after his arrival the negroes throughout the city learned of it and by dark they were crowded in front of the Kimball anxious to get a glimpse of him and eager to know what he was going to do.

During the afternoon Kit moved about the streets shaking hands with old friends. His memory for names is remarkable, and out of the many whose hands he clasped, there were very few he did not instantly call by name. On the streets he was the observed of all observers. Negroes who met him showed their devotion to him in many ways.

"I'm just passing through," he said in response to an inquiry, "and will be here only a day or two—not longer than Thursday or Friday any how."

"Where are you from?"

"Direct from New England. I was in Massachusetts during the campaign, and put in some hard licks for Russell. It's the same old story. What Kit says goes everywhere."

"And you are just passing through?"

"That's all. I have some property here which I bought when I was in Atlanta a few years ago. It's in the hands of an agent, and I wanted to see him and to meet my old friends once more. Do you know, I have some friends here who are very dear to me, and then, too, I'm very fond of Atlanta."

"Still on the road?"

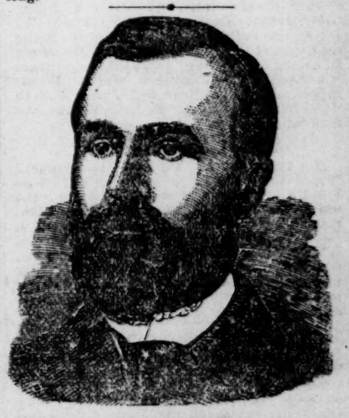
"Yes, but I'm going to quit the last of this year and settle down. I have almost made up my mind to locate here in Atlanta. I've been all over the union, and I have not been able to find a better town. Atlanta is known everywhere, and everybody knows of its progress, its energy and its rapid, solid growth. Why, all you've got to do is to drop a dollar in Atlanta dirt, go off and stay a year or two, and come back and find yourself rich.

"No, I'm tired of the road. I have been on it a long time, and have made as much money as I need. I have property scattered all over the country, and it requires my time. I shall retire the first of the year, and, as I have said, think I'll make Atlanta my home."

The appearance of Yellowstone Kit recalls to every one the big part he took in the prohibition election when Atlanta went wet, and many who saw him yesterday surmised that he was here for the purpose of taking a hand in the present campaign.

"Several parties," he said, "have asked me if I wasn't here to help fight this question over. Of course I knew through the papers that the fight was on again, but that's all I do know. I think the question has been fully settled in Atlanta, and know of no reason why I should jump into the fight again."

Old State Bank Money.—Mr. W. T. Kirk, of Holly Springs, Cherokee county, while in the city yesterday, showed a CONSTITUTION man two twenty-dollar bills issued by the Mechanics' bank, of Augusta, in 1849, and a one-dollar bill issued by the Merchants' and Planters' bank, of Augusta, before the war. Just before the surrender Mr. Kirk, desiring to get hold of some good money, purchased these bills, giving seven times their face value in confederate notes. He must have taken quite a fancy to the bills, as he has kept them more than a quarter of a century without trying to dispose of them. Many state banks redeemed their notes after the war, and it is possible that Mr. Kirk might have turned his currency into greenbacks if he had not delayed so long.



COLD FACTS
1000 DOLLARS

Deposited with the Lowry Banking Co., Atlanta, which will be paid to any one who will disprove any of these statements.

T. B. Wright, Holland's store, S. C., cured by Dr. Tucker of liver and bowel trouble after all other means failed. Mrs. Charles Little, John, Pacolet, S. C., says: Dr. Tucker has had remarkable success in the treatment of my case. I recommend him to all suffering ladies. D. A. Long, Davisville, Ala., cured by Dr. Tucker of ulceration of the bowels. S. H. Peters, Istacholta, Fla., cured by Dr. Tucker of liver disease and dropsy. Mrs. M. E. Borders, Chocolocco, Ala., cured by Dr. Tucker after all others failed. She recommends him to all the afflicted. W. H. Phillips, Simsboro, La., cured by Dr. Tucker of liver disease and chronic diarrhoea of many years' standing. J. R. Harris, a prominent farmer of Columbus, Miss., cured by Dr. Tucker of piles of 25 years' standing. Rev. Wm. Harmon, Tallassee, Ala., cured by Dr. Tucker of a malady of many years' standing. Dr. F. B. Palmer, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. E. E. Foy, Egypt, Ga.; E. B. Kennedy, Enal, Ga.; Mrs. W. B. Glover, Tecumseh, Ala.; Mrs. J. F. Kinsey, Camak, Ga.; Mrs. H. H. Cason, Folkston, Ga.; W. G. Barns, Liepers Fork, Tenn.; Jas. Hardwick, Springfield, Tenn., and thousands of others have been successfully treated by Dr. Tucker.

THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE ALL TRUE; no sane man would publish them if they were not, and if you do not believe me, write to the parties and satisfy yourself.

Dr. Tucker treats all chronic diseases. Patients treated successfully by correspondence. PAMPHLET AND QUESTION LIST FREE. All correspondence sacredly confidential. Address

W. J. TUCKER, M. D.,
PIEDMONT MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
9 MARIETTA ST., ATLANTA, GA.
9-sun and wkly

THE DELEGATES GO.

The Georgia Delegation to the National Alliance Convention

LEFT FOR INDIANAPOLIS YESTERDAY.

The Convention Meets Tuesday, and Will Continue in Session for Eight Days. Will Re-Elect Officers.

The national convention of the Farmers' Alliance meets in Indianapolis day after to-morrow.

This convention will be a remarkable one for many reasons.

It will be composed of delegates appointed by all the state alliances in the union, and the convention will be in session eight days.

Many things will go on record at this convention which will play a prominent part in national and state politics in the future.

A successor to President Polk will be elected, as well as successors to all the other national officers.

The convention will declare either for or against the third party.

The Georgia delegates for the convention left last night for Indianapolis. They reached the city yesterday morning and spent the day at the alliance exchange, and were courteously cared for by Seargeant-at-Arms Daniels.

The delegation that left last night is as follows:

M. I. Branch, of Columbia; M. A. Baldwin, of Randolph; A. J. Bell, of Jackson; A. J. Smith, W. L. Peek, W. S. Copeland, L. D. Wimberly.

President Livingston, delegate from the state at large, left for Indianapolis Friday night in order to be present at a preliminary meeting of the state alliance presidents which was held there last night.

Colonel W. L. Peek will attend a meeting tomorrow of the committee on finance, which is composed of state business agents. The work and progress of the several state exchanges will be reviewed, and the business agents will swap ideas about the management of the exchanges. Colonel Peek will preside over this meeting.

On Tuesday morning the national convention meets, and over two hundred delegates will enroll their names on the list of delegates. President L. L. Polk will call the convention to order and preside over its deliberations until his successor is elected.

There is talk to the effect that Congressman Leonidas F. Livingston, of Georgia, may be elected to succeed President Polk. His fame and astuteness as an alliance leader are second to no man's.

The convention will be in session eight days, and during that time something will be done that the newspapers may talk about.

Some significance is attached by some to the fact that on one night of the convention a meeting encouraging independent political action will be held.

Several delegates from adjoining states passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way to the convention. Among them were W. G. Martin, of Pendleton, S. C., and A. J. Smith, of Piercetown, S. C.

Colonel W. L. Peek was accompanied by his daughter.

THE FREAK OF A FROG.

And How He Came to Grow Up with a Great Tree.

SWAINSBORO, Ga., November 14.—[Special.] While a large log was being sawed down the other day a large frog was found imbeded in it near the center. He was completely encased in the wood, with no possible means of ingress or egress. As the log was the third up from the butt of the tree, his position must have been about sixty feet from the ground. There is but one way to account for the fact that he was found in the position named. He had grown up with the tree from infancy, and was probably hundreds of years old when the saw awoke him from his long nap.

A Negro Exodus.

LEXINGTON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.] There are rumors afloat of a pretty generally universal and thought to be organized determination among the negroes of his section to quit the farms and farming. Many are outspoken in this determination, which is general enough to give farmers and landowners in general some uneasiness about getting tenants for next yeas. Should Cuffee so determine and carry it out, the question arises, "What will he and the farmers do?" There is no employmedt open for so many of the former, and the latter will find it troublesome to fill their places on so short a notice. It is a question for thought, and one that will prove serious if the rumors should prove true.

The Municipal Race in Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Municipal politics are getting rather warm. The registry lists close next Friday, and on the 25th the vote will be polled. Messrs. E. T. Brown and H. C. Tuck are making a lively fight for the mayoralty, and there is no telling who will win. In the first ward Captain W. D. O'Farrell opposes Mr. R. Chapple; in the second ward Dr. John Gerdine and Mr. John L. Arnold are running; in the third ward there is a triangular fight between Messrs. W. J. Russell, Jr., A. G. Elder and Julius Cohen; while in the fourth Mr. Ed Smith has the field to himself.

A Circus Man on a "Tear."

MONTEZUMA, Ga., November 14.—[Special.] One of the showmen got too much red eye on board, and thought he would clean up the town. He was arrested by one of the assistant marshals, and immediately put his pistol in his face and threatened to shoot. Marshal Walters then came up to assist the deputy, and the fellow placed the gun in his face. The marshal knocked him down with his club and locked him up. A state case will be made against him.

A New School Building.

WASHINGTON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.] The building of the new schoolhouse at Independence has been let to Mr. Pit Williamson at $675. It will be a nice building and a credit to that excellent community. Those good people have done well in their efforts, and we congratulate them on the success with which they have met. The building is to be completed by the 1st of January next.

He Wants His Child.

GIBSON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Mr. R. Brassell, of Jefferson county, has sued out a writ of habeas corpus against Nimrod Nunn and Nancy Todd, of this county, to recover the possession of his little daughter, Maggie. She has been with Mr. Nunn and Mrs. Todd, alternately, about five years. The case will be tried before the ordinary on the 27th.

The Clarke County Jail.

ATHENS, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Arrangements are being made to repair the Clarke county jail. The escape of three jail birds recently, by burning through the wall of the building, rendered steps in this direction necessary. The jail building will be put in thorough repair and made safe.

All Serene Now.

BLAKELY, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—For weeks past up to last Tuesday morning we have had the dryest weather for years. The skies seemed to be made of brass, rain had become a stranger and the dust was almost suffocating. A good shower came early Tuesday morning and now an impulse of new life has taken hold of all.

Cotton on Fire.

ROME, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Tonight, about 7 o'clock, a carload of compressed cotton was discovered on fire on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. The car was consumed, and a portion of the cotton, as several bales were thrown into Silver creek, thereby saving them

AUGUSTA'S EXPOSITION.

Products of the South Well Represented—Large Crowds in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 14.—The Augusta exposition, now open here, is conceded to be the finest ever held in the south Atlantic states. It is now in full blast, and is a striking exemplification of the south's industrial progress. Twenty-four states contribute to make the exposition national in name, as well as in extent and variety of exhibits. The south's products of agriculture, horticulture forestry and mines, are well represented, and the exhibits of cotton, iron and timber are excellent. Textile and agricultural machinery are in operation alongside of the looms of mills that show the entire proceeds of weaving cotton, wool and silk. There are also exhibits of furniture and interior woodwork, such as staircases, ceilings, mantels, etc., made out of Georgia pine. This is all the work of Augusta workmen.

Fine Display of Electricity.

The electric display is made up of exhibits from fourteen firms, and shows the various uses to which electricity has been applied for household, mechanical, manufacturing and scientific purposes. Prominent electricians now here say the electric display is the finest ever seen in the United States. An elevator 106 feet high, household machine for making ice, pumps, fans, drills, clocks, bells, automatic tank-filling machines and dental instruments are all run by electricity.

The exposition draws large crowds from Georgia and South Carolina, and the next two weeks are expected to be the best of the exposition.

A large party of New England manufacturers and capitalists, including Governor Russell and staff, Edward Atkinson, General Patrick A. Collins, Oliver Ames, Henry G. Kittridge, Francis W. Breed, Levi G. Bevenham and others will arrive here on the 23d from Boston.

Among the important events to take place during the exposition are a convention of the Southern Cotton Manufacturers Association, November 20th and 21st; Savannah River Association meeting, November 19th and 20th; alliance day on November 18th, and cotton planters' day on November 17th, when two cotton harvesters will be in operation; confederate veterans' day November 23d; the Southern Dental Association meets November 23d, 24th and 25th; Carolina day November 26th, and Massachusetts day November 24th.

Among the prominent speakers will be President Livingston, of the Farmers' Alliance; Congressman Tillman, Governor Russell, General P. A. Collins, Edward Atkinson, General John B. Gordon, John Temple Graves and Governor Tillman.

Augusta Races.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 14.—At the races at the exposition today the postponed free-for-all trotting race of last Thursday was run off and won by Walter Herr. Time, 2:22.

S. P. Salter, owner of Valentine, sued out and was granted a temporary injunction against the Augusta Jockey Club and pool sellers, enjoining them from the payment of prize money and bets. Under the rules of the National Trotting Association, of which the Augusta club is a member, the postponed race must be run the next day. As the racing is only every other day, the club claims the rule applies to the next racing day. All money is tied up and the case will be heard Monday.

First race, running, one and a quarter miles, Old South won, Sight Draft Second, Little S. third. Time, 2:15¾.

Second race, trotting, four heats trotted, Hilda won, Mirtie second. Time, 2:34, 2:35, 2:36 and 2:36¾. To be run off Monday.

CAPTAIN HOUSER RESUMES.

His Creditors Put All the Business in His Hands.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., November 14.—[Special.] This morning the store of Captain O. M. Houser, which was closed last Tuesday by the sheriff, was opened up for business again, with Captain Houser in charge, his creditors having met and granted him as much time as he desired, owing to the fair statement he made of his assets, receipts and disbursements of cash for over a year past. Everybody here is delighted at the turn affairs in this case have taken, and the action of Captain Houser's creditors shows the great confidence they have in him as an honest business man. His numerous friends are jubilant and know that he will pay his creditors every cent he owes.

Captain Houser has made an enviable reputation by the way he has conducted himself and his business under great financial embarrassments for the past six months. The termination of the case in this manner will cause a considerable amount of the assets going into the pockets of the creditors, instead of the court cost and fees to lawyers.

"NOBODY CARES,"

But There Seems to Be Rejoicing That Coleman Is a Free Man.

SWAINSBORO, Ga., November 14.—[Special.] Charles Coleman is out of jail, and nobody cares. If Tom Kendrix is allowed to go free Charles should go, too. It will be remembered that they were tried for the murder of Jerry Early, an inoffensive and law-abiding colored man. Coleman was convicted and sentenced for life. Tom was acquitted, with much stronger proof, and has since admitted his guilt, so Elly Fields says. Now, if the man who admits that he did the deed can be allowed to stalk about unmolested, the one who happened only to be in bad company should be allowed at least to run away to another state. Everybody is glad that Coleman is gone.

THE LAW'S PENALTY.

Bray Will Hang on Friday, January 8th. An Affecting Talk.

LAGRANGE, Ga., November 14.—[Special.] Allen Bray was sentenced this morning to be hanged within one mile of the city of LaGrange on Friday, January 8th, 1892. When asked by the court what he had to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced on him, the negro arose with tears in his eyes and turning to his colored friends, gave them some timely advice.

Bray still declares that the two women who have been acquitted, were participants in the crime.

Notwithstanding the fact that Bray is a brute in human form, his talk brought tears to the eyes of several.

College Building on Fire.

OXFORD, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—This morning between 3 and 4 o'clock one of the brick buildings on the campus of Emory college was consumed by fire. The building was a very substantial one and contained two stories. In this building were the rooms of the Kappa Alpha and Chi Phi fraternities; also the room of Professor Dickey.

It is a serious loss and a heavy blow to the two fraternities which occupied the upper story. The building was far gone when discovered, and the Greek boys saved nothing from the flames which they saw playing havoc with their archives and records.

By the manly efforts of 250 college boys the flames were kept back from the gymnasium building, which was in five feet of the burning house. The boys proved themselves to be good firemen, and it was because of their brave action that other buildings were not consumed.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the Kappa Alpha hall, as the boys had a meeting a few hours previous to the fire and left fire in the stove.

The value of the building was estimated to be about two thousand five hundred dollars, covered by insurance.

A Big Forest Fire.

LEXINGTON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.] Forest fires have been reported from several sections of the county during the extreme dry spell through which we have just passed, but the largest one has been on what is known as the mountain in the flatwoods. It has been raging for more than three weeks, destroying worlds of timber and fencing. Mr. J. S. Bacon, on whose place much of the destruction has been done, is a loser to the extent of several thousand rails and much forest timber. The rain Tuesday extinguished it in time to prevent still further and perhaps more serious loss.

And He Cried Like a Baby.

BUENA VISTA, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—The sheriff has arrested one of the circus negroes for carrying concealed weapons and he now languishes in jail. He cried like a baby at the idea of parting with his gang.

A BOON TO PLANTERS.

Such Was the Opinion of Representative Citizens.

SOMETHING NEVER DONE ELSEWHERE.

Atlanta's Exposition Company Ginned and Compressed on Its Own Grounds Cotton Raised from Its Field.

When the Piedmont exposition closed there were several acres of fine cotton left unpicked on the north and east sides of the race course. Picking has been going on the last few days, and yesterday a party of twenty or more representative citizens went out to the machinery hall to see this cotton grown on the grounds ginned and compressed there. And it was done. This was going one better than most expositions do. In fact, it is said that no exposition company ever did it before. Some may have grown cotton and had it ginned and baled, but never compressed on the grounds.

Among those present were: Chief Justice Bleckley and Associate Justices Simmons and Lumpkin, of the supreme court; Colonel R. F. Maddox and Colonel Rucker, of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company; J. H. Porter, president Merchant's bank; T. D. Meador, vice president Lowry Banking Company; Dr. R. D. Spalding, of Gramling, Spalding & Kingsbery Company; M. Beck, of Beck & Gregg Hardware Company; Mr. Scott, of S. M. Inman & Co.; Mr. J. W. English, vice president Chattahoochee Brick Company; Captain E. P. Howell, Hon. E. P. Williams, Captain Roff Sims, Macon; Mr. Jeter, of the East Teenessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad; Mr. Raymond, of the Mallory Steamship Company; Major D. C. Bacon; Major W. F. Shellman, ex-traffic manager Central railroad; Colonel George W. Adair, Mr. W. B. Miles, of Miles & Stiff; Mr. Joseph Thompson and Dr. Walker.

These gentlemen watched with decided interest the compress, which took the cotton as it came from two gins, passed it between two rollers, making it into a web, and then, with no more power than is used in the ordinary plantation press, compressed it into a small bale. Every bale turned out was neatly and fully covered, and was smaller and heavier than the usual compressed bale. The work was done by the Rembert roller process, which all the gentlemen agreed is a great invention. Some one made a calculation that the introduction of this compress at the country gins in the territory tapped by the Richmond Terminal railroads would effect a saving of $800,000 a year simply in compress charges, to say nothing of $1,200,000 saved in other ways. To the farmers of Georgia this compress would save at least $1,000,000 a year, it is estimated.

This invention attracted more attention during the exposition than any other mechanical display, and hundreds of signed endorsements were fully given by the visitors. The rest of the exposition company's cotton will be ginned and compressed about Wednesday of this week.

George W. Martin & Co., of Little Rock, Ark., under date of September 14, 1891, gave a strong certificate to the effect that they had bought from the Rembert Roller Compress Company twenty-four bales of cotton, all that had been put up by the company at that place up to that time. Martin & Co. say:

"We found it nicely and compactly pressed and no difficulty in selling it above quotations on account of the superiority of the staple which we consider enhances in value from ⅛ to ¼ cents per pound by being put through this process.

"The railroad company did not hesitate to allow us a rebate of the usual compress charges, say 13 cents per hundred."

Shot and Killed.

MACON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—A night or so ago Ben Brooks's, a negro who lives in Rutland district, was shot by Alfred Wilson, another negro. Yesterday Brooks died and the coroner went out to hold an inquest.

The trouble arose about Brook's wife. A difficulty arose between the men about this, but it was, as everybody thought, peaceably settled. Later on the same day, as Brooks was passing through the woods near his house, Wilson stepped out from behind a clump of bushes and peppered down on him with a double-barreled shotgun. Brooks fell down in the road shot through the side. Wilson thought he had killed him and hastened to make his escape. Brooks was shot in the side. He was carried to the house, where he died yesterday.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict charging Wilson with willful murder in the first degree. Every effort will be made to capture Wilson, though it is feared he has escaped for good.

Stricken with Paralysis.

MACON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Mr. I. C. Plant was the victim of a partial stroke of paralysis Thursday night. His left arm and leg were affected. Great fear was entertained at first, but he is much better now. Circulation is getting better, and it is hoped he will be well before long.

Advertising Pays.

WINTERVILLE, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Will Anderson, a young men of Clarke county, went west several years ago and his family lost all trace of him about three years ago. A citizen of this place put an advertisement in The New York World last summer asking for information of him. This was answered by a former citizen of Tampico, Mex., then residing in Mississippi, stating he saw Anderson there last winter. The mother of Anderson, pending the correspondence, wrote directly to her son at Tampico and received a letter from him a few weeks after. He promise tos be at home by Christmas. It is said by those present that an old-fashioned camp meeting was only a side show compared to that exhibited when the family received that letter. If you want to know anything advertise in the papers.

Death of Mr. Killian.

PALMETTO, Ga., November 14.—Mr. C. H. Killian, of this place, died at his home early this morning, he having been confined to his bed for some weeks. Mr. Killian was formerly depot agent at this place, and was a citizen of whom every one thought a great deal. He was a brother of Mrs. L. P. Grant and Mrs. Harris, of Atlanta. He leaves a wife and a family of several interesting children. He was a member of the Knights of Honor.

A Queer Potato.

DALLAS, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Mr. T. J. Crowker has on exhibition at this place one of the strangest freaks of nature we have ever seen of the kind. It is where one sweet potato has grown through another and they are not joined together only in this way. It looks as though one started to grow in a certain direction and came across another in its path and just ran through it.

Will Stand for Re-Election.

ATHENS, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—It is more than likely that Hon. W. J. Morton, our present representative, will offer for re-election next year. Colonel Morton made the county a good representative.

Of Interest to Theologians.

From The Boston Post.

"One ob the most s'prisin' mistooks dat de gre't trelogians is now lab'rn' under am dis," remarked the Rev. Wharyogwine Simmons in one of his powerful doctrinal discourses. "Dey all declar' dat de fruit wha' cawsed de fall ob Adam an' Ebe outer dat gyarden war a apple. Lemme jes' tole you, my bruddren, dat dey is ebbry las' one ob 'em barkin' up de wrong tree. Datter fruit warn't no apple. De ole pizon serpunt didn't peddle out no sich innerecent fruit es dat. It war a banana, dat's what it war. Fus', yo' see, Ebe she tuk hit an' et up de top half. Den she jes scooped out de res' an' handed hit to Adam, an' frowed de peelin' right down dar under foot. An' Adam he jes' warn't noticin', outwell fus' t'ing he knowed he slipped up on dat banana peelin' an' went down ker-blim! An' dat, my dear bruddren, is wideut doubt de properest s'pianation of de fall."

PAPER CHASING.

A Capital Autumn Game for Boys.

BY WALTER C. DOHM.

Copyright, 1891, by S. S. McClure.

For those boys who have not the strength nor the inclination to play football there is no other game that may be indulged in with so much pleasure and benefit as paper chasing. More real exercise may be got in less time from running than from any other sport, except sparring, and the former has the very great advantage that it may be practiced in the open air. The objection which most boys have to running is that it lacks excitement. I grant that trotting a dozen times or more around a quarter-mile cinder path may be monotonous; but when the three or four miles covered is over a pleasant stretch of the open country, embracing field, wood and meadow land, following a trail laid with intent to deceive, and when there is added besides the element of competition roused by the desire of each runner to be "first in," the sport is one that should appeal to every lad. Paper



PAPER CHASING.

chasing, however, is not as popular as it was a few years ago. This is due to the fact that cross-country racing has to a great extent supplanted the more enjoyable and healthful pastime.

Paper chasing, or hare and hounds, is, of course, simply another form of cross-country running, the difference being that in the latter there are no hares and the course is fixed beforehand instead of being left to the pleasure of the hares.

The stock-in-trade required for a paper chase is very simple, all that is necessary being a light leather bag with open mouth, which is hung over each hare's shoulders, and a quantity of paper for the "scent." The hares are allowed a start of from five to fifteen minutes, depending on the length of the chase and the character of the country. The allowance should always be sufficient to permit the hares to get well out of sight before the hounds start.

Every half dozen strides or so the hares should drop a small handful of the scent. The paper used should not be torn into small bits, as it is usually done, but into strips about eight inches long. These are more conspicious than the others, and instead of being blown away by the wind they curl round the grass and bushes, forming a very distinct trail.

As long as there is any scent left in the bags the hares must lay a fair and continuous trail. When the scent is exhausted, however, the bag is dropped. This is a signal to the hounds that their prey has started "home" on a "beeline," and they are, of course, at liberty to follow likewise. The hares must surmount all obstacles over which they lay the trail. They may cross fordable streams only, and must keep within hailing distance of each other.

Often both "slow" and "fast" packs start in pursuit. The slow pack receives a start on the fast of about one minute for each mile to be run. Each hound of the fast pack is his own master, and may follow the trail at whatever pace seems best to him. The members of the slow pack, however, must keep together until the "break" is ordered. They are under the direction of a master of the hounds and two whips. The master acts as a pacemaker, adapting his gait to that of the slowest hound, while the duty of the whips is to keep the stragglers together. When the point is reached where the hares have dropped the scent bag, the master orders the break for home. Then the pack becomes fast. The master ceases to order, the whips leave the stragglers to straggle, and every one goes for home as straight and fast as he can. The "time" of the hares is that of the slower of the two home. If the first hound in reaches home fewer minutes after the hares than the start the latter received, the pack wins; otherwise the hares are the victors. Often the hares are required to gain some minutes on their original start in order to win.

Should the hares in their haste or through neglect fail to lay a fair trail, the run may be protested. The decision in this case is left to the master of hounds.

Whenever the nature of the course permits, the hares should lay a false scent. On the artfulness with which this is done depends the success of the hares and the confusion of the packs. By the use of a little judicious deception the hounds may be led to run hundreds of yards farther than the hares, and also to lose much valuable time. The hares, of course, should take turns in laying these false trails. For instance, at a crossroads one hare continuing straight on lays the scent as faintly as he fairly can. The other turns to the right or left, dropping a very strong scent for fifty or



THE BULL AND HARE.

a hundred yards, and then gradually making it fainter until it disappears altogether, after which he rejoins his companions by a short cut. The hounds come dashing along, and seeing only the false trail—especially if the first handful or two of the real has been dropped in the ditch—follow headlong. When they get to the end they look right and left, and finally concluding that they have been hoaxed, return to the junction of the roads to find the real trail. By way of variety, the real trail may be made faint at the next crossroads and the false strong. Mindful of this last experience, the hounds will probably follow the latter and again come to grief.

I recollect one hare and hounds chase in which I took part a few years ago that terminated rather disastrously for the hares. After following the trail hotly for about three miles we came upon one of the pair resting on the stump of a tree. He had turned his ankle and was suffering from a bad sprain. His companion, knowing that we would soon be along, and not wishing to spoil the afternoon's run entirely, had gone on ahead. We left two of our number to accompany the unlucky fellow home while we continued the chase, supposing, now that there was but one hare, that we would have no false trails to follow.

What was our surprise, then, in crossing an extensive bit of meadow land, on which was pastured a herd of cattle, to come suddenly to the end of the trail. We looked to the right and left, but no tiny bit of paper could we see that would give a clue to the direction in which the hare had disappeared. Certainly it was no false scent, for the country round about was so level that we could have seen the hare, had he been a mile away. We spread out and covered every yard of ground for an acre. We had just arrived at the conclusion that the hare was playing a trick on us, when a faint hallooing attracted the attention of one of the sharper-eared of the pack. Three or four hundred yards ahead of us was a big oak tree, at the foot of which stood an angry bull, tearing up the ground with his horns. We looked and soon saw what appeared to be a red flag waving from the treetop. Arming ourselves with sticks and stones we approached cautiously, ready at any moment to retreat if the brute showed an inclination to fight. Evidently he considered our numbers—there were a dozen of us—too great, and he moved unwillingly away. In the top of the tree was the unfortunate hare. He lost no time in getting down. According to his story he had jumped the fence into the meadow and was making tracks across when he heard a snort. Looking back he saw the bull with head down and tail up charging him at full gallop. Behind him was the fence and safety, but there was no going back. Before him was the tree and he made for it. Luckily he had a good start and the animal wasn't much of a sprinter, but the race was exciting and the hare won by an eyelash only, as he put it, just having time to grasp a low-hanging limb and pull himself up into safety as the bull charged down beneath. He thought then that the beast would climb the tree after him. A few minutes later he had seen us looking for the trail, which, in his haste, he had neglected to lay. He endeavored by shouting and waving his red jersey to attract our attention. The wind was against him though, so it was some time before we heard him. He has taken part in lots of paper chases since then, but I don't think he ever wore red again, when there was any chance of his running on pasture land.

There is one charge that has been made against cross-country running, in reply to which I want to say a word of defense. The sport is one that is most practiced in the cool weather of late fall and early spring. Because diseases of the throat or lungs have followed a paper chase in cool weather some people declare it dangerous and would condemn it. Such misfortunes are not due to the sport, but to carelessness. Heavy colds are sure to follow any exercise that induces perspiration if the body is allowed to cool too rapidly. To prevent this when running is a simple matter. On no account on a cold day should one walk more than a few steps at a time, no matter how tired he may be. Jog or trot home, no matter how slowly, as long as it is a run. Wearing an all-wool undershirt will also prevent too rapid evaporation, and the consequent sudden and dangerous reduction of the temperature of the body. Over the shirt may be worn a jersey or sweater; a pair of thick flannel knickerbockers, long worsted stockings, and rubber-soled shoes complete the outfit for the paper chaser.

WOMEN AND WINE.

A Petition to Banish Wine from College Class Suppers.

BOSTON, November 14.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention today again filled Tremont temple to overflowing. A number of reports were made, all noting encouraging progress. Mrs. Frances J. Barnes said a petition, bearing the names of 30,000 young women, had been sent to college students and graduates, asking that wine be banished from class suppers. Mrs. Barnes reported that in New Zealand and other countries, including south Africa, many "Y" unions have been formed. In Boston, city confectioners have agreed not to sell alcoholic confectionery.

The report of the department of prevention was presented, and several women made addresses on relations of health, heredity and physical culture to battle against temperance. Mrs. Leiter, of Ohio, said:

Our last fight will be, I believe, with our physicians and our drugshops. We are proving out in Chicago, in our temperance hospital, that alcohol is not essential, not even an advantage, in treating diseases.

The convention reassembled in the afternoon, and the Catholic delegates, Rev. Father Clery and Miss Sadie McNeelis, of Johnstown, were introduced, who represent the Total Abstinence Union of America, the audience rising to greet them with the chautauqua salute and singing "The Old Oaken Bucket." Father Clery presented greetings of the Total Abstinence Union, and bade the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union God speed. He said:

"At our last convention in our capital city your good president invited us to join hands and work for the cause together. We are here today to pledge you our hearty co-operation and loyalty. Too long have we been kept apart by misunderstandings. We are all united in a great work for fallen humanity. There is something in your organization which appeals to the heart of Catholics who know no caste and no color when men are to be redeemed."

FUN IN GEORGIA.

From The Jesup, Ga., Sentinel.

Joe Milikin has got a carload of Texas ponies in town this week, and every man or boy that could get a saddle or road cart was riding around town Sunday.

From The Cherokee, Ga., Advance.

Farmers are about done picking cotton and gathering corn, and the boys are having a time of a time shucking corn, pulling Tige's tail, eating chicken pie and 'possum hunting.

From The Houston, Ga., Home-Journal.

Last Monday morning a Perry liveryman predicted rain within forty-eight hours, he having noticed that his buggy harness was decidedly moist. A merchant agreed with this prediction, he having noticed that the smoking tobacco was moist. A light rain fell before 7 o'clock that evening, and it rained again Tuesday.

From The Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite.

Israel Johnson has a cow that, it seems, is determined not to be killed. He shot her several times with a Winchester rifle and hit her with heavy blows with an ax, but she got up and got away.

From The Sandersville, Ga., Progress.

A citizen of this county was recently chased by the devil, and has not recovered from his fright. The devil, with one horn in the center of his head, eyes of fire, forked tail and cloven hoofs, got after him, snorting fire from his nostrils, and chased him until he was so exhausted that he gave up.

Bound to Take Them Away.

From The Washington Star.

The feminine interest in politics is usually underestimated. When a Washington man went home after hearing the election returns, his wife said:

"John, you have been drinking."

"Yes, my dear," he answered, "I have had a couple of drinks."

"What made you?" and there was an accent in very syllable.

"Well, you see, Molly, our side won, and we—"

"Oh, did it? I'm so glad, John. I was worried to death for fear you took them to drown your sorrow."

Possible Loss on the Investment.

"Is he very sick, doctor?"

"He is, but with proper care he will recover."

"Save him, doctor!" exclaimed with Spartan phlint, with strong feeling. "That boy has owed me $80.40 for clothes and school-books and he is just getting big enough to be of some use."

Where We Failed.

From The Williamsport Sun.

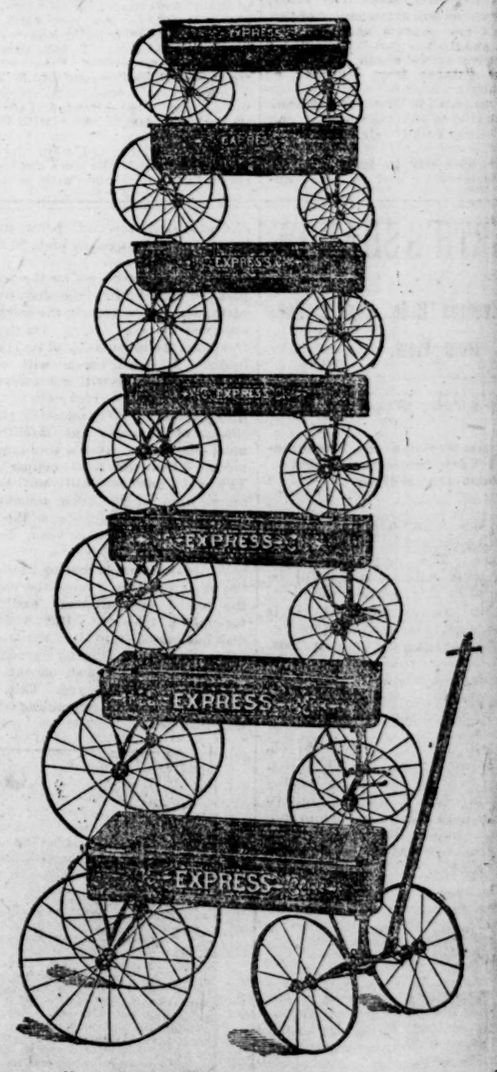
The only doubtful states that the democrats failed to carry this year were those in which no elections were held.

WOOD & BEAUMONT

Stove and Furniture Company.

10,000 STEEL WAGONS

GENDRON STEEL WAGONS



7 SIZES 7 SIZES 7

The biggest line of Steel Wheeled Goods in the south. We are sole agents for the Gendron Iron Wheel Co.'s Steel Wagons, Steel Tricycles, Steel Velocipedes, Steel Wheelbarrows. Don't think of buying a steel wagon till you get our prices.

No. 1 Steel Wagon $1.50.
No. 2 Steel Wagon $2.
No. 3 Steel Wagon $2.50.
No. 4 Steel Wagon $3.
No. 5 Steel Wagon $3.50.
No. 6 Steel Wagon $4.
No. 7 Steel Wagon $5.

TO MERCHANTS.—The Gendron goods are the most reliable made, and by our arrangement with the factory we can sell you these first-class goods cheaper than you can buy anything on the market. Besides we can give you seven sizes of steel wagons, and no other manufacturer can, as the seven sizes are made only by the Gendron. Write for catalogue:

Wood & Beaumont Stove and Furniture Co.

85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad.

THAT FIGHT.

Murphey Is Improving, but Is Not Able to Be Out---Hastings All Right.

SOME STRONG RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Hastings and Hurtel Will Be Indicted for Assault with Intent to Murder. City Case Postponed.

There was considerable discussion of the Hurtel-Murphey fight yesterday, and many different opinions were expressed about the meritsof the case and the stories published in the newspapers.

There is nothing new in the case.

Mr. Murphey was improving last night. He said he would try to attend the Sam Jones meeting today, but his physician advises him to remain in his room a few days.

Mr. Hastings suffered some from his bruise on the head, but is improving also.

The trial in the recorder's court, set for half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was postponed owning to Mr. Murphey's inability to appear.

The city case will be tried tomorrow afternoon at half-past 2 o'clock.

Mr. Murphey will probably go before the grand jury, when it meets, and indict Messrs. Hurtel and Hastings for assault with intent to murder.

At a joint meeting of the anti-barroom committee and prohibitionists last night, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the publication of Wednesday last, in The Journal, that the anti-barroom advocates were trying to operate a scheme, through the medium of 120,000 circulars, to pack the mass meetings of Thursday evening last and capture them in the interest of our movement, was false and defamatory of the personal and political integrity of this committee; that we had previously published our official resolutions to the effect that we would not attend such meetings and advised our friends not to do so; that the characters of the men who constitute this committee should have defended them from such an assault through a public journal of this city; and that our subsequent adherence to our resolution is proof of our good faith, which fact has not even been recognized by the journal guilty of the offensive and unwarranted publication; therefore, we further

Resolve, That we fully endorse the action of Messrs. Murphey and Small in promptly denouncing the publication above referred to, and defending our and their own honor in this matter.

W. P. PATILLO, Chairman, Pro Tem,
J. C. A. BRANAN, Secretary.

MR. E. M. ROBERTS'S STATEMENT.

Another Eye-Witness Tells What He Saw of the Fight.

Some prominence has been given to the name of Mr. E. M. Roberts in connection with the Hurtel-Murphey fight.

He was with Mr. Murphey when the fight started, and yesterday gave the following version of the difficulty to a CONSTITUTION reporter:

"I was walking down Alabama street with Colonel Murphey, and when opposite Block's store my attention was attracted by the sudden stopping of Colonel Murphey, and when I looked around he had faced about and was confronted by Mr. Hurtel, who said to him: 'Why didn't you retract when I asked you to?' at the same time striking Colonel Murphey with a stick or club. Murphey grappled with him for the possession of the stick or club. About this time, while Murphey was pressing Hurtel back over some boxes, a third party appeared, and, running in between myself and Murphey (who had his back toward us), began clubbing Murphey over the head with a club resembling a policeman's club. At this juncture I reached forward and caught the stout man, who was beating Murphey with the club, and threw him around some distance from Murphey, when some one unknown to me caught hold of me and threw me against the wall of Block's store. Then Hurtel and the stout man (said to be Hastings) both rushed on Murphey and clubbed him unmercifully, he resisting as best he could with his walking cane which he had wrested from Hurtel. They finally knocked Murphey down, he falling into the street and both of them pressing over him, beating him with their clubs. I rushed to them again and caught Hurtel and by main force carried him some ten to fifteen feet up the street, and held him until the officers arrived. When I took Hurtel away Murphey and the stout man were still fighting, which ended by Murphey dealing the stout man a blow on the head, while on his knees, that sent him into the street about fifteen feet, felling him to the ground. Sheriff Morrow and a policeman then interfered and the fight was stopped."

A FIVE-DOLLAR BILL.

From The New York Advertiser.

"Just to think, I might now be dead and laid on ice in a receiving vault," the young fellow said to himself as he paced the street; "or I might be suffering more poignant remorse than I now am, with a conscience burdened with the death of a fellow I never had any bad feeling for. And all for what? What idiots men are, anyway. I only wish—"

"Excuse me, sir, but Mr. Sydney Longstreet would like to see you."

"Sydney would like to see me? That's queer."

"Yes, sir; he asked that you should go to his room as soon as you called."

It was a much-be-buttoned boy who spoke, and he belonged to the club of which Cyril and Sydney Longstreet were members. Both were resident members—in fact, bachelors living in adjoining rooms until two or three days previously, when there had been an unfortunate quarrel which necessitated a skillful surgeon to attend to Sydney.

This is a story of what tragic events may follow the most trivial of circumstances.

On the Saturday evening Cyril had come into the club and said: "Come, boys, sit close together and have a drink. We don't kill a pig every day. A work of mine has today been accepted for a good sum, and I desire to celebrate."

There was a clinking of glasses and merry laughter for an hour or so, when Sydney came in. He was radiant. Everybody noticed it and joked about it. Sydney admitted that he had had great good fortune, and would be glad to celebrate also. But the occasion of the celebration he did not confess until an hour or so after, when he shyly whispered to Cyril: "Well, do you guess what it is? I'm going to be married. It was all settled tonight."

"Good. Let's have another," exclaimed Cyril, delighting in his friend's good luck. So they had another, and another, and when the little crowd had dwindled to four or five only, Cyril proposed a little game. The others would not be persuaded to join, but they would look on. They went to Sydney's room, and there cards were laid for the game of faro. Cyril and Sydney played and the others looked on until they were tired, and went away without interrupting the game with any good-nights.

It was getting far into the morning. First one dealt two hands and then the other. First one won and then the other, and first one touched the button and ordered the drinks and then the other. Money passed hands with the deal, and it was generally a five-dollar bill. On one occasion Sydney claimed to have paid over this bill, when Cyril was equally sure that he had not. Cyril turned out all his money, and it was certain that there was not a single five-dollar bill among it. Sydney insisted, however, and high words followed. Both said things, or rather the drinks said things, for which each, under ordinary circumstances, would be ashamed.

It did not take much longer than it does to tell it, for Sydney, who is a hot-headed Virginian, to unlock a drawer in his bureau, take out a case of duelling revolvers and say, as coolly as he was able: "If you are a gentleman, choose one of those and we will quietly go down into the yard and settle it now."

Cyril is an Englishman, and although possessed of ordinary courage, has often held forth about the code of honor of the southern states as a species of moral cowardice, in which he could have no sympathy. He made no reply to the challenge. Perhaps it sobered him a little. At any rate, he lacked at this moment the courage of his often-expressed convictions. Sydney watched his hesitation, took up the case and tucked it under his arm, and tauntingly said:

"If you are a gentleman, you will take off your shoes and come along."

He kicked off his slippers as he spoke, and started. Cyril deliberately unlaced his boots, took them off, carried them to the door of his own chamber, where he carefully deposited them, and followed the man with the case of revolvers down the three flights of stairs. Cyril probably thought it was a great farce they were playing, and that in a short time something would occur which would put an amicable ending to it. But with Sydney it was different. He came of a duelling family. He believed his honor had been insulted. Nothing would wipe out this insult but blood. He was young—only twenty-six—and all those ideas which the southern chivalry used to cherish he still held in the most exaggerated form.

Curiously enough there were no boys in the hall, and no one appeared to question their entrance into the back yard. The case was opened on an ash barrel, and Sydney again disdainfully said: "Choose, sah." Cyril chose the one nearest him, took aim at a cat on the fence and smiled. Sydney did not smile; he frowned at such frivolity. So Cyril sauntered off to the top of the yard, as Sydney told him, and waited for the signal. The latter had evidently thought of every detail. "It wants only a few seconds to three," he said. "The first clock which strikes will be the signal. At the third stroke we fire. Is that understood?"

"Oh, anything will do," replied Cyril.

It seemed hours, of course; it always does under such circumstances. Cyril was beginning to think the manager's attention ought to be brought to the neglected condition of the yard, and he was formulating a note to the board of governors, when—boom from a neighboring steeple, and he saw Longstreet taking steady aim at him with his revolver.

Two, three, and two shots rang out at the same moment. Heads appeared at the neighboring windows; the steward and the club servants ran half-dressed into the yard. Both men were hustled indoors.

Early next morning the police called, and after them the reporters for the evening papers. The report of the firearms was attributed to an artist in the house who was particularly sensitive to the night songs of cats. The artist in question, in order to avoid a club scandal, allowed himself to be interviewed on the subject. Even he did not know that one of the principals in the foolish duel was then confined to his chamber, with a chance of leaving it feet foremost.

The other principal did know. He had slept at a hotel ever since that morning in the backyard, and had often sauntered before the club, looking wistfully at the light in Sydney's window.

"Sydney wants to see me," he repeated to the bellboy. What could it be? Was the man going to die, or was he still vengeful over the fancied insult? However, he must see him.

"I wish you to accept my apology," said the wounded Sydney as he entered.

"Why, certainly; anything," stammered Cyril, shaking hands. And then, hurriedly, "Oh, no; not apology, old man. I ought to apologize. You see I am older and ought to have more sense, and—"

"Excuse me," said Sydney, a trifle coldly, "there is no apology, really, from either side, but only an explanation. We quarreled as to the payment of a five-dollar bill. I gave my word that I had paid it, and—"

"Oh!—the five dollars."

"Pardon me, let us be gentlemen," said the sententious Sydney. "You had no five-dollar bill, and therefore had a sort of evidence that you had not received it from me. We were both right, for an hour ago the bill was found under that bureau. I had been watching it for hours. You see, when I paid it to you you tossed it on the bed, the waiter opened the door suddenly and the draught carried it under the bureau. And so you see both were right."

"I see. And we had a fight to the death about the sudden and accidental opening of a door."

"Oh, it was all perfectly proper," hurriedly interposed Sydney, "and could not have been avoided between gentlemen."

"And for such a trifle you might have been a corpse on your betrothal night, or I might have been, or perhaps both of us. And you have suffered all this pain and I have suffered the most intense mental agony."

"Of course, of course," said the suffering, but undoubtedly proud, young southerner. "But it was all unavoidable, and is over now. The only question is to whom does the bill belong?"

Cyril felt strongly inclined to cloak his feelings in a string of oaths, but he managed to say: "Oh, give it to the boy."

"No, sah, we cannot do that; there is the principle of the thing, sah."

"Do whatever you think right, Sydney," softly said the worried young Englishman, scenting another duel either about the bill or the principle and "honor" involved in the dirty piece of currency. "I am awfully pleased and relieved to find you better, and will come back in an hour or so. Must go now. Goodby."

"Goodby," said the disappointed Sydney, who had lain three days with a bullet in his side.

ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

A Locomotive that is Expected to Pull a Train to Philadelphia in Sixty Minutes.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"If the new engine I am about to have constructed is not capable of making 100 miles an hour, I'll give her to the first person I meet."

This statement was made yesterday by Mr. Jackson Richards, the master mechanic of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, who was exhibiting to a party of deeply interested persons the drawings for a locomotive which, if successful, is almost sure to revolutionize the construction of the high-speed locomotives. Mr. Richards has been working on his latest invention for the past ten years, and a few days ago the drawings were completed and the patent was applied for. If the new flyer is as successful as experts predict she will be it is more than likely that the time between Philadelphia and New York will be made in less than an hour.

In outward appearance the new locomotive will not differ materially from the speedy engines now used on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, between this city and New York. The peculiarity of construction lies in the fact that instead of the two cylinders as used at present there will be four. One cylinder will be placed on each side of the locomotive frame as at present, and the other two will be cast in what is known as the cylinder saddle. The inside pair of cylinders are to be in one piece, and will lie on an angle. The outside cylinders are to be horizontal as at present. The four cylinders will entirely overcome what is known to engineers as the dead center, and engine will be perfectly balanced without any counter balance in the wheels. This latter improvement will, to a large degree, do away with the vicious pounding which has proven so destructive to modern roadbeds. The perfect balancing of the engine will be largely due to the working of the two cylinders so near her center, and these same cylinders working as they do from such a central point of vantage, will help out in the matter of speed to a great degree.

According to the experts who have examined the drawings, the valve motion is perfect. There will be four valves—one to each cylinder—and they will be operated by two links, the same as now used for two cylinders. The engine is designed to be built on the Wootou fire box, the same as is now used on the famous "206," which made a mile in the remarkable time of thirty-nine and a half seconds on August 27th. The ordinary speed of the destined world-beater will be eighty-five miles an hour.

How Banker Potter Won a Bet.

From The Boston Evening Record.

"I tell you, Mr. Asa Potter is a sharp one," said a prominent bank man yesterday, "and few people can get ahead of him, even when it comes to making a wager. Two or three years ago, when the Maverick bank crowd was making barrels of money, I went over to New York one day on the 3 o'clock train. Asa Potter and Walter Potter were sitting directly in front of me, and I couldn't help overhearing their talk. Asa was eulogizing the train service and Walter was running it down. Finally says Asa: 'I'll bet you $500 (producing the bills) that this train gets into New York exactly on time.' Walter took the bet and the subject was dropped. Soon afterward Asa took a stroll through the train. Stopping at Bridgeport, he negotiated with the conductor to put the train into New York on time for $250. We reached New York exactly on time and Asa won his $500."

STILL IN SYNOD.

All That Is Being Done by the Presbyterians.

THE REPORTS OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

A Vigorous Policy of Home Mission Work Is Being Adopted—The Delegates to Preach Today.

The synod held three sessions yesterday. Each was crowded with business in the endeavor to close by midnight. This was not accomplished, however, and the meeting will run over till Monday at noon.

The report of the committee on synodical evangelization, which was delivered Friday night, came up for a vote. Warm discussion was held on some of the minor recommendations of the report; but it was finally adopted, with unimportant amendments. This report provided that the Presbyterian church of Georgia shall increase its corps of evangelists from two to six. This means unprecedented activity in mission work.

Dr. F. M. Phillips, of the Tuscaloosa colored institute, presented a very strong plea for the education of the colored ministry. He stated that within the last few years seventy-five educated young colored men had gone forth to labor among their race from this institution. These students had all received respectable educations, and the entire delegation bore stainless reputations, both as students and while in the ministry. This, he urged, was claiming a good deal for that number of young negroes. After presenting the strong needs of this work among the colored men, Dr. Phillips asked for $10,000 to prosecute the movement successfully. As his report was concurred in, the church has virtually pledged itself to raise this amount, if possible.

Dr. Houston, chairman of the board of foreign missions, made a very strong speech in behalf of his department of church work. The urgent needs of the missionaries were presented and an increased support was asked for them. A detailed plan of raising this money was suggested by Dr. Houston. His plan was to organize the canvass for funds thoroughly by dividing the synod into districts and then systematically covering these one by one until every community has rendered aid. The plan met with the endorsement of every delegate.

Rev. Mr. Meyers, a Methodist minister who is agent for the American Bible Union, appeared before the synod and was voted a fraternal delegate with the privileges of the floor. He made a brief but vigorous speech for his work and asked the unqualified support of the synod. The delegates were with him.

If the purse of the Presbyterian church was in keeping with the enterprise, and good will of the synods, it would do a power of work the coming few years through these various avenues. However, the real work accomplished by the church the past two years has been marvelous, and increased activity is reported along all lines of Presbyterian enterprise. The highways and byways have become the fields of more earnest labors than ever before.

One of the ministers of the present synod, who is qualified to judge, said yesterday: "The Presbyterian church of Georgia has made more advancement the two years just ended than for ten years previous."

A called meeting of the presbytery of Cherokee took place yesterday during a recess of the synod. This presbytery is present almost in a body. Two young ministers were received from other presbyteries, and will shortly be ordained in state churches. Rev. John H. Patton comes from the Alabama presbytery, and will soon be ordained at the church in Marietta. Rev. Mr. Dogget, from the presbytery of Virginia, will be constituted a state evangelist.

A pathetic incident occurred during this meeting. Rev. T. S. Johnson, one of the ministers who was taken from between the plow-handles and prepared to preach by this presbytery, was dismissed to the Texas field. He had done faithful service in Georgia, and the official severance of the relations with his brethren and benefactors was said to have made a very touching scene.

Today the delegates will preach in all of the churches of Decatur, and all the Presbyterian churches of Atlanta.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

Commissioner Mason on His Way to Louisiana to Arrange for It.

Colonel John M. Mason, commissioner of internal revenue, with headquarters at Washington, arrived in Atlanta yesterday morning.

The colonel is bound for New Orleans but has been visiting and inspecting all revenue offices within easy reach on his route. He has just come from Columbia, where he went after a brief stay at Charleston, and in both places he received a cordial welcome.

Yesterday morning the commissioner visited the custom house and in Colonel Chapman's office was given an informal reception. Judge W. T. Newman, Senator Colquitt, Colonel A. E. Buck, District Attorney Darnell, General Phillips, and a number of other gentlemen called on him there. Colonel Mason seemed greatly pleased with what he saw in the local revenue department.

In the afternoon he was driven about the city by Colonel Buck and shown the various local points of interest.

Colonel Mason will remain in Atlanta today and tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock will leave for New Orleans.

His visit there is an important one.

Under the McKinley bill foreign sugar has been placed on the free list and a bounty of 2 cents a pound put on sugar in the United States. This is the first year of the payment of the bounty.

Colonel Mason will arrange the manner of the payment and to whom the money is to be paid over. The amount involved reaches up to nearly ten million dollars. All of it goes to the producer.

Every July those who intend making sugar take out a license. This is granted, and each leaves recorded the number of acres of cane he proposes to put under cultivation, and the amount of sugar he expects to make.

When the season ends, a government inspector packs the sugar and stamps it. It is then sent directly to the refineries. Louisiana produces a large majority of the cane sugar made in the United States, and in consequence the state is the center of interest as regards the bounty. The sugar that proves to be 80 per cent pure calls for $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound; that of 90 per cent, 2 cents a pound.

The work which awaits Commissioner Mason, in regard to this, is certainly large. It will require a great deal of his time and attention. New Orleans will be his destination, and, after making arrangements pertaining to the bounty, he will return directly to Washington.

The gentleman is delighted with what he saw of Atlanta yesterday, and mentioned a splendid growth since he visited here on a tour of inspection nearly two years ago. He will, without doubt, be accorded some Atlanta hospitality during his stay in the city.

A Foolish, Unnecessary Question.

From The Cloak Review.

Miss Poplin—I have been out shopping all day long.

Miss Muslin—Did you buy anything?

Didn't Want It Made Worse.

From The Philadelphia Times.

A Swansea tough was charged with stealing poultry. His case came up the last on a long list for the day, and he pleaded not guilty.

"Have you no lawyer, prisoner?" kindly asked Judge Blaisdell.

"None, yer honor."

"Well, I'll appoint Mr. Blank," indicating one of the members of the bar, "as your counsel."

"Is it not the bloke who defended the last man you have tried?" asked the prisoner.

"It is."

"Well, then, I'll plead guilty. I'm taking no risks of that fellow making the case worse than it is."

RAILROAD GOSSIP.

Atlanta Will Soon Have a New Outlet to the North.

THE GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN

Is Almost Here—Fast Schedules Are to Be Put On from the Start—General and Personal.

With good luck, Atlanta will have a new railroad to the north in six or eight weeks.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern is coming right toward Atlanta, and rapidly, too, but no stir is being made about it. Trains are running between Athens and Jug Tavern. Ten miles of the line between Jug Tavern and Atlanta have been ironed and ballasted. This leaves a gap of only twenty-five miles to be finished.

President Robinson and General Hoke came to Atlanta several days ago and moved their construction office here. Mr. Robinson's stay was brief. For very good reasons the company's representatives do not care to talk about where they will come into the city, and all they will say is that they expect to get in early in January.

A gentleman who has no connection with the company, but whose business is to keep posted on such matters, says that Mr. Robinson has practically made all his arrangements for coming into Atlanta.

However, work is being pushed in the construction department. The road is being splendidly ballasted and heavily ironed, so that fast trains can be put on from the start.

The idea is to beat the Air-Line to the north.

NO STRIKE EXPECTED.

Superintendent McCollum, of the W. and A., Does Not Look for Any Trouble.

Grand Chief Clark, of the Order of Railway Conductors, had a conference in Nashville yesterday with President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis in reference to the suspended conductors on the Western and Atlantic. What the result of the interview was could not be learned last night.

Superintendent McCollum said that he does not think there will be a strike. "The matter has taken the usual course," he added.

If Mr. Thomas had not been absent the matter would not have been pending so long.

General and Personal.

A claim is made that the Texas railroad commission has saved $1,000,000 to the farmers in freights. While admitting that their resources have been cut down that much, the railroads deny that the farmers got the benefit of it. According to the traffic men the million dollars went into the pockets of the middlemen. But $1,000,000, when divided among the 2,500,000 people of Texas, means only 40 cents to each individual—not half enough to buy a circus ticket.

The Montgomery and Eufaula railroad company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, General E. P. Alexander, Savannah.

General superintendent, V. E. McBee, Savannah.

Treasurer, J. H. Hall, Atlanta.

Secretary, E. Workman, Atlanta.

Board of Directors—I. Pollak, C. A. Stern, J. R. Warren, Montgomery; J. W. Tullis, G. L. Comer, S. H. Dent, Eufaula; William Stakeley, Union Springs; E. P. Alexander and V. E. McBee, Savannah.

——Commencing tonight, train No. 12 on the East Tennessee will leave Jesup at 10:30 o'clock, Macon at 4 a. m., and will arrive in Atlanta at 7:15 a. m., four hours earlier than heretofore. This schedule will remain in effect until the regular change is made next Sunday. On November 22d the East Tennessee expects to make quite a change. The Birmingham express will be put on then. A delay has been caused by the detention of the vestibuled cars in the shops.

——President John Inman, of the Richmond Terminal, is expected in Atlanta the latter part of this week.

——The Queen and Crescent is reported to have joined the Louisville and Nashville in the matter of paying commissions to ticket agents. The Cincinnati Host says that the two roads have notified ticket agents that they will resume the payment of commissions.

——A change of schedule goes into effect on the Alabama Midland today.

——E. J. Kersbaw, of the Monon route, with headquarters at Chicago, is in the city. He was formerly chief clerk in the general passenger agent's office of the Central.

——Wool shipments from the southwest have stopped, Boston buyers having quit buying for the present.

——The Huntington system has paid to the state of Texas $51,000 on account of interest and sinking fund.

——The Louisville and Nashville has sold its Mobile and Montgomery shops to the Alabama Midland.

——Negotiations are reported to be in progress between the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and the Louisville and Nashville looking to the former road getting into the union depot at Birmingham.

——The 3 per cent semi-annual dividend of the Pennsylvania road, has raised the stock from a 5 to a 6 per cent investment. It is understood that the present policy of the management is to spend less in betterments and extensions. During the last ten years $45,000,000 of new capital stock and $15,000,000 in bonds were issued and the money was put in new work.

——J. M. Swanson and Harry Frank are attending the ticket brokers' convention in Louisville. The brokers say that the world's fair business cannot be kept out of their hands.

In a New Place.

MACON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—Mr. Edgar A. Ross, who has been connected with the Central road as traveling freight agent for some years past, was yesterday made general agent for the Richmond and Danville system for all lines entering Macon. This promotion is a deserved one. No better man could have been selected for the place. Mr. Ross's friends will be glad to know that his headquarters will still be in Macon.

Change of Schedule on the R. and D.

The change of schedule on the Richmond and Danville and the Georgia Pacific will take place on Sunday, November 15th. Revised union depot time tables giving all changes will be issued by R. D. Mann during the week.

The Central Railroad Boycott.

MACON, Ga., November 14.—[Special.]—A gentleman who is in touch with the ruling power of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery road told THE CONSTITUTION this morning that but little harm would be done that road by the action of the Central in breaking off the existing tariff arrangements. He said that the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery would continue to work for all the business that it can get. It will deliver freights to the Central as heretofore without any delay. If the Central does not handle them promptly then the laws will be resorted to for a reason why it doesn't. The same thing will be done about goods billed by way of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery road and to be delivered to that road by the Central. If they are not delivered promptly the law will be resorted to. If the Central doesn't care to give bills of lading that way there are other roads that will and the Central will lose a considerable amount of business.

That Boycott Law.

This gentleman suggested that the Central people seemed to overlook that railroad boycott law which was passed by the last general assembly. He said that under all the existing circumstances the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery people were not as badly worried as some people might think they would have been. The final result of the whole thing may be that the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery will run from Lyons into Savannah. It is understood that all arrangements for this were perfected some time ago, and that, try as hard as it may, the Central can't keep it out. The Savannah, Americus and Montgomery and Louisville and Nashville people are on the best of terms. They will work together at Montgomery, and it is on the slate that by means of the stand the Central has taken and the result that will likely attend it, the building of the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery to Savannah, the Louisville and Nashville will secure what it has so long wanted—an outlet to the southeastern coast.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

Bill Nye Coming.—Mr. DeGive announces the coming of America's greatest wits and humorists, Bill Nye and A. P. Burbank. The contract was signed yesterday and the date is December 2d. This is to be a great treat. The last time Bill Nye appeared in Atlanta the opera house was crowded and everybody was undoubtedly delighted.

Not Convalescent Yet.—Colonel Larry Gantt has not recovered his health by any means. He is still afflicted with a troublesome cough, and is obliged to stay in his room most of the time. He does all of his writing in bed. The Alliance Farmer comes out bright and smiling as ever.

Governor Northen.—Governor Northen is still out of the city. He has been attending a Baptist association, in Wilcox county, for two or three days, but will be at his post tomorrow.

The Albany Depot.—The railroad commission will leave tomorrow for Albany and spend Tuesday in that city, looking into the Albany depot case, which was brought before the commission some time ago. They have heard the argument in the case, but prefer looking over the ground for themselves.

Single Tracks.—Alabama street will not, in all probability, be double tracked. The merchants along the street are opposed to it, and, as is well known, have petitioned the council not to grant the double tracks. Mr. Hurt is now inclined to abandon the double track idea, and when he reaches Boston will so advise the stockholders of the line.

At Inman Park.—Mr. E. F. Gould is building one of the finest residences at Inman Park to be found in the south. The structure of the house is of the finest granite. The interior finish will be in quarter-round oak, something exquisitely beautiful. She Beutell Manufacturing Company, of this city, has the contract for the interior finish.

A New Departure.—Mr. Charles S. Arnall, the well-known insurance man, has recently taken the general agency of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

Sam Jones Today.—Rev. Sam Jones will preach at Trinity this morning, and at the First Methodist church this evening.

Picture of Bishop-Elect Nelson.—Quite a handsome likeness of Bishop-elect Clelend K. Nelson is on exhibition in Kutz's window. It was made from a photograph furnished by Mr. Thomas J. Wilcox, a former parishioner, and was done by Mr. J. J. Faber.

He Needs Work.—A perfectly and capable reliable man, who can furnish first-class recommendations as to ability and character, needs work. He has a sick wife and family to support. Mr. W. M. Scott, in the Kimball house, or Mr. S. J. Morrow, 37 Marietta street, can furnish the necessary information about the man.

The Week of Prayer.—Rev. N. Keff Smith, of Darien, who is attending the synod at Decatur, will conduct the concluding meeting of the week of prayer at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon. All are invited.

An Important Meeting.—The Ladies' Auxiliary will hold a very important meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association parlors Thursday afternoon. It is to consider matters of much importance relating to the art loan.

His Hand Mashed.—Patrolman Randall had his hand badly mashed yesterday afternoon. He was on a dummy coach with his hand on the door. The conductor did not notice Randall's hand, and shut the door. Randall's hand was caught and badly crushed, some of his fingers being broken.

The Cyclorama.—The great Cyclorama of the Battle of Missionary Ridge, Atlanta's greatest attraction, is to be removed to Chicago in a few week. Thousands have seen it, and its fame is abroad in all the land. Those who have not yet seen it have missed a great treat. We advise our readers not to miss seeing it. It is a magnificent sight, and will be remembered a lifetime. The Cyclorama is open day and night. Don't miss this last opportunity.

When Edison Was an Editor.

Frank G. Carpenter.

Mr. Edison takes pride in having been a newspaper man. He likes to talk of the days when as a boy he edited and printed The Grand Trunk Herald. He tells me he was a newsboy on the train when he did it, and he believes it is the only newspaper that has ever been published on a newspaper train. He ran it for more than a year, and by virtue of it he says he is now a member of the New York Press Club. He talked with me as to the news paper reports which he sent out while a telegrapher, and told me that the worst copy he ever handled was that of George M. Bloss, of The Cincinnati Enquirer. Said he:

"I was a telegraph operator at Cincinnati at the time he was editor of The Enquirer and his copy sometimes came into the office. I remember one piece which none of us could translate, and we sent it back to The Enquirer office and had them copy it for us. It was worse writing than that of Horace Greeley, and I remember that we tacked a piece of it upon the wall of the telegraph office and left a standing offer below it of $10 to the first man who could decipher ten lines of it, and the money was never claimed."

"Such a thing will never happen," said I, "when newspaper reporters turn in their copy on the phonograph."

"No," replied Mr. Edison, "it will not. The phonograph and the telephone are now considerably used in newspaper work and we may have newspaper phonographs in the future and newspaper pictures may be sent from one part of the country to the other by electricity."

"Will it ever be possible, Mr. Edison," said I, "to take the page of a newspaper as set up in New York and telegraph such a photograph of it to the other great cities of the country as could be placed at once on an etching plate and one setting up in this way do for the whole country?"

Mr. Edison thought for a moment and then said: "Yes, that could be done, though I don't know whether it would be profitable, and the day may also come when a man sitting at a type-setting machine in New York may by tapping the keys of a typewriter set up the press dispatches by means of similar machines in every newspaper office in the United States. There is no doubt but this could be done now, and when we have perfect type-setting machines our press telegraphers can do their own setting up of their own dispatches."

Wisdom from the Hub.

From The Somerville Journal.

A homely girl can't afford to be saucy.

A boy is expected to love his mother even though she cuts his hair.

There is no other alarm clock so safely to be depended upon as a wakeful baby.

It does not take a girl many years to find out that a pretty face excuses a multitude of sins.

When a young man is writing a love letter he should keep constantly before his mind how it would look in print.

Thanksgiving is coming soon, and with it the day after, when the thanksgiver pronounces pies'n puddings as if it were two words instead of three.

A good many people who would like to live on pate de foie gras would get into trouble if they could, because they wouldn't know how to pronounce it.

Every minister who has had even five years of experience knows that it is no earthly use for him to try to convert a woman who has to wear her last year's hat to church.

STANLEY HAS GONE.

The Defaulting Superintendent of the Money Order Department

LEAVES FOR THE DISTANT WEST.

The Marietta and North Georgia Case in the Circuit Court—Other Matters About the Custom House.

Emmet B. Stanley has left Atlanta for the wild, woolly west.

Several days ago he bid farewell to Atlanta, and when it was discovered his recent settlement with the Fidelity and Casualty Company aroused suspicions of a permanent absence and a forfeiture of his bond of $2,000.

But it is only temporary.

A few days ago it was decided to postpone his case, charging him with embezzlement, until the next term, which begins in March. His health was extremely bad, and it was observed that in his weak physical condition he could not undergo the wear and tear of a trial. Arrangements were then made for a postponement, and the former limit, November 30th, was set aside.

Stanley packed up and left as soon as this became known, and he is now enjoying the fresh breezes of Denver, where his mother and family live.

He is to be given thirty days' notice of the day of his trial, and hence he will have full opportunity to regain his former health, away from the place where his trouble began.

The question of the Marietta and North Georgia road issuing certificates was argued at great length in the circuit court yesterday morning.

The recent report of Special Master B. H. Hill, in which he made a number of recommendations, was considered. The building of a bridge across the river at Knoxville and other improvements on the road were discussed.

Receiver J. B. Glover was ordered to ascertain the cost of building the bridge, and whether the bidders for the contract would take certificates at par, or, if not, at what discount.

He was also ordered to find out if he could sell the certificates and at what price, and ascertain the cost of sixty-pound rails and at what sum he could sell the old rails, so as to determine the cost of laying thirty-five miles of track with sixty-pound rails instead of the thirty-five.

The Injunction Denied.

An interesting case in connection with the road was disposed of yesterday morning.

On April 25th Mr. R. F. Maddox and others filed an intervention in the case of the Central Trust Company vs. the Marietta and North Georgia for the foreclosure of a mortgage. The plaintiffs sought to enjoin the proceedings instituted by the trust company, on the grounds that, as against them, a certain consolidation of minor roads into a system known as the Marietta and North Georgia road, and the issue of bonds to be foreclosed, was invalid.

The plaintiffs were stockholders in the Marietta and North Georgia, and this road, together with the Knoxville Southern, the North Carolina and Georgia, and the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company, were consolidated.

There was a demurrer to this injunction. Yesterday an opinion was handed down by Judge W. T. Newman, in which the demurrer was sustained and the injunction denied.

The District Court.

In the district court yesterday morning Conway McConnell, Thurman Kirby and Marshall Owens, of Towns county, pleaded guilty to working in an illicit distillery, and were given two months imprisonment each.

The case of H. K. Furlow, of Morgan county, charging the defendant with violating the lottery laws, came up, and was nol prossed.

The cases against Thomas Satterfield and John Cook, of Union county, and William J. Peyton, of Banks, for moonshining, were all nol prossed. The accusations dated back several years.

To Meet Again.

Tomorrow the grand jury will reconvene. There are a large number of cases before the members for their disposition, and they will be busily occupied for the remainder of the term. Colonel John H. Seals is foreman.

The next session of the criminal court will begin two weeks from tomorrow.

New Services.

Tomorrow a postal service will be put on the Chattanooga Southern road, between that city and Gadsden, a distance of ninety-two miles. Postal cars will be run each way once a day, Sunday excepted. Yesterday Mr. J. K. McCullough was transferred from the Cleveland and Selma line, and he will act as clerk for the new service.

Arrangements have been completed for a mail service between Sumter, S. C., and Bennetsville, a distance of 121 miles, making a through service from Charleston to Bennetsville. This will go into effect on December 1st, and will prove a very great convenience.

All of the postal clerks have been ordered to have their photos taken and forwarded to the department at Washington immediately, so the new commissions can be issued before the first of the year.

Called Home.

Colonel Walter H. Johnson, collector of the United States internal revenue, was yesterday morning called by a telegram to his father's bedside. The gentleman lives at Columbus, Ga., and is not expected to live.

Rural Police and Train Robberies.

From The Chicago News.

Some months ago The Daily News drew attention to the necessity for inaugurating a system of rural police that would afford the same protection to dwellers in the country that the city residents enjoy. It was pointed out that the absence of such protection—which would necessarily be in the form of a mounted patrol—would minimize the growing lawlessness of tramps and other outcasts who prey upon defenseless communities.

But there are even stronger arguments why police protection should be extended to the country. The reign of terror inaugurated by bandits known as train robbers is increasing in extent and flagrancy. These outlaws invaribly select some lonely spot in the country for their depredations. It does not follow that a rural police force could always prevent train robberies, but there can be no doubt that its effect would be to lessen the boldness of American banditti. A rural police patrol, especially in sparsely settled districts, would seem to be a necessity of the times.

It is not often that train robbers become so bold as to select a point near a large city for their fiendish work. That an express train only an hour out of Chicago on the St. Paul road has been held up by bandits proves how daring this class of criminals is becoming. They must be checked in the interest of the safety of the traveling public.

If a system of mounted rural police should be generally adopted we would also soon hear the last of outrages by white caps and their allied outlaws.

Can Do Business Without It.

From The Atchison Globe.

A coyote is a poor wolf. He sits on his hind legs at night and howls, and lets everyone know where he is. A real good wolf never advertises.

Such a Privilege.

From Puck.

Mr. Povveynew—I'd like to live abroad, if only for one thing.

Mr. Van Bibber—What is that?

Mr. Povveynew—Think of the delight of getting your wines fresh from the vineyard!

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick-Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. 50c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic, Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York, on receipt of price.

ed—dly sun wk top col n r mle ft hand last pg

ELECTROPOISE VICTORY

Manufactured at Detroit, Mich., by Dr. Sanche, the Inventor and Discoverer.

Cures Typhoid Fever

—AND—

All Diseases Without Medicine!

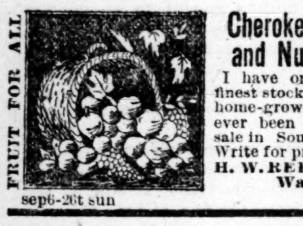
On application, will furnish best city testimonials. For sale at $30 cash, by

ALEXANDER BECK,

State Agent, 450 Courtland St.,

ATLANTA, GA.

nov15-d1y



Cherokee Farm and Nurseries.

I have on hand the finest stock of trees, all home-grown, that have ever been offered for sale in South Georgia. Write for prices.

H. W. REED & CO., Waycross, Ga

sep6-26t sun

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Tribute to an Ex-Slave.

ATLANTA, Ga., November 14.—Editor Constitution: In your issue of today you published a notice of the death of Zach Ponder, colored, who fell dead on Crumley street, in this city, in apparent good health and in the full vigor of manhood. The writer had known him for nearly half a century, and he had always been true to his various positions of life. In ante-bellum times he was a slave of Daniel Ponder, of Monroe county, Georgia. During the present year he has been living with a granddaughter of that gentleman, who has been dead many years, and he has been as faithful to her as he was to his old master. The granddaughter and her mother attended the last sad rites of their former friend today, and placed a wreath of flowers upon his bier and planted others upon his grave, in honor of him whose fidelity was true to his last hour on earth. T. O. J.

A Correction.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—I saw a copy of your last weekly issue yesterday and notice that your telegrams had the sensational fiction about a fight and murder at a Farmers' Alliance meeting that has gone out all over the country.

In the interest of truth and the good name of our people I wish you to correct the falsehood.

I met the people of Bucksnort, Union county, this state, on the 26th of October. A large crowd was present—farmers and alliancemen. The crowd was too large for the church; hence, seats were arranged in the grove.

The speaking commenced at 11 o'clock and lasted in all about three and a half hours. There was no excitement; there was no confusion; there was no fighting; there was no quarreling, no shooting, no killing, no crippling. We had dinner on the grounds and broke up about half-past 3 o'clock, all the people in good humor. I left the grounds among the last. At least two-thirds were then gone, and most of the rest were starting when I left, and no kind of difficulty, quarrel, fight or anything of the kind occurred at the meeting, as more than fifty witnesses can testify. The reports that have gone out all over the country are vile, malicious, mischievous slanders, and the author ought to be severely punished.

I trust you will publish this correction in behalf of the good people of Bucksnort, of Union county, and of Arkansas, where your paper has a wide circulation. J. E. BRYAN,

State Lecturer F. A. and I. U. of Arkansas.

November 7, 1891.

Worried About Scarlet Fever.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—It is reported that there are several cases of scarlet fever near the Crew street school, and that neighborhood is very much worried about it. As a patron of the school, I am very much in doubt as to the safety of continuing my children there, yet if they are absent three days they lose their seats. This is a matter that should receive the prompt attention of the board of education, for many parents are exercised about the situation. Their fears should be relieved at once. A SCHOOL PATRON.

FROM THE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Dr. Orme Returned to Atlanta Yesterday Accompanied by Dr. Stout.

Dr. F. H. Orme returned yesterday from the convention of the Southern Medical Homeopathic Association at Nashville.

He was accompanied by the president of the convention, H. R. Stout, who spent the day in Atlant .

Dr. Stout took quite a prominent part in the meeting. He delivered one address and read a comprehensive paper on "Six Practical Questions" of medical and surgery which created much favorable comment on the part of his colleagues.

The convention was very successful and delegates from the entire south were in attendance.

Asbury Church.

This little church in the western part of the city has undertaken to build a parsonage. The pastor, Rev. W. P. Smith, has been quite sick for some days, and will not be able to be at his work before the annual conference, near at hand. There is an earnest desire to build the parsonage by the time the sick preacher is able to be about, or before the conference. No large amount is necessary—$150 will do. The people immediately interested have done the best they could and will not go in debt. Any one desiring to assist in the good work can leave their contributions in the hands of Mr. R. A. Hemphill, Constitution business office.

Convalescing.

Mrs. S. C. Stovall, who has been quite ill at her home, corner of Wylie and Lee streets, with gastric fever, is convalescing. Her attending physician, Dr. C. H. Turner, of Conyers, who has treated the case most skillfully, pronounces her out of danger. She has many friends and they wish for her a speedy recovery.

A LIVELY SCRAP.

One Negress Gives the Other the Lie, and They Fight It Out.

RECORDER'S COURT THE SCENE OF WAR

It Was Lots of Fun, and the Spectators Enjoyed It Immensely—The Damage Slight.

There was some lively "scrapping" in recorder's court yesterday afternoon.

It was a regular south Georgia plantation "wool pulling" between two buxom belles of an ebony hue. There was no time lost in preliminaries, but when the challenge was given the two assailants went together like a collision of two freight trains. The august presence of the "jedge" had no effect on the infuriated damsels.

Beatrice Joyce and Carrie Tolbert were on trial in recorder's court for disorderly conduct. Carrie was put on the stand and began giving in testimony in about this style:

"Jedge, I jes' tell you how it was. Dat 'oman dar am de wust 'oman in Atlanter. She qua'ls and fights all de time, and de nabers dey all afraid ob her."

"That's all right about that," said his honor, "but what I want you to tell just now is what you know about the case in question."

"Dat's jes' zactly what I wus gwine to tell you, jedge. Dis yere 'oman is de wust 'oman in dis town. I tell you, jedge, she is a terrible 'oman."

"What do you know about the difficulty for which Beatrice here is on trial?" asked Judge Calhoun, with terrible sternness.

"Dat's what I wus gwine to tell you, jedge. She come to my house, where I wus hard at work, and raised dis fracas. She cussed me and called me all de names what you ever hered, jedge, and—"

"Dat's a lie, you black devil!" shouted Beatrice, rising and shaking the folds out of her crumpled skirts. "Jedge, dat nigger 'oman is swearing a lie, and if she says it agin I'll skint her face all ober. She's de biggest lie in dis town."

"Fo' God, jedge, it's de Lawd's trufe, every word of it," protested Carrie.

"You's a — liar!" reiterated Beatrice.

There was a rush, a crash. They had clinched. They fell to the floor, with Beatrice on top.

There was no time wasted, but both women were fighting like wild cats. They were scratching and clawing and every grab brought a piece of clothes, a bunch of hair or stains of gore.

The large crowd that had assembled with the expectation of hearing the Hurtel-Hastings trial jumped to their feet and up on the benches shouting, "Go it," "hit'er," "go it gals," and other such encouraging remarks.

The crowd scrambled over each other trying to get nearer the fun. Two fellows tried to climb the stove pipe to get a better view and down it came on the heads and backs of a dozen interested spectators.

Judge Calhoun sat looking over his desk, crying at the top of his voice: "Order! Order in court. Keep order in court." But if he was ever heard no attention was paid to what he said.

Finally Patrolmen Florence and Castley, and Court Bailiff J. M. Parrish, succeeded in pushing their way through the crowd and separated the women. Carrie was considerably worsted in the fray, her worst injury being quite a loss of hair from the front part of her head, the most of which was still sticking between Beatrice's fingers.

When order was restored Judge Calhoun continued with the case, giving Beatrice Joyce thirty days in the stockade, and discharging Carrie.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

To Be Held at Trinity Church This Evening by the Royal Arcanum.

Tonight Atlanta council, No. 160, will hold memorial services at Trinity church, in honor of its departed members.

The exercises will begin at 7:30 o'clock and the following programme will be rendered:

Organ voluntary.
Hymn—By the choir.
Reading scriptures—Rev. Walker Lewis.
Prayer.
Hymn—By the choir.
Sermon—Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D.
Poem, "In Memoriam"—Charles W. Hubner.
Hymn—By the choir.

The choir consists of Miss Marie Congdon, Mrs. Annie Martin, Mr. Melton and Mr. Thompson; Mr. Krutch, organist.

The list of the dead is:

Dr. E. J. Roach, W. H. Clayton, James F. Nutting, Dr. J. T. Johnson, Mayor May, A. D. Fuller, J. O. Harris, Joe Smith, W. H. Potter, Samuel R. Hoyle J. B. Campbell, Dr. F. J. Arbeely, Arthur Eiswald, William D. Luckie, P. H. McGrath, Edward F. Hodge, Robert E. Allen, C. C. Hammock, Theopolus H. Ivie, L. N. Cohen, F. S. Stewart, Sr., Bozeman Adair, Dr. H. H. Tucker, John J. Jentzen, Bernard Johnson, Clement C. Greene, J. F. Woodward, T. W. Chandler, Dr. J. A. Link, John Keely, Israel Putnam, Jacob Morris.

PREACHING AT D'GIVE'S.

Rev. Sam Jones and Rev. Sam Small at the Opera House This Afternoon.

There will be a special service at DeGive's opera house this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for men only, at which Rev. Sam Jones and Rev. Sam Small will preach upon Christian duty, with respect to the liquor traffic. The doors of the opera house will be open at 2 o'clock p. m., and it goes without saying that the auditorium will be promptly packed to its utmost capacity. The young men of the city are especially invited to be present.

There is to be meeting at DeGive's, at 3 o'clock, at which Rev. Sam Jones and Rev. Sam Small will both preach short sermons upon the Christian duty with reference to the liquor question.

A meeting Tuesday evening at Prohibition hall by leading colored men, who will speak to their people concerning the barrooms. Prominent colored speakers will be present.

BIG LABOR MEETING

Will Be Addressed by P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, Tomorrow Night.

There was a meeting of the committee of arrangements of the Federation of Trades, appointed to arrange for the big labor rally at the courthouse Monday night, last night.

The details of the meeting were talked over, and a few minor matters that had not already been attended to were looked after.

The public rally tomorrow night, in the basement of the courthouse, will be a big one.

Every laboring man in the city is invited to be present. As has already been announced, the meeting will be addressed by P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union.

Why Great Men Fail.

Dean Swift.

Men of great parts are often unfortunate in the management of public business, because they are apt to go out of the common road by the quickness of their imagination. This I once said to my Lord Bolingbroke and desired that he would observe that the clerks in his office used a sort of ivory knife with a blunt edge to divide a sheet of paper, which never failed to cut even, requiring only a steady hand; whereas if they should make use of a sharp penknife, the sharpness would make it go often out of the crease and disfigure the paper.

Life.

Robert D. Ingersoll.

Life is something I know nothing about. It is something that no one knows anything about except the ministers. They know all about it. The other smart men gave it up long ago.

THE GATE CITY GUARD.

Election of First Lieutenant—The Company to Be Entertained.

The Gate City Guard will hold an election for first lieutenant Tuesday night next.

Ben Goldsmith will get it.

When Captain Sneed resigned the lieutenantcies were held by Jack Kendrick, Ben Goldsmith and Charley Roberts. Lieutenant Kendrick was elected captain to succeed Mr. Sneed, leaving the first lieutenantcy vacant. An order was then issued for the election of a first lieutenant, and when the election transpires Tuesday night Second Lieutenant Goldsmith will receive the entire vote of the company.

Then the position made vacant by Lieutenant Goldsmith's elevation will be filled by Junior Second Lieutenant Roberts, who will be promoted. Later a junior second will be selected to fill Lieutenant Roberts's position.

Thursday evening of next week the entire company will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Van Dyke, at their beautiful home on Merritts avenue. The company will go out fifty strong, and the beautiful home and spacious lawn will be filled during the evening by members of the Guard and a bevy of ladies Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke have invited to join them at tea.

Tuesday, the 24th instant, the Guard will give an "at home" in the armory to their friends. During the evening the Guard will give exhibition, company and squad drills, and a most delightful musical programme will supplement the drills. Delightful refreshments will be served, and then dancing will be indulged in. An excellent orchestra has been secured, and the lady friends of the company are especially invited to attend.

Thursday evening, December 3d, the Atlanta amateur minstrels will give the Guard a benefit at DeGive's, and the show will be one of the best seen in Atlanta in many a day.

THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

Gossip Gathered Yesterday in the Various Departments.

There was a largely attended bar meeting yesterday morning in the superior courtroom. Nearly every law firm in Atlanta was represented. The dockets were sounded, and cases were assigned for trial particular days next week.

The Atlanta Gaslight Company matter, postponed from last Saturday, was again deferred. It will be heard next Saturday in chambers by Judge Marshall J. Clarke.

In the office of the clerk of the superior court there was filed yesterday a petition for a charter for the Algee-Stevens Company. The incorporators are: F. E. Brown, W. E. Algee, R. G. Stevens, G. B. White and W. N. Stevens. The capital stock is $10,000. The purpose of the company is to deal in railway supplies. The papers were filed by Messrs. B. F. and Charles N. Abbott, attorneys for the company.

Judge Gober will spend tomorrow in Atlanta. He has notified Solicitor General Hill that he will hear the motion for a new trial in the Dr. Martin case. Messrs. Glenn & Slaton, who represent the defendant, are hopeful of getting a new trial.

Solicitor Frank O'Bryan has almost depopulated the county jail of petty criminals. One more week's work will clear it completely.

DEATH OF MR. UPSHAW.

A Traveling Salesman of Beck & Gregg Dies in Milton County.

Mr. Charles W. Upshaw, a well-known traveling salesman of Beck & Gregg, died on Thursday, at his home in Milton county, after a long illness from typhoid fever.

Mr. Upshaw was a young man with a large number of friends in Atlanta, and his death will be heard by them with the deepest regrets. He was a splendid business man and his future was unusually bright.

The local branch of the Southern Travelers' Association, of which he was a member, has appointed Messrs. L. M. Meaklim, Will C. Holleyman, Charles I. Branan, George W. Brooks and Claud H. Hutchinson, as a committee to prepare suitable resolutions respecting Mr. Upshaw's death and report at the next meeting.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Relief Society of St. Paul's church held their regular semi-monthly meeting at the residence of Mr. Samuel P. Marbut, on Thursday last.

There were forty members of the society present and, after the business of the meeting was transacted, those present were royally entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Marbut.

Delicious refreshments were served and music was furnished.

The society is in a most flourishing condition and is doing much good toward relieving the distressed.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. N. A. Harris, on Hilliard street.

Sisters of Mercy Bazaar.

The Sisters of Mercy will hold a bazaar at the convent of the Immaculate Conception on December 1st and 2d.

The object is to raise funds to lessen a heavy debt on the convent.

The patrons and friends of the institution will no doubt make the bazaar a great success.



Tan Diagnal Chevoit, full shawl collar, as in cut, to be had of Douglass, Thomas & Co.

Arrest of a Prominent Mormon.

BOISE CITY, Ida., November 14.—J. A. Stuckie, a prominent Mormon of Bear Lake county, has been arrested upon an indictment found against him six years ago for unlawful cohabitating. He has been arrested twice before, but in each instance escaped. After the second escape he was sent to Switzerland as a missionary. He is wealthy and influential. The arrest caused a sensation.

His Exact Position.

"Answer me, Josiah," persisted Mrs. Chugwater. "Are you in favor of giving us women the right to vote?"

"Certainly! Certainly!" roared Mr. Chugwater. "I've no objection to giving you the right, but if you ever get it, madam, don't you let me catch you trying to exercise it—that's all!"

Where His Head Is Level.

From The Boston Herald.

It is observed that Mr. Reed never resorts to the trick of bringing down the house by mentioning the name of the magnetic statesman from Augusta.

Better Take Care of the Bad in Prison.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Take care of the good and the bad will take care of itself.

St. Charles Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

Remodeled, newly furnished throughout, passenger elevator and all modern improvements. The coziest house south. nov15 d3w sun wed thu

MR. EDWARD H. ROSENCRAUS, who for several years has been bookkeeper for Stewart & Tolbert, left last night for Sacramento, Cal., to accept a flattering business offer.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, and at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Sam P. Jones. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., H. E. W. Palmer, superintendent. Class meeting at 4 p. m.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Sam Jones. At night Royal Arcanum memorial sermon by Rev. Dr. Lee. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. R. C. Bramlett, pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. Junior League at 3 p.m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. There is an undenominational holiness meeting held in this church every Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Class meeting Friday at 7:30 p. m. Free seats. Everybody welcome. Strangers and Methodists from the north and west are especially and cordially invited.

St. Paul's Methodist church, Hunter street, near Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. T. T. Christian; special subject. At 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. E. Gullatt, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Class meeting Friday night. Stewards' meeting Tuesday night. All are invited to attend these meetings.

Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt, Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. by the pastor. Morning subject: "Methodism, as to Doctrine, Polity and Spirit." Evening subject: "The Liquor Traffic." Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., N. E. Stone, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Public cordially invited.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets. W. P. Smith, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. F. Glen. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent. All invited.

Merritts Avenue M. E. church south—Rev. Isaac S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Prof. Charles Lane, and 7:15 p. m. by Rev. W. F. Glenn, D.D. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. William King, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 o'clock p. m. All are invited to these services.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Georgia avenue and Loyd street, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Epworth League Friday night.

Walker street mission Sunday school, over Henderson's store, at the end of Georgia avenue—Rev. F. R. Seaborn, superintendent, E. A. Demming, assistant. Preaching at 7:50 p. m. Rev. F. R. Seaborn will preach at East Atlanta at 7:50 p. m.

Park street Methodist church, West End, Whitehall and Edgewood car line—Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. by the pastor, on "Christ, God's Answer to Human Need." The Young People's Epworth League of Christian Endeavor will hold a meeting 6:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. W. Lambdin, superintendent. Class meeting at 8:45 a. m.

Walker Street church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. R. King, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Young People's Christian League devotional meeting Tuesday night at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Schell's chapel, Colored M. E. church, West Hunter street—Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. J. Blalock, superintendent.

Plum street mission chapel—Evening prayer and Sunday school at 3 p. m.

West Side mission, corner Ashby street and Turner's Ferry road—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent.

Loyd street M. E. church, Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D. D., pastor—Services at 11 a. m., 3, and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. S. Melton, superintendent. Epworth League every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. All invited.

Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, J. R. McCleskey, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st. —Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., F. M. Richardson, Superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. A. W. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. G. Candler and C. W. Smith, superintendents.

Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30. Services tonight and Thursday night.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent. Prayer and lecture meeting at 7:45 every Wednesday evening.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. C. Briscoe, superintendent. Boys' meeting at 3 p. m. Young men's meeting at 7:30 p. m. Monday. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. All are cordially invited to these services. All seats free.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. H. C. Hornaday, and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Lord's Supper at close of the morning service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. H. Bell, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. The public generally and the members of the church especially invited to these services.

Central Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent. Young people's meeting at 3 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society Monday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:15 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. At 11 a. m. the pastor will give the answer of Christianity to the question: "How shall we keep our pure girls from ruin, and save the fallen ones?" At 7:30 p. m. the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will give an exposition of the mission and principles of Baptists. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. E. Ragsdale, superintendent. Baptism at night. Young people's meeting 7:30 p. m. Tuesday. Meeting of the church for prayer at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. All are earnestly invited, and strangers especially welcome.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and Hunter streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. G. B. F. Stovall, of Sharpsburg, Ga. Sunday school at 9 a. m., W. M. Perryman, superintendent.

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Fourth street—Rev. E. L. Sisk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Charles Greer, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to worship with us.

Capitol Avenue Baptist Mission—corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Rev. R. A. Sublett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school today at 3:30 p. m., W. W. Orr, superintendent. Everybody invited to all the services.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m.

West End mission—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m. John Logue, superintendent.

Sylvester Baptist church, four miles southeast of Atlanta on Flat Shoals road—Rev. H. C. Hornady, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m., T. P. H. Akers, superintendent.

South Edgewood Baptist—Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock, G. W. Andrews, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. All invited to these services.

Jackson Hill Mission, corner Jackson street and East avenue. Services tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Everybody invited.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End —Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. P. Gardner, superintendent. Ladies' Aid Society meets every Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, Mrs. H. M. Abbett, president. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All invited.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., G. W. Lindsay, superintendent. Rev. W. R. Millwood will preach next Sunday morning and night. No pastor. Midweek services Wednesday night at 7 o'clock, prayer meeting.

Jackson Street Baptist Mission, corner Jackson street and East avenue. Services at 7:30 p. m. Everybody requested to come out.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor.—Divine services at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7:30 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. All are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street —Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., John A. Barry, superintendent; Dr. J. A. Link and John K. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church No. 1 will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street, B. H. Cameron, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets—Rev. George L. Cook, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatie, superintendent.

Moore's Memorial church (formerly Third Presbyterian), corner West Baker and Luckie streets—Rev. A. L. Holderby, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Captain R. L. Barry, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Seats free. Cordial welcome to all.

Edgewood mission No. 2 will meet at 3 p. m., near Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. Robert E. Rushton, superintendent.

Associate Reform Presbyterian church, corner Whitehall and Humphries streets. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Johnston.

Fourth Presbyterian church — Chamberlin street—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m., Edward White, Jr., superintendent.

Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church, Georgia avenue— Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Charles G. Eckford, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

Marietta Street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old exposition hotel on Marietta street at 3 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., Mr. Burton Smith, superintendent. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m., and evening prayer and sermon at 7:45 p. m. Rev. Edward Bradley officiating.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. T. C. Tupper D.D., rector—Services today as follows: Holy communion and morning service at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Evening service at 7:45 p. m. Strangers are cordially invited and made welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Immanuel church, Rockwell street—Rev. W. O. Butler pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 7:30 by the pastor. The public cordially welcomed.

Berean church, on Berean avenue—Rev. William O. Butler, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Christian Endeavor before evening sermon. Prayer and praise every Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Solomon M. Snider, superintendent. Everybody welcome.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., J. F. Beck, superintendent. Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor morning and evening.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street, Rev. C. P. Williamson, pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., W. S. Bell, superintendent. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Seats are free. A cordial welcome extended to all to come and participate in the service.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Wheat and Pryor Streets—C. A. Licklider, general secretary; H. B. Mays, assistant secretary, C. Elsom, M.D., physical director. Young men's meeting at 3:30 p. m.

Railroad Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 60½ South Broad street, W. R. Bosard, general secretary; F. T. Menken, assistant secretary. Regular services every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Bible class at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m. Invitation to all who desire to hear the truth. 18 North Broad street.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The First Society of Spiritualists, Atlanta, Ga., will meet at Knights of Pythias hall, over Capital City bank, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, at 7:30 o'clock tonight. All are cordially invited.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth—William Roswell Cole, D. B., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. Subject of sermon: "Unitarian Affirmations." Evening lecture at 7:45 p. m. Subject: "Dawn of Religion." Sunday school will meet at 9:45 a. m., H. M. Currier, superintendent. Everybody welcome.

Impure water, the cause of so much ill health, made harmless by adding a little Angostura Bitters. Manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Every young man should purchase a watch or piece of diamond jewelry for his sweetheart at Maier & Berkele's, 93 Whitehall st. nov11-d7t

St. Charles Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

Convenient to the wholesale and retail business center, places of amusement, horse car lines. When you arrive ask for St. Charles Transfer Company. nov15 d3w sun wed thu

Beautiful silver-plated ware for wedding presents at Maier & Berkele's, 93 Whitehall street. nov11-d7t

DRY GOODS!

Did you ever see such a crowd in a store as was packed in

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.'S

SATURDAY EVENING:

The people are realizing the fact that they mean what they say. Only 41 days to close out everything, and they are making prices do it. They have no time to write long, windy advertisements, but you can squeeze your pocketbook and come in a rush, for Bargains never were known in Atlanta to equal the lot that they will put out this week.

1,000 yards beautiful Dress Silks at 97c, worth $1.65.

6,000 yards fine 20c and 25c Sateens at 5c.

1,500 yards 56-inch Dress Flannel at 83c, reduced from $1.50.

HENRIETTAS AND BEDFORD CORDS.

You must see prices just whacked right and left.

1,000 pairs of French Kids at $1.

Cold weather is at hand and you need Underwear; we are closing them out. Monday will be

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN DAY

IN

DRY GOODS

THAT ATLANTA EVER HAD.

$25 and $40 Linen Table Sets at $16.75 for choice. 50c Turkey Table Damask at 16c. 8,000 yards choice Calicoes at 3½c. 25c Winter Toulards at 10c. 5,000 Cloaks at half price. 350 Fur Capes to go at just what the skin cost. Fine yard wide Bleaching at 5c. The best 5c Sea Island yard wide. 10,000 yards Scotch Dress Plaids at 10c, worth any time 20c. $2.50 Broadcloth at $1.67. The best stock of Trimming in the state. Don't wait, we have got to move and you will sleep over your own interest if you don't come and get the bargains we are now offering. 15 more cash boys wanted.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

TEACHERS ORGANIZE.

The Private Teachers of Atlanta Meet and Organize a Society.

The private school teachers of Atlanta have organized.

Quite a number of them met at the Gordon school yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock and organized. Among those present were: W. E. Meagley, of the Gordon school; DeWitt C. Ingle, of the Atlanta Classical school; J. P. Downing, of the Washington seminary; S. R. Webster, of Moore's Business college; Miss Leonora Beck, of the Capital Female college; Miss Bunnie Love, of the School of History and Literature; Miss Johnston, of the Edgewood Primary school, and Mrs. Mary J. Hodges.

Professor Meagley stated the objects of the meeting.

Professor J. P. Downing was elected president and Miss Bunnie Love secretary.

Various questions of interest were discussed, including university extension, a lecture lyceum, the southern educational association, the grading of examination papers and others.

Professor Meagley, Miss Leonora Beck and DeWitt C. Ingle were appointed a committee to formulate a plan of work for the association and report the same to the next meeting to be held in the Gordon school at 10 o'clock, November 28th.

Good results are expected from the organization.

PERSONAL.

J. J. DANIEL wall paper, window shades, room mouldings and furniture; 40 Marietta street; telephone 77.

THE best picture frames are made by Sam Walker, 10 Marietta street. He carries a fine assortment of etchings and water colors. Lowest prices, new goods. oct 22-1y

MR. TOM B. SHISSLER, the affable and efficient stationery agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad system, is in the city shaking hands with his friends. Mr. Shissler likes Atlanta very much, and we surmise that his visits in the future will be more frequent.

PROFESSOR J. S. STEWART, of Marietta, was in Atlanta yesterday. He reports Harwood seminary as prospering.

MR. WALTER FORBES, the popular and well-known inventor of Georgia, has gone to San Francisco, Cal., in the interest of his fiber business. His many friends regret his absence from Atlanta, but wish him success in this western field.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

Meeting with Substantial Encouragement from Every Quarter.

The announcement of the purchase of The Old Homestead by Mrs. Mary E. Bryan and Mr. Byrd has created considerable interest in literary circles throughout the country, and the substantial encouragement they are receiving on every hand tends to dispel the idea that a high-toned southern magazine will not be properly supported.

They have already secured some very talented contributors. Its various departments are in the hands of competent editors; its fashion department will be specially interesting, as the designs will be imported directly from Paris. This department will be edited by Countess A. de Montaign, the accomplished fashion editress of L'Art de la Mode, of New York.

The magazine will be printed on fine paper, and will be handsomely illustrated with half-tone engravings and line drawings. Every cut appearing in the magazine will be made specially for it.

Two Handsome Presents.

Not a toy, but a durable velocipede and a handsome wax doll, three feet high, will be given away Christmas morning at 10 o'clock to the little boy and little girl holding the largest number of tickets. This is what Mr. G. E. Johnson, the well-known candy manufacturer, offers from Monday, November 16th. Mr. Johnson will give every one who makes a purchase a ticket, which entitles them to a chance to get the wax doll or velocipede. The little boy holding the largest number of tickets gets the velocipede, and the little girl holding the largest number of tickets gets the large wax doll. In addition to the above presents Mr. Johnson will give on Saturday, December 19th, and Monday, December 21st, a box of candy to every poor family in Atlanta, free of charge. Will not be given to children, but the parents who are not able to invest their money in the delicious tropical fruit candies manufactured by Mr. Johnson. Factory, sample room and retail 59 East Alabama street.